# LETTERS

RECEIVED BY THE

# EAST INDIA COMPANY

## From its Servants in the East

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SERIES OF THE INDIA OFFICE RECORDS

VOL. II.

1613—1615

*WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY*

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A
171

# CONTENTS

PAGE

124. Tempest Peacocke to the Company. Firando, December 2, 1613 . . . . . . . . . . . 1

125. Instructions left by Captain John Saris on his departure from Japan. Firando, December 5, 1613 . . . . 4

126. Richard Cocks to William Adams and Richard Wickham at Jeddo. Firando, December 24, 1613 . . . . . 9

127. Instructions from Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham, for a trading expedition to Jeddo and other places. Firando, January [ ], 1613–14 . . . . . . . . . . 10

128. John Jourdain to the Company. Bantam, January 31, 1613–14 . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14

129. Declaration by Peter Floris concerning a sum of money belonging to the Seventh Voyage. Masulipatam, February 1, 1613–14 . . . . . . . . . . 17

130. Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham at Jeddo. Firando, February 5, 1613–14 . . . . . . . . . 17

131. The same to the same. Firando, February 17, 1613–14 . 18

132. Captain Essington and Peter Floris to Thomas Aldworthe at Surat. Masulipatam, February 18, 1613–14 (Missing) 19

133. William Eaton to Richard Wickham at Jeddo. Osaka, March 1, 1613–14 . . . . . . . . . . 20

134. Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham at Jeddo. Firando, March 7, 1613–14 . . . . . . . . . . 21

PAGE

135. The same to the same. Firando, March 9, 1613–14 . . . 22

136. Captain Downton's instructions to his fleet for keeping company, March 14, 1613–14 . . . . . . . . 23

137. William Eaton to Richard Wickham at Jeddo. Osaka, March 22, 1613–14 . . . . . . . . . . 25

138. Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham at Jeddo. Firando, April 1, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . . 26

139. Instructions from Captain Larkin and others to Sophony Cozucke, proceeding to Landak. Sukadana, April 11, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 28

140. William Eaton to Richard Wickham at Jeddo. Osaka, April 20, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . . 29

141. The same to the same. Osaka, April 21, 1614 . . . . 30

142. Letters received by John Jourdain at Bantam :—

(1) From George Cokayne at Macassar, April 24 and May 7 & 24, 1614 . . . . . . . . 31

(2) From Richard Welden at Macassar, May 23, 1614 35

(3) From Robert Larkin at Sukadana, June 10, 1614 . 37

(4) From the same at Patani, July 24, 1614 . . . . 38

(5) From Peter Floris and George Chauncey at Masulipatam, July 10, 1614 . . . . . . . 40

(6) From John Gourney and others at Patani, July 28, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . . 44

(7) From George Cokayne at Macassar, July 17, 1614 45

143. Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham at Jeddo. Firando, May 12, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . . 46

144. William Eaton to Richard Wickham at Jeddo. Osaka, May 12, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . . 48

145. Instructions from John Gourney and others to John Jourdain and Richard Cobb for the disposal of goods from the 'James,' June 1, 1614 . . . . . . . . . 49

146. William Eaton to Richard Wickham. Osaka, June 3, 1614 50

147. Richard Cocks to William Adams at Jeddo. Firando, June 5, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . . 51

PAGE

148. Richards Cocks to Richard Wickham at Jeddo. Firando, June 5, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 53

149. Benjamin Farie to John Jourdain [at Bantam]. Sukadana, June 11, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 54

150. Nathaniel Courthope to John Jourdain [at Bantam]. [Sukadana], June 14, 1614 . . . . . . . 57

151. Peter Floris to Thomas Aldworthe at Surat. Masulipatam, June 17, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 59

152. William Eaton to Richard Wickham at Jeddo. Osaka, June 17, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 62

153. Thomas Brockedon to Sir Thomas Smith. Patani, July 23, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 63

154. Captain Larkin to Sir Thomas Smith. Patani, July 24, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . . 65

155. Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham at Jeddo. Firando, July 25, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 67

155A. William Nealson to [Richard Wickham. Firando, about February, 1613-14] . . . . . . . . . . 71

156. William Eaton to Richard Wickham at Jeddo. Firando, July 26, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 74

157. William Adams to Richard Wickham at Jeddo. Firando, July 26, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 75

158. Benjamin Farie to [the Company]. Patani, July 26, 1614. 77

159. John Gourney to the Company. Patani, July 28, 1614 . 80

159A. Invoice of goods left in Patani for the Ninth Voyage, July 25, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 88

160. Duplicate of No. 159 . . . . . . . . . . 88

161. John Gourney to Sir Thomas Smith. Patani, July 28, 1614 88

162. Thomas Herode to Sir Thomas Smith. Patani, July 28, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . . 91

163. Thomas Aldworthe and William Biddulph to the Company. Surat, August 19, 1614 . . . . . . . . 96

PAGE

164. Thomas Aldworthe to Peter Floris at Masulipatam. Surat, August 19, 1614 . . . . . . . . . 101

165. Thomas Keridge to the Company. Ajmere, September 20, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 103

166. Thomas Keridge to Sir Thomas Smith. Ajmere, September 20, 1614 . . . . . . . . . 110

167. Adam Denton to the Company. Patani, October 5, 1614 . 112

168 & 169. Consultations held at Swally and Surat, October 15 to November 28, 1614 . . . . . . . . 130

170. Thomas Aldworthe to Thomas Keridge at Agra. Surat, October 22, 1614 . . . . . . . . . 137

171. William Eaton to Richard Cocks at Firando. Osaka, October 27, 1614 . . . . . . . . . 139

172. Nicholas Withington to Thomas Aldworthe at Surat. Agra, October 29, 1614 . . . . . . . . 140

173. William Eaton to Richard Cocks at Firando. Osaka, October 30th, 1614 . . . . . . . . . 143

174. John Jourdain and George Ball to the Company. Bantam, October 31, 1614 . . . . . . . . . 144

175. A note of the ports in Persia, obtained by Thomas Keridge. Ajmere, October [1614] . . . . . . . . 145

176. List of papers sent home by William Nicholls from Tiku, November 7, 1614 . . . . . . . . . 147

177. William Edwards to the Company. Ahmedabad, December 20 [1614] . . . . . . . . . . 148

178. Thomas Keridge to Thomas Aldworthe and William Biddulph at Surat. Ajmere, November 15, 1614 . . 156

179. Opinions of the factors concerning the behaviour of Richard Cobb. Bantam, November 16, 1614 . . . 159

180. Peter Floris and George Chauncey to Thomas Aldworthe at Surat. Masulipatam, November 16, 1614 . . . 164

181. Captain Nicholas Downton to the Company. Swally Road, November 20, 1614 . . . . . . . . . 167

PAGE

182. Particulars learned from a native skipper regarding Sind [November 20, 1614] (Missing) . . . . . . 172

183. List of goods desired from England by Mukarrab Khan for the Great Mogul . . . . . . . . . 173

184. Captain Downton to Sir Thomas Smith. Surat, November 20, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 174

185. Duplicate of No. 181 . . . . . . . . . . 177

186. Thomas Keridge to Captain Downton [at Swally]. Ajmere, November 22, 1614 . . . . . . . . . 178

187. Abstracts of letters received by the 'Hope,' November, 1615 :—
- (1) From Captain Downton. Swally Road, November 22, 1614 . . . . . . . . . 182
- (2) From John Young. February 25, 1614–15 . . 183
- (3) List of goods desired by Mukarrab Khan for the Great Mogul . . . . . . . . 183
- (4) From Edward Holmeden. Surat, March 7, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . 183
- (5) From Thomas Keridge. Ajmere, September 20, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 183
- (6) From William Edwards to Sir Thomas Smith. December 26, 1614, and March 14, 1614–15 . 183
- (7) From Richard Baker. Saldania, June 20, 1615 . 183
- (8) From Thomas Keridge to Sir Thomas Smith. Ajmere, September 20, 1614 . . . . . 185
- (9) From Captain Downton to William Edwards at Agra. Swally [March, 1614–15?] . . . . 185
- (10) From George Uffington. Saldania, June 20, 1615 . 185
- (11) From Captain Downton. Surat (or at sea), March 7, 1614–15 . . . . . . . 185
- (12) From William Biddulph. Surat, February 28, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . 187
- (13) From William Edwards. Ahmedabad, December 20, 1614 . . . . . . . . . 187
- (14) From Thomas Mitford. December 26, 1614 . . 187

PAGE

(15) From Edward Dodsworth. Killybegg Harbour, November 5, 1615 . . . . . . . 188

(16) From Captain Keeling. Saldania, June 19, 1615 . 189

(17) From Thomas Keridge. Ajmere, January 20, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . 191

(18) From John Sandcrofte. Surat, November 29, 1614 191

(19) From Ralph Preston. Before Dabul, March 9, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . 191

(20) From Robert Gipps. Saldania, June 19, 1615 . 192

(21) From Thomas Elkington. Swally, February 25, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . 192

(22) From Thomas Keridge to Captain Downton. Ajmere, November 22, 1614 . . . . . 192

(23) From Thomas Aldworthe and William Biddulph. February 28 and March 2, 1614–15 . . . . 193

(24) From Thomas Arthington. Saldania, June 18, 1615 . . . . . . . . . . 194

188. Thomas Keridge to William Edwards [at Surat]. Ajmere, November 23, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 195

189. Richard Cocks to the Company. Firando, November 25, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . . . . 196

190. Richard Cocks to Adam Denton at Patani. Firando, November 25, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 202

191. Commission and invoice of goods shipped in the 'Sea Adventure' for Siam. Firando, November 25, 1614 . 204

192. Consultation at Surat, November 28, 1614, regarding the discovery of trade in Persia . . . . . . . 208

193. Captain Downton to Sir Robert Sherley. [Surat, November, 1614 ?] . . . . . . . . . . 209

194. John Sandcrofte to the Company. Surat, November 29, 1614, and Ahmedabad, December 19, 1614 . . . . 212

195. Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham aboard the 'Sea Adventure.' Firando, December 2, 1614 . . . . . 215

196. The same to the same. Firando, December 3, 1614 . . 216

PAGE

197. Japanese receipt for certain parcels. August 22 [1613] . 216

197A. Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham aboard the 'Sea Adventure.' Firando, December 3, 1614 . . . . 217

198. Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke at Broach. Surat, December 8, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 218

199. Thomas Aldworthe to John Oxwicke at Broach. Baroda, December 9, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 218

200. Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke at Broach. Surat, December 10, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 219

201. Duplicate (with slight variations) of No. 189 . . . 220

202. Richard Cocks to the Company of Merchant Adventurers of England resident in Middelburg. [Firando, December 10, 1614] . . . . . . . . . . 220

203. Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham aboard the 'Sea Adventure.' Firando, December 10, 1614 . . . 222

204. The same to the same. Firando, December 10, 1614 . 223

205. The same to the same. Firando, December 12, 1614 . 223

206. Memorandum of goods to be claimed from the custom house at Surat by William Biddulph on behalf of John Oxwicke . . . . . . . . . . . 224

William Biddulph to John Oxwicke at Broach. [Surat], December 12, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 225

207. Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke at Broach. Surat, December 14, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 225

208. Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham aboard the 'Sea Adventure.' Firando, December 15, 1614 . . . 227

209. The same to the same. Firando, December 15, 1614 . 227

210. Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke and Christopher Farewell [at Broach]. Surat, December 16, 1614 . . 228

211. Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham aboard the 'Sea Adventure.' Firando, December 16, 1614 . . . 230

212. Jeronimo de Varrada to the English at Firando. Nangasaki, December $\frac{16}{26}$, 1614 (Missing) . . . . . 230

PAGE

213. Ralph Preston to John Oxwicke at Broach. Ahmedabad, December 17, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 231

214. Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke at Broach. Surat, January 17, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . 232

215. Memorandum by [Thomas Mitford ?] for Christopher Farewell, proceeding to Broach. Baroda, December 19, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . . . 232

216. [Richard Wickham] to Richard Cocks at Firando. Amami Oosima, December 23, 1614 . . . . . . . . 233

217. Thomas Mitford to the Company. [Ahmedabad], December 26, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 236

218. John Crouther to the Company. Ahmedabad, December 26, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 239

219. William Edwards to Sir Thomas Smith. Ahmedabad, December 26, 1614, and Ajmere, March 14, 1614–15 . 243

220. Thomas Aldworthe to the Company. Ahmedabad, December 27, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 247

221. William Edwards, Thomas Aldworthe, and Edward Dodsworth to John Oxwicke and others at Broach. Ahmedabad, December 29, 1614 . . . . . . . 249

222. Edward Dodsworth to the Company. Ahmedabad, December 30, 1614 . . . . . . . . . . 250

223. Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke and Christopher Farewell at Broach. Surat, December 31, 1614 . . 253

224. Ralph Preston to the Company. Ahmedabad, January 1, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . . . 254

225. Instructions to Richard Steel and John Crouther for their mission to Persia. Ahmedabad, January 2, 1614–15 . 266

226. John Jourdain and others to the Company. Bantam, January 2, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . 268

227. Christopher Farewell to John Oxwicke at Broach. Jambusar, January 3, 1614–15 . . . . . . . 281

PAGE

228. Thomas Aldworthe to John Oxwicke and others at Broach. Ahmedabad, January 4, 1614–15 . . . . . . 282

229. John Oxwicke to Thomas Elkington [at Surat]. Broach, January 8, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . 283

230. Resolution by a court of merchants at Bantam, January 9, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . . 284

231. Thomas Aldworthe to John Oxwicke and others at Broach. Ahmedabad, January 12, 1614–15 . . . . . . 286

232. [William Nicholls ?] to the Company. Bantam, January 14, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . . 287

233. George Chauncey to the Company. Bantam, January 15, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . . 292

234. Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke at Broach. Surat, January 19, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . 295

235. Thomas Keridge to the Company. Ajmere, January 20, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . . 297

236. George Chauncey to the Company. Bantam, January 21, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . . 302

237. Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke at Broach. Surat, January 21, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . 302

238. The same to the same. Surat, January 23, 1614–15 . . 303

239. The same to the same. Surat, January 24, 1614–15 . . 305

240. Instructions to George Ball for a voyage to Macassar and Amboyna. Bantam, January 24, 1614–15 . . . 306

241. Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke at Broach. Surat, January 31, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . 311

242 (1). Duplicate of No. 226 . . . . . . . . . 312

242 (2). John Jourdain to the Company. Bantam, February 10, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . . 312

243. John Yates to William Greenwell, Deputy Governor of the Company. Bantam, February 17, 1614–15 . . . . 319

244. Samuel Boyle to the Company. Bantam, February 18, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . . 321

PAGE

245. Captain David Middleton to the Company. Bantam, February 20, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . 324

246. John Millward to the Company. Bantam, February 20, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . 327

247. Edward Blitheman to Sir Thomas Smith. Bantam, February 20, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . 328

248. Richard Rowe to the Company. Bantam, February 21, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . 333

249. Richard Westby to the Company. Bantam, February 21, 1614–15 . . . . . . . . . . 335

250. John Jourdain to George Ball, cape merchant of the Concord. Bantam, February 23, 1614–15 . . . . 339

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*Corrigenda*

Page 49, line 23, *after* very *insert* acceptable
" 77, " 17, *for* 26 *read* 36
" 291, " 8, *for* Kataping? *read* Kota Tengah

# INTRODUCTION.

THE documents of the 'Original Correspondence' series printed in the present volume are numbered 124 to 250, and, with a few exceptions, belong to the period between the 2nd December, 1613, and the 23rd February, 1615, or nearly fifteen months. The exceptions, it may be well to note, are Nos. 2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20, 23 and 24 of the abstracts ranged under No. 187. These were mostly written from the Cape by the factors, &c., of Keeling's fleet of 1615, and are mingled with letters of earlier date owing to the fact that they were received by the Hope, which was met at Table Bay on her homeward voyage.

In all, nearly one hundred and fifty separate documents are included in this instalment. Roughly speaking, one-half of these are dated from Surat, Agra, or other places in the dominions of the Great Mogul; while the remainder may be almost equally divided between Japan and Bantam (with its subordinates).

The importance of the first of these three groups is certainly commensurate with its bulk; for the period in question was one in which the fate of the English attempt to settle in Western India hung more than once in the balance. As noted in the Introduction to the preceding volume, the Portuguese, in the autumn of 1613, to mark their displeasure at the favourable reception accorded to the English, had seized a native vessel of great value; and Jahangir had thereupon given orders to

imprison all the Portuguese in his dominions, and had sent an army under Mukarrab Khan to besiege the city of Damaun (p. 96). Meanwhile the handful of Englishmen whom Best had left behind him under Thomas Aldworthe had been well treated, 'all these people here generally much more affecting us than the Portingals, and showing us kindness in what they may' (p. 97). Their sales, however, were inconsiderable, and their discouragements many. The spring and summer of 1614 passed away without any tidings of the expected fleet from England; the natives began to weary of the hostilities with the Portuguese and the consequent loss of trade,and to doubt whether it were not wiser to yield to the Viceroy's demands and expel the English from the Mogul's territories. At last, however, in October, 1614, Captain Downton reached Swally 'with four gallant ships and four hundred gallant men,' as Aldworthe wrote joyfully to Keridge (p. 137). The news of their arrival roused the Portuguese to a supreme effort; and, as soon as he could collect his entire force, the Viceroy sailed to the north with the intention of first crushing the English intruders and then punishing their native allies. Alarmed at the prospect of an attack upon Surat, Mukarrab Khan demanded the active co-operation of the English vessels (p. 149). Downton, however, was forbidden by his commission (*First Letter Book of the E. India Co., p.* 451) to commence hostilities against the subjects of other Christian powers, and he would therefore undertake nothing unless he were first attacked (pp. 149, 168). Mukarrab Khan was greatly incensed at this and showed his displeasure in many ways, until the approach of the Viceroy's armada warned him not to alienate his only supporters. To the ensuing engagement, which, as is well known, ended in the entire discomfiture of the Portuguese, the references in the present volume are curiously meagre; and the student who wishes for details of the fight must still go to the journals preserved among the India Office Marine Records or to the pages of Purchas. It is interesting, however, to notice that Downton himself testifies to the bravery shown by the

Portuguese. 'The gallants of the Portugal's army were in this business,' he writes; in fact they nearly succeeded in their first attack, and he had never seen men fight with greater resolution (p. 186).

Meanwhile more peaceful pursuits were not forgotten. It was arranged that one ship should be sent home direct from Swally, and factors were told off to proceed to Ahmedabad, Broach, Cambay, and other places to procure a lading of indigo and calicoes. Before they separated, a series of consultations was held (Nos. 168, 169, 192), at which the position of affairs was fully discussed. The Company had intended that William Edwards, the principal of the newly-arrived factors, should assume the direction of affairs at Surat; but this was vigorously opposed by Aldworthe, who almost unaided had maintained the English hold on the port, and was not inclined to give place to a new-comer when events had taken a more favourable turn (*Dodsworth's Journal*, I. O. Mar. Rec.). The need of someone 'of good fashion and esteem' at Ajmere, in the place of Keridge, suggested an honourable compromise; and ultimately Aldworthe was recognised as chief at Surat, while Edwards was appointed to proceed to the Court. A question which caused some difficulty was that of the capacity in which the latter was to present himself. The Company had expressly forbidden any of their servants to imitate Captain Hawkins in assuming the title of ambassador; and yet those on the spot agreed that 'whosoever should go up to the king under the title of a merchant should not be respected . . . . 'for that merchants generally are not regarded by the king' (p. 133). In the end it was determined that Edwards should call himself 'a messenger sent by our King to the Great Mogul' (p. 137), and under this title he set out from Surat in December, 1614. A letter which he sent from Ajmere to Sir Thomas Smith (p. 243) states that their 'entertainment by the Great Mogul hath been very honourable,' and that they look forward with confidence to 'a contenting trade hereafter without obstacle or impediment.'

Another question debated at the consultations among the factors was the advisability of endeavouring to open a trade with Persia. When the English factors first repaired to the Mogul Court their broadcloths found a ready sale, and in consequence a large quantity was ordered from England; but when once the novelty had disappeared, the demand fell to a mere fraction of the estimate (p. 97), and it seemed probable that the expected consignment would be far beyond their requirements. This prospect quickened Aldworthe's interest in other possible markets, particularly Persia, concerning which he had already 'made diligent enquiry' (Vol. I., p. 307). There, he was told, they might be sure 'of the vent of much cloth, in regard their country is cold, and that men, women, and children are clothed therewith some five months in the year' (p. 98). This information he obtained from an Englishman named Steel, who had come overland from Aleppo in pursuit of a runaway debtor, and had been persuaded to await at Surat the coming of the expected fleet. When Downton arrived the matter was brought before the council of merchants, and it was resolved to despatch Steel to Ispahan, accompanied by a factor named Crouther, to procure further information and to solicit a firman 'for the fair and peaceable entertainment of our men ships, and goods in all such parts as they shall arrive at' (p. 267). This obtained, they were to separate, Crouther returning to India and Steel pursuing his journey to England to report to the Company. As a further means of obtaining the desired object, they were furnished with letters of commendation to Sir Robert Sherley, who had recently returned to Persia (by way of Lahori Bandar and Ajmere) from a roving mission to various European courts (1608–13) as the Shah's representative. With these letters and a supply of money for the needs of the journey the two travellers set out from Ahmedabad shortly before the date on which the volume closes.

Such were the main events affecting the English in Western India during this period. Before quitting the subject, however, attention may be directed to two points which are clearly

brought out in these letters. The first is that the agreement concluded by Best with the Governors of Surat and Ahmedabad was far from possessing the importance which was then and since has been ascribed to it. Keridge, writing from Ajmere in November, 1614, says that 'none here will take notice' of the articles (p. 180); and it is clear, from the instructions given to Canning 'to procure the king's seal to the articles' (p. 103) and from other references, that the so-called treaty, in spite of its confirmation by the Mogul, had not (as was at first hoped) established the English position on a secure basis. The second point is that the founding, or at least the maintenance, of an English factory at Surat was due quite as much to Thomas Aldworthe as to Captain Best, though to the latter is generally awarded the whole credit. In the preceding volume (p. 301) William Biddulph bore testimony that 'the greatest cause and means of our settling here was Mr. Aldworthe, for our General [Best] would have been gone three or four times and left this place . . . . but Mr. Aldworthe stood out with him and would not go aboard'; and now we find Keridge equally emphatic (p. 157): 'had not Mr. Aldworthe directly refused to follow his [Best's] will, we had left this place and trade.' Best, however, had the opportunity of telling his story first and of 'attributing all good services to be done by himself' (p. 157); and consequently less than justice has hitherto been done to the energy and persistence of the first English agent in Western India.

The documents relating to the factory in Japan need not detain us long. The principal events of the period were Saris's departure for England, recorded in the first two documents (which really belong to the group of letters from Firando with which the previous volume concludes): a trading journey to Jeddo early in 1614, which met with scant success: and two ventures to Cochin China and Siam in country junks. The former of these two voyages was disastrous, for both of the factors lost their lives and the junk was cast away; the latter was likewise unsuccessful,

though the last we hear of it in the present volume (No. 216) is that the junk has been forced by a storm (of which a lively description is given) to put into one of the Liu-Kiu Islands. As regards outside events, mention is made (p. 20) of the proscription of tobacco, and (pp. 201, 221) of rumours of wars between the Emperor (as Cocks calls the Shogun) and the son of his predecessor; we also hear of the persecution of Christians and the banishment of 'papist jesuits, friars, and priests' (p. 19), 'so as now there is no more Christians of Japanners in these parts' (p. 20). An amusing incident of this outbreak of hatred against the new religion was the objection raised (pp. 21, 52) to the display (on Sundays, 'as our custom is') of the English flag on the factory at Firando. The St. George's cross on the national emblem was an offence, and 'down it must,' in spite of the protests of the agent.

Cocks himself, the head of the factory during the ten years in which the English vainly strove to establish themselves in Japan, is already a familiar figure, and these letters add little to the portrait drawn in his *Diary*, edited by Sir E. Maunde Thompson for the Hakluyt Society in 1883. Easy-going and unpractical, he was a singularly inefficient head for a factory where the strenuous competition of the Dutch and many other difficulties had to be encountered. The will-o'-the-wisp idea of opening up trade with China from Japan was ever in his mind; and he somewhat prematurely bespeaks (p. 199) the credit of pursuing it to a successful issue. Still his letters contain many interesting passages, such as, for example, his account of Corea (p. 201) and his description of the sailing waggons used there, which recalls a well-known passage in *Paradise Lost*.

A special characteristic of this group of letters is that most of them are familiar epistles from one factor to another, and so afford many glimpses of domestic life not to be found in documents of a more formal order. Such are the notes from Cocks to Wickham, requesting the return of the

buckets in which some live fresh-water fish have been sent for his consumption and expressing a wish that Wickham could be with him to see the soldiers mustered, 'and eat your part of a neat's tongue to dinner': the notice (p. 23) of the purchase by Cocks of a slave wench, at a cost of three taels (15*s.*), 'for which she must serve five years and then repay back the three taels, or some friend for her, or else remain a perpetual captive': and especially the extraordinary document numbered 155A.

Bantam, the oldest and for a long time the most important station of the English in the East, is represented in the present volume by comparatively few documents; and half of these are of about the same date, being, in fact, a bundle of letters sent home by one ship, the Globe. It is not difficult, however, to trace the main course of events. In January, 1614, Jourdain, the recently appointed agent, writes that the goods have been collected into one warehouse and that similarly the factors, who up to that time had been keeping separate establishments for the different 'Voyages,' are now 'all in one house at bed and board.' From a later letter we learn that they have commenced to build their new factory on the site granted to them, 'a place very convenient and near the river,' but have been stopped by the Pengran's unreasonable behaviour (p. 276). On the 8th September, 1614, arrived the Concord from England, bringing, no doubt, the important news of the formation of what afterwards came to be known as the 'First Joint Stock.' The system of opening a separate subscription for each voyage, and of sending out factors whose sole concern was to provide cargoes for those particular ships, led not only to a great waste of energy and complication of accounts, but to a competition, and sometimes an antagonism, which was very prejudicial to the general interests of the trade. Moreover, as the rivalry of the Dutch in every Eastern market made itself felt more and more each year, it became evident that the only means of enabling the English to hold their own was to make a sustained effort backed by increased resources. A sum of 429,000*l.* was accordingly

subscribed, which was to be employed in setting forth four fleets, one in each of the next four years. The Court Minutes for 1610–13 and the letters to Bantam are no longer extant; and therefore the details of this transaction and the resulting instructions sent out to Jourdain and his fellow factors cannot be known with certainty. We may, however, infer that they included orders for opening up commerce with the Moluccas; and Jourdain, who had already declared (p. 16) that this trade afforded the only chance of making Bantam a place of profit, entered heartily into the project. The Concord was prepared and despatched in January, 1615, to Macassar, with orders to proceed thence to Amboyna and Banda; and, upon the arrival at Bantam, a fortnight later, of Captain David Middleton's fleet, the Thomasine was ordered to follow the Concord. This was an important step forward in the rivalry between the English and the Dutch, as the latter claimed an exclusive right to trade in those regions, based upon treaties concluded with the native chiefs. Jourdain attached little importance to their hostility; 'as for the Hollanders' (he said) 'I know they will do you no harm, only threaten you and the country people' (p. 309). But he was mistaken; to pass a little beyond our present limits, both vessels 'were beaten from the Moluccas by the Flemings' (O. C. 289), and the attempt thus inaugurated to assert the English right to trade in the Moluccas led in time to the fight off Patani in July, 1619, in which Jourdain himself was killed, and so on to the Massacre of Amboyna (1623) with its momentous consequences.

Besides these three fixed points of Bantam, Surat and Firando, we hear of other factories of a more or less temporary character at Masulipatam, Siam, Patani, Priaman, Tiku, Sukadana, Sambas, Macassar, and other places. Many of these were in connection with the ships of the Separate Voyages still left in Indian waters. Thus the Darling of the Sixth Voyage was still plying from port to port, though her crazy timbers were 'complaining sore' (p. 38). The James (Ninth Voyage), with her drunken and domineering

captain, is found first at Masulipatam, next at Bantam, then at Patani, and finally at Bantam again, whence in January, 1615, she spreads her sails for home. The Osiander of the Tenth Voyage is chiefly engaged in opening up trade at Tiku, in Sumatra, but as the volume closes she is ordered to proceed to Japan. Finally, the Globe (Seventh Voyage) spends the greater part of the period on the Coromandel Coast, returning to Bantam at the close of 1614, and sailing for home in the following February. One curious incident of her stay at Masulipatam may be noted. The Governor was one of those local tyrants whose unscrupulous exactions made 'poor men bring their paintings [patterned calicoes] in hugger-mugger and in the night, as thieves do their stolen cloaks to brokers' (p. 85); and he had contracted a heavy debt to the English which he had no intention of paying. He was, however, soon brought to reason, for Floris seized his son, carried him on board, and kept him there till payment was made 'in spite of 1,000 of his people, to the Company's benefit, the honour of our king and country, and to the great content of all the Moors' (p. 294).

Of references to other matters of interest the book is full. Valuable information is afforded with regard to the course of trade, not only that of the English and Dutch but also that carried on by native vessels, such as the export of tin from Tenasserim to the Coromandel coast (p. 86), of Chinese silks to Patani (p. 271) and Bantam (pp. 118, 315), of calicoes, rice and gold to the Moluccas (pp. 33, 273). Many useful particulars are given to as to the coins, weights, and measures in use in various localities. The dangers and difficulties of a factor's life are abundantly illustrated, especially in the accounts given of the attacks on the English factory at Tiku (p. 288), the march of Edwards' party to Ahmedabad (p. 260), and the adventurous voyages of Sophony Cozucke up the Landak river (pp. 92, 93). The destruction by fire of the Trades Increase, 'the goodliest ship of England and never made voyage before,'[1] is described on

[1] Chamberlain's letter to Dudley Carleton, *Dom. S. P., Jac. 1., Vol. LXXVII, No.* 36.

p. 279; and on p. 325 David Middleton utters his lamentation over her commander, his brother Sir Henry. Opium is twice mentioned: the Surat factors in October, 1614, determine to buy two tons at fifty pounds per ton (which seems both a large quantity and a low price); and in the same month a factor writing from Patani tells how the Masulipatam bleacher 'to get affanan [opium]' hires out for a month's wear the calicoes entrusted to him and then 'beats them to pieces to make them clean' (p. 127). Finally, one may notice an early specimen of 'Hobson-Jobson' in the word 'erzed,' which occurs on pp. 178 and 179, and should probably be read for 'urged' on p. 157 (line 32). It is, of course, the Hindustani *arzi* (a petition) turned into an English preterite.

As in the case of the preceding volume, the necessary transcripts have been made by Miss Ethel Sainsbury, daughter of the late Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury, in whose *Calendar of State Papers* (*E. Indies*) this important series of records was first made known to historical students; and the index has been compiled by Miss M. H. James. An independent comparison of each transcript with its original has been made, and the whole work has been executed under the direction of the Record Department of the India Office.

THE

# 'ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE'

SECTION OF THE

# EAST INDIA COMPANY'S RECORDS

## VOL. II.

### 124

Tempest Peacocke to the East India Company.
2nd December, 1613.

RIGHT Worshipful, my duty remembered unto you, etc. My last was from Bantam per the Thomas, mentioning a former from Cape Bon Esperanza. In my last I certified you of 312,154½ catties pepper laden in the Thomas at Priaman, which cost with charges 6685 rials $\frac{31}{40}$ as per the account thereof now sent you per the General at large particularly appeareth, which then time permitted me not to send. Since which departing from Bantam the 15th of January and arrived at the town of Bachan the 24th of February, in the Molluccoes, where the Flemings have a fort furnished with eleven pieces of ordnance, where we had no trade, by reason that the Flemings bear such sway there; the people, as we judge, willing thereunto and divers of the Flemings would willingly have forsook their fort and proceeded with us. Having stayed there 15 days and finding no trade but encouraged by a chief man of the Island of Machan of some part of our lading in cloves at

the aforesaid Island of Machian, which Island at Sir Henry Middleton his being here, was offered, and the inhabitants expected his return for three years, which expired they perforce were constrained to yield to the Flemings. Presently upon our coming to anchor, which was the 17th of March, the people brought cloves aboard, selling them at 60 rials the bahar, taking our Cambaja cloth at good profit. At first we had good hopes of getting some good quantity of cloves and vent good store of cloth, but in the chief of our trade the Flemings sent a great ship from Marieco to hinder our proceedings, who so threatened the people of that Island with the fear of punishment, and punishing some, that none durst bring us a clove, yet in the night time some would adventure aboard us. In the end there came another ship which cut off all our hopes either by night or day; insomuch that they would not suffer any provision of victuals to be brought aboard us. The shore they fortified with men in arms night and day so that except we had gone together by the ears there was no hope for us of any good. I am verily persuaded that had we not been hindered by them we had both procured some quantity of cloves and vented much of our Cambaya cloth, which insupportable injuries I hope your Worships will neither endure nor put up, whereby such evident damage doth proceed. The people of this place have promised not to suffer them to build any more forts upon the Island for [there] is but this one place called Tahanna, free from under their forts whereat [ ] ride. Seeing ourselves thus crossed our General determined to go for Tidore, to try what might be done with the Spaniards. So the first of April we set [sail] from this Island, and being under sail some few boats came off to us with some small parcels of cloves, promising more; but going ashore were by the Flemings snatched up, that they could not return. The 8th we were thwart of Tidore, and being near the Spanish fort, after some shot past at us, answering them without any shot, they sent a boat and flag of truce aboard us, to know what we were, and having understood our intent of trade, offering them both munition and victuals, they seemed glad thereof. Staying there the space of five days expecting their answer, in the end the Governor of Ternate desired our General to come thither, and there he would, having taken the advice of his

council, at our coming before the town, send such of his principal men aboard as should accord for such things as he wanted. Hereupon the 13th ditto we set sail thither expecting the coming of some of his chief followers aboard, according as he sent word he would. One he sent who seemed to be but a common man; supposed that they meant nothing less than [trading ?] with us; so that we came not to an anchor, but proceeded on our voyage for Japan. But seeing the wind contrary we were forced to seek out a place to ride in, and the 23th ditto came to an anchor at the unfortunate Island of Doy, where we tarried till the 11th of May. Unfortunate it may be called for there we lost unfortunately three men, Mr. Crawly, the carpenter's mate, drowned, and Meridith by the fall of a tree. From thence we set sail the 11th of May towards Japan, where we arrived the 12th of June; where we found the people of that place very glad of our coming. As soon as we were arrived our General despatched letters to the court to Mr. Adams, advising him of our arrival and that we expected him with the first. We stayed his coming the space of 48 days, he arriving the 29th July: after whose coming we made no long stay at Ferando, but with all expedition fitted ourselves for the voyage up to the Emperor's court; unto whom your present was delivered and we obtained all such privileges as we desired. Three months we were upon our journey, being both costly and tedious. As touching the hope of any benefit here which may answer your expectations, I have small hopes of this place. What benefit may be made from Siam and Pottany (Patani) as yet I know not, but there is good hope that from these two places aforesaid good benefit may be had. As for our English commodities here, it will not yield cent. per cent. all things considered, and small vent thereof for what I can perceive, yet our hopes is good. Since our coming hither the Flemings have sold broad cloth at 130 mass, which formerly they sold at 240 and 230 mass the matt, which is about two yards; our cloth much inferior to what I have seen of theirs, being very much wormeaten (which proceeded from the ill drying and dressing thereof) which will be a great hindrance in the sale, neither can I see how you should prevent it, except in taking that course the Flemings take in enbaling their cloth in lead as our General can inform you. I

wish your Worships may find such profit in this place as you have and do expect, and for my own part I will endeavour what in me lieth to procure the same. I would it might stand with your Worships' good liking to give order that we might receive our wages in this place, for what is allowed us by our General towards our maintenance is so small that it will hardly maintain me in apparel; besides to live in this place is very chargeable and to receive no more but what will here defray charges will make us return home with empty purses. I hope your Worships will consider hereon, and take such course therein that at the end of our seven years' service we may have cause to think our time well spent. Thus, craving pardon for my boldness and what herein is amiss you will censure the best thereof, I humbly take my leave, resting

Yours in all service,

Ferando in Japan, Tempest Peacocke.

December the second, 1613.

P.S.—At my return hither from the court, being the 6th of November, it pleased God to visit me with sickness, insomuch that as yet not being recovered thereof I was constrained to desire help of another in the writing hereof; therefore what wanteth herein [which ?] your Worships may expect to hear from me, I desire may be imputed to the weakness of body and not to the want of a willing mind.

## 125

Captain Saris' remembrance left with Rich. Cocks at Japan, December 1613.

LOVING friend Mr. Richard Cocks, the long-wished-for time of my departure being come, and desirous of your good success in this business, committed wholly to your charge and good government, the Company worthily appointing you captain and cape merchant of their factory here in Japan, I thought it not amiss to leave you these

few lines as remembrance of such principles as they decreed of in England, as also what, by experience, I find fitting and likely to be beneficial for them, having no doubt but you will not only kindly accept hereof, but also willingly observe what hereafter follows. The first is the present buying and fitting of a junk for Siam and Pottannye with such quantity of broad cloth, cloth of Cambaia, elephants' teeth and rials as hath been conferred upon, and that all diligence possible may be used to get thither by the fine of February, for about that time the China junks will be there and trading with them is the greatest hope of benefit: for their commodities are to be bought reasonable which here will yield great profit. Give order if the junk come thither before them that she be dispatched for Pottannye, if the time will permit, I mean the monsoon to carry her thither, to procure such China wares as may there be had and to return to Syam time enough to take in such lading as in their absence hath been provided; and, finding not sufficient to lade her, to take freight and passengers, which will produce much profit. But I hope there will be procured silk, skins, and Brazil wood sufficient to lade her. I leave with you six English besides yourself and Mr. Adams, viz. Mr. Peacocke, Mr. Wickham, William Eaton, Walter Carwarden, Edward Saris, and William Nealson, so that the whole number is eight persons. It is necessary that you disperse them for the better understanding what benefit is to be made in these parts by sale of our commodities, or transport of such of theirs as may be found fitting [for] England. I think Mr. Peacocke and Walter Carwarden are the fittest to be employed in the junk for Siam and Pottany, for the one is well experienced in merchandising, the other in the knowledge of gold and silver, whereof may be great use. Mr. Wickham and Wm. Eaton to Soronga (Surunga) and Ozacka (Osaka), with each of them a cargazon and juribasso which will be sufficient, and by advice of sales so to shift places, or continue as you shall see fitting. Edward Saris with [ ] cargazon of pepper and such commodities as you shall understand fitting for Tushma, with order to inquire what commerce may be had with the people of Core (Korea). Wm. Nealson to keep the buttery, post your books; and what other necessaries you see fitting, may be employed.

Frugality is to be used, the place requiring great charge and our knowledge as yet producing little profit. The course the Flemings hold here touching their expenses both at home and abroad you have heard of, yet will I not prescribe you any course herein, knowing that your care hath been and will be what in you lies for the Company's benefit. It hath not been a little discontent unto me to hear Mr. Peacocke, but especially Mr. Wickham, complain of their poverty and small entertainment the Company had given them, desiring some allowance of me, which I have refused in respect the Company hath been heretofore much displeased with others in my place for amending the wages of such as they had formerly made agreement with. Yet finding by experience the chargeableness of the place and the occasion each man employed here shall have to use his wages, contrary to their expectations; their order being to pay them but one third of their wages at 5s. per rial of eight, which will not pass here for 4s. or 8 mass, I will that you pay them the one half of their wages in the coin of the country, the same course to continue till further order from the Company, unto whom, if it please God to lend me life, I will do my best that a larger allowance may be appointed. And for Mr. Adams he is only fitting to be master of the junk, and to be used as linguist at court, when you have no employment for him at sea. It is necessary you stir him, his condition being well known unto you as to myself, otherwise you shall have little service of him, the country affording great liberty, whereunto he is much affected. The forced agreement I have made with him, as you know, could not be eschewed, the Flemings and Spaniards making false proffers of great entertainment, and himself more affected to them than his own nation, we wholly [destitute?] of language. In any hand let him not have the disbursing of any money of the Company's, either for [the] junk or otherwise, for his usual speeches is so large and his resolution so set upon getting as I entreat you he may have always one with him to pay out and to write the particulars of what is disbursed in all such matters as you shall employ him in. You shall not need to send for any further order to the Emperor for the setting out of the junk; it being an article granted in the charter, as by the copy thereof in English left with you will appear. Yet will Mr. Adams

tell you that she cannot depart without a licence, which will not be granted except he go up. Believe him not, neither neglect that business; for his wish is but to have the Company bear his charges to his wife. Yet rather than he shall leave you and betake him to the Spaniards or Flemings, you must make a virtue of a necessity and let him go, leaving his brother-in-law to follow the business. Give him order to receive the king's debt and finish accounts with him at return. I leave with you 4 chests of rials, each chest containing eight bags, each bag 500 rials, which is 16,000 rials. It is more than I could well have spared being doubtful how matters stand at Bantam, if the Flemings have prevailed against the Javans, the ship unladen and but two chests [of] rials in her. Hold good correspondency with the king and nobles of this place. Be not too bountiful but observe this decorum, rather pleasure them often with small matters than seldom with things of worth. For [you are?] not ignorant that they crave much but give little. Use the Flemings kindly, and if you can pleasure them, do; but in matters of merchandise let them pay what the country people will give you for anything they shall desire. I leave with you the Emperor's privileges for trade, a blank of his Majesty's, and the Emperor's command for a junk to carry up such goods to Edo (Jeddo) or those parts as you shall think fitting. The blank, if you see any good to be done in Corea, you may send thither with such presents as you shall think fitting to procure trade. I pray make as few debts as you can and trust not Simma Dono further, for he is held a bad paymaster. You are to remember the great charge this Eighth Voyage hath disbursed for the obtaining of these privileges, so that the hereafter voyages that shall make use thereof are to contribute to the charge. If the commander of the next ship shall not be willing to leave the ordering of his business in your discretion contest not with him, but such use as he shall make of the house let him contribute as shall seem reasonable. Hold not your commodities at too high a rate, for so the Flemings will spoil your market; but get what money you can into your hands. Make away your broad cloth be it at 130 mass the matt, for the Flemings hath great store which he seeks to make away albeit for the money it cost; and ours is very evil conditioned. What the

cargazon of goods and money left with you amounts unto I cannot say, for that the invoice is not summed, yet am I assured it is sufficient for trial what may be done in these parts. And for that the wages of Wm. Eaton, Walter Carwarden, and Edward Saris is so small that the one half paid them here will not find them apparel with other necessaries needful, wherefore there is consideration to be had of them, and to pay them more than the half if their need require. And for Mr. Wickham, who saith that he is not the Company's servant, his time now out, and peremptorily saith he will not serve them under fourscore pound the year, which I refuse to give him, the Company's express order being to make the factors' wages themselves, who if I could persuade him no doubt will, as he shall deserve, be more bountiful unto him than myself can, yet to be free of the exceeding and intolerable trouble I have daily with him I have offered to double his former entertainment, which was 20*l.* per year, and to make it 40*l.* per annum till further advice out of England, which albeit he unthankfully hath refused in your hearing protesting to allow himself wages out of such goods as you shall deliver him to make sale of for the Company, which I desire you carefully to prevent, for the Company and myself, their unworthy substitute in this place, will that no man under your command be his own carver in any such fashion, referring the prevention thereof to your careful discretion, and notwithstanding his absurdity I will that you pay unto him here 20*l.* per year, which is the one half of what hath been offered, and he refuseth. But [if] at [the] coming of the first ship [he] will return, as he protesteth, you may let him go, advising the Company as per occasion. And for that we are all mortal I will that if it shall please God to take you out of this life, Mr. Richard Cocks, I would have you give your place to Mr. Peacocke, and if Mr. Peacocke die then to Mr. Wickham, if apparent disorder in him enforce not the contrary; and he dying then to Mr. Eaton; if he die then to Walter Carwarden; if he die then to Edward Saris. I pray be careful to leave your business in the amplest manner you can. And thus referring all what is here said or by haste omitted to the government of your good discretion, whereof I have had good experience, to the Company's profit, desiring you all to live and agree

together I leave, praying God to bless you and us in all our proceedings,

Your loving friend,

as I acknowledge to have good occasion,

J. Saris.

The 5th December, 1613.

Road of Ferando in Japan.

I pray forget me not in your love to Walter Carwarden and Edward Saris, whom upon my life you shall find dutiful, honest, and true, both to the Company and yourself. Vale.

## 126

Richard Cocks to Captain Adams and Rich. Wickham, in Edow or elsewhere, the 24th December, 1613.

CAPTAIN Adams and Mr. Richard Wickham, when shall please God to send you to Edow or Miaco and that you have received money for such goods as you carry up, either of the Emperor, or any other, then I pray you furnish the young king of Firando, Tome Samme, with a thousand taels, or what he stands in want of, in taking a receipt of his hand for the repayment thereof in Firando at demand. Thus much the said king willed me to write in this note for the more certainty of his furnishing there, which I pray you both have a care to perform. And so I commit you to God. From the English house at Firando in Japan the 24th December, 1613.

Your loving friend,

Ric. Cocks.

*On the same sheet is a letter in Japanese from Cocks to Adams and Wickham, dated Keicho, 18th year, 12th month, 21st day, empowering them to pay to Matsuura Hizen no Kami* [i.e., *the Tome Samme referred to above*], *against his bill for repayment in Firando,*

10,000 *mass of silver in ready money, or more if he requires it. The prince is travelling to Edo, and wants the money on his way from Surugo to that place. Cocks has been obliged to repeat the request in Japanese in order to satisfy the prince.*[1]

## 127

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham.

January the [ ], 1613. Firando in Japan.

MR. WICKHAM, it being generally agreed upon (with your own consent) that you make a voyage for Edow, Sherongo, and those parts of Japan, with such a cargazon of goods and merchandise as I should think fitting, being assisted with Captain Wm. Adams for the better despatching your business with the Emperor, with whom you know he hath good entrance, and no other employment for him at present; yet those matters of the Emperor's being past, I pray you detain him not there, but will him to make as much speed as he can back for Firando, where there will be necessary use of him.

And being arrived in those parts my opinion is that you take up your lodging in the best merchant's house in the town where you may have a gadonge (godown) fire-free to prevent the danger thereof, which is not unknown unto you this country is much subject unto, and to live under the roof of a natural Japan is better than to be in the house of any stranger, be he Dutch, Spaniard, Portugal, or of any other nation whatsoever; and the better man's house you lie at, the more credit it will be for you and the more security you will live in what occasion soever happen. I myself speak this per experience, as having made proof thereof. And have an especial care not to trust any man with the Company's goods without making ready payment; for I am informed these

[1] Communicated by Dr. Riess, of Tokio University.

country people are not to be trusted, neither will any merchant of account seek to buy upon credit, and for others, they are to be refused.

And in my opinion it will be your best course to make choice of some one man in those parts to assist you in making choice and receiving of your monies, a thing much to be regarded in these parts per means of the great deceit is used therein; and no doubt you may procure such a one for a small matter. And make much of friends when you have them, and use these country people kindly both in word and deed, for fair words will do much and as soon are spoken as foul, and always good will come thereof; for these country people are not to be used neither with bad words nor blows, no, not so much as servants entertained for necessary uses; but rather put them away if they be not to your liking, and make choice of others.

And to use any speeches to persuade you from gaming I think it is needless, for I hold you no gamester; yet notwithstanding the admonition of a friend is not to be rejected, and to say the truth, many inconveniences happen and fall out per means of gaming, although it be but to pass away the time for trifles; and therefore it is not amiss to forswear gaming.

It is good to use both Dutch, Spaniards, and Portugals kindly, as also all other strangers; and learn from them what you can, but make them not partakers of your secrets or pretences.

And for sales or despatch of your commodities I know you will use your best endeavour for our employers' benefit; and therefore I will set you no stinted rate or price, but wish you to sell away as time shall serve, at all prices, to turn all into ready money before any other shipping come out of England that it may not be said we lie still and do nothing but eat and drink without taking care for anything. I hope you will not let the Dutch go beyond you in this point.

You know that as yet we have not sold our English cloth under 8 taels the English yard, and cloth of Cambaia under four for one profit; but stand you not upon that matter, but sell away both the one and other as you can, as also gunpowder, although it be under 20 taels the barrel, which is a low price, yet you must consider it is a dangerous commodity to be kept, and therefore

make despatch. Once use your best endeavour both for that and the rest, as aforesaid, etc.

And for the two parcels of commodities left in the custody of Andreas alias Zendoque Dono of Uringo and Quedoquea Stibio Dono, at Edow and Sherongo, you are to take account of it as being part of your cargazon.

And if Tome Samme, the young king of Firando, come unto you with a note or remembrance of my hand, to lend him one thousand taels or more, as Captain Adams will advise you, I pray you take in my note and let him have the money, in giving you a bill of his hand to repay it me here again in Firando at demand; which Captain Adams tells me I need not to stand in doubt of, for that the Dutch have done the like heretofore and have received good payment. But this must be done when you have received money of the Emperor.

And having any overplus of that money lying by you, or that is received for any other commodity, use your best endeavour to send it to me per first sure conveyance (which I think will be per Captain Adams) that it may not be dead, but be employed to the Company's use, as occasion shall be offered.

And for your diet or such as shall be with you, I will not prescribe you any rate, because I am unacquainted with the place, but leave that to your own discretion, not doubting but you will use frugality, etc.

And because you are to go overland from Osekey to Shrongo in company of Captain Adams about the Emperor's business, and that it is fit someone of trust go in the bark with the rest of the goods per sea for that place, I have thought good to send John Phebe with it, a man well known to Captain Adams, whom you may entertain there as the Company's servant under you if you find him capable or that it be fitting.

And forget not to write me per all conveyances what you do, and learn out what you can touching trade into any place we yet know not of; and God willing you shall not want to hear from me so often as I find fit conveyance. And it is good you write continually to Mr. Eaton for Osekey as I have willed him to do the like to you; for so may we from time to time understand of each other's proceedings, and I be ready to supply your wants

with such commodities as lie by me, if in case you can sell them you have there. And for a juribasso, if he which promised you come from Langasaque (Nangasaki), you shall have him with you, otherwise you must get one at Edow or Shrongo, and in the meantime Captain Adams hath promised me that Andreas shall help you, and tells me that you cannot want to find one there to your content.

I know not what else to advise you of for present; but if anything come to my remembrance hereafter, you shall understand thereof per first. And so the Lord send you a prosperous voyage and safely to return. Amen.

Your loving friend,
Ric. Cocks.

The cargazon or invoice of goods, viz.:

[*omitted*]

The sum total of the whole cargazon amounts to 748*l.* 06*s.* 01*d.*

The numbers and poise of 173 bags of pepper as followeth, viz.:

[*omitted*]

Summa totalis 173 sacks pepper poise 8383 Catties cost sterling 82*l.* 17*s.* 01*d.*

Mr. Wickham, I pray you have due care to give Captain Adams content; which you may easily do, if you use him with kind speeches, and fall not into terms with him upon any argument. I am persuaded I could live with him seven years before any extraordinary speeches should happen betwixt us. And the necessary use we have of him is as well known to you as me. I hope a word will suffice for that matter.

Ric. Cocks.

The poise of 600 bars of lead as followeth:

[*omitted*]

Summa totalis 600 bars of lead poise 16,083 lbs. at [ ] per $c^n$ cost sterling 111*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

## 128

John Jourdain to the East India Company.

Bantam the 31st day of January anno 1613.

RIGHT Worshipful, per the Expedition, who departed from hence the 2nd ditto, I wrote at large of what then passed and of the lading of 3972 sacks of pepper for the account of the Sixth Voyage, amounting unto the sum of 8v756½[1] rials of eight, custom and all charges, as per an abstract sent home may appear. And the next day after her departure out of this road came General Saris from Jappan in the Clove, unexpected to have come this monsoon; which was the occasion that the factors of that voyage were unprovided of pepper for her lading. Notwithstanding with much trouble and diligence it was very soon effected and bought to the quantity of 6v000 sacks, at 15 rials of eight per 10 sacks, as per account, etc. And concerning the Darling who departed for Mossapotam (Masulipatam) with the Dragon out of this road of Bantam the 10th of December, thinking to have gone through the straits of Mallacca, was put back again and is gone through the straits of Sundy, but she came not into the road, but had news from them by a Holland ship which met with them some 17 leagues out of Bantam 14 days past, doubting much of her putting back for that she had many of her men sick. Also since my last writing by the Expedition it hath pleased God to take Edward Langley out of this miserable life, leaving in money 700 rials of 8 and one great chest with divers commodities as per invoice in the same chest may appear; all which money and commodities is delivered by General Saris' order unto the purser of the Clove, Mr. Melsham, to be delivered to the Worshipful Company, as also his will made and legacies given goeth in the little box within the chest, also the copy of a confession made by the said Edward Langley after his will ended, which the General will deliver your Worships; by the which confession you shall perceive the bad consciences of some of the factors and the ill carriage of this business formerly. And since this confession was

[1] See note, Vol. I., p. 76.

made per Edward Langley I have understood that, after the inventory of the whole goods was taken, that the said Ed. Langley, having the keys of the warehouses in his hand, did divers times fetch out cloth which maybe he had forgotten to put to account, as also he trusted the keys in divers men's hands which had nothing to do with the goods, after inventory was taken. Therefore I doubt that some subtlety may be as well used in this as in former matters, which I cannot certainly know until I take a new inventory of all the loose goods, which as yet I have had no time to do until this ship be gone; then, God willing, I mind to bring all the loose goods into one warehouse, for it lies most confusedly and in great danger both for thieves and fire, and especially with fire, which we have been in great danger three times within ten days, the town being burnt, yet God be thanked we have not received any harm, only some small charge in covering the godowns with straw. And as for the plot of ground which was given per the king to General Best, we cannot get as yet the writing of the king to build upon it, but [he] doth drive us off from day to day, hoping of some bribe besides the 1500 rials which was promised by General Best. The General, Mr. John Saris, hath done his best in obtaining of this writing, but he hath been put off by delays. Both General Best and General Saris hath done their endeavours to effect that business, being a matter of so great importance, both for the safeguard of the goods, as also to avoid the great charge that we are at in the hire of warehouses and portage, which if we can be permitted to build, the extraordinary expense which we are now at will free the charge of building within a short time. Now concerning the business here it stands in the like manner as General Best left it; only we are, per appointment of General Saris, to be all in one house both at bed and board, not doubting but we shall hold that decorum as shall be fitting both for the profit of the Worshipful Company and not scandalize our nation as formerly it hath been in keeping so many houses, to the glory of the Hollanders, who in their trade are our mortal enemies, and to the profit of the Chinese and Javas, which doth look for such opportunities to have one to cross another that they may the better encroach upon us in the sale of their commodities, as it

was the last year about the buying of China commodities, hoping that this year it will be carried in another manner. For I will do my best endeavours to bring all things to right as well in providing of China commodities as also for the lading of such ships as we expect to be here in September next or thereabouts.

And as for the building of the house which the king hath promised, if I see that we may build it upon a sure foundation I will proceed therein; otherwise I will leave it until further order from your Worships. For that if the trade at the Moullucas be not supplied I do not see what profit can be made here, having trade in Guzerat and Coromandel; for this place will not vent the one half thereof, besides nothing to be had here but pepper; and a most unhealthful country; the Moullucas being a very healthful place and the people willing to trade with us. But now in regard that there is not any ship gone this year they will be out of hope; for that they did depend much upon the English this year, which now they will be frustrate of their hopes and hold the Hollanders' words to be true, who tells them that they shall never see any English ship there but once in four years, and then some small ship which can do them no good nor succour them with anything, but only to induce them to be enemies with the Hollanders, who do protect them from the Portugals and others; which, if any ship had gone this year thither, there had been no doubt of her lading, and would have kept them in hopes until better opportunity. Thus not having else at present to enlarge I rest, commending your Worships to the protection of the most Highest, whom bless and prosper all your proceedings. Amen.

Your servant to command,

John Jourdain.

Herewith I send the receipt of Sir Robert Sherley for 250*l.*, this being the second, the first being gone in the Expedition. The first of this month of February came in the Darling into this road, having spent their mainyard and cracked their foremast; whereupon the General, Mr. John Saris, called a council and doth determine to leave orders that she shall go for Cacadanha (Sukadana), from thence to Pottany and Syam, to visit the factories there [ ] returns hither.

## 129

1st February 1613.

WHEREAS Mr. John Gourney, principal merchant, together with the rest of the merchants in the James have required in the behalf of the Worshipful Company at the hands of Mr. Peter Floris, principal merchant in the Globe, the account of 852 rials $\frac{5}{8}$, which the said Mr. Gourney and merchants in the James do find by account to have been short employed; to which Mr. Floris answers that whereas that sum of 852 rials $\frac{5}{8}$ was by a general confer of the principal merchants of the Globe given unto Mier Shumelo at their first being at Masulpatam, whereby to have procured a cowl for such ships as should come hither after them: he therefore doth refuse to give any other account thereof unto the foresaid Mr. Gourney, but refers it unto the Worshipful Company our masters in England. Dated in Musilpatam 1st February anno 1613 in Musilpatam.

Per me Peter Floris.

## 130

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham in Edow or elsewhere.

5th of February 1613.

MR. WICKHAM, Although I have no matter of importance to write you, yet having fit conveyance I would not want to let you hear from me. At this instant the master of the junk is come from Langasaque to this place, I mean of the junk bound for Cochin China, and Mr. Peacock will be ready to go along with him for Langasaque within 4 or 5 days, God permitting, for all things are ready. God send them a prosperous voyage. I am given to understand that Ushian Dona, the old king's

governor, is laid up and all he hath seized upon, and told he is well dealt withal if he escape with life. Also the Captain Chinesa is fallen at square with his new wife and hath given her his wacadash bidding her cut off her little finger, which she had done had she not been prevented per Maria, Harnando's woman, who paid dear for it, having her left thumb almost cut off. Also the king hath given Signor Zanzebar a new name viz. Yasimon. Other matters I have not to write of at present; only you did ill to carry the key of your chamber along with you, for now must I break off the lock to deliver your four fowling pieces to Mr. Peacock, according as you gave me order, he being willing not only to pleasure you in that, but to assist Walter to put away your other matters. And so I commit you to God. From the English house at Firando in Japan the 5th of February 1613.

Your loving Friend,
Ric. Cocks.

## 131

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham, in Edow or Shrongo per Sr. George Droit.

Firando in Japan the 17th of February 1613.

MR. WICKHAM, My last unto you was of the 5th present sent per Oyen Dono, the young king's governor, with other two for Captain Adams and Mr. Eaton, which young king and his train departed from hence the 9th ditto, and the morrow after I received a letter from you per the Dutch juribasso, dated in Anuxma the 4th current which came in time, otherwise all your four guns had gone along to Cochin China, for they were made up and delivered to Mr. Peacock, according as you willed me at our departure, but now two are taken back at hazard, because they would not stand to unlap them again. Your other three letters to Mr. Peacock, Mr. Nealson and Walter Carwarden I delivered and had taken back the knife and sheath before your letter came to my hands,

for I knew it. Mr. Peacock and Walter Carwarden departed from hence for Langasaque the 14th present, and Signor Yasimon Dono (*alias* Zanzebar) did accompany them, in respect it is doubtful whether Koyngero's junk go this year for Cochin China or no, for that the owners are much indebted, and the junk arrested for payment; so I have given Mr. Peacock directions to look out if she will be sold at a reasonable rate, and to strike up a match for the one half of her, and to be at his choice to have the whole per rato at her return from Cochin China, to the intent she may serve our turn for Syam. In my next I will advise you what is done therein. Captain Brower doth send goods for Cochin China because we do, for that the States shall not tax him of slothfulness, they having been here so long before us. He will go himself for Langasaque some 4 or 5 days hence, at least he giveth it out so. It is said that his kinsman Cornelius the glazier shall go along with the goods for Cochin China, but as yet he is not come to town. Here is reports that all the papist jesuits, friars and priests shall be banished out of Japan as well at Langasaque as elsewhere, but I doubt the news is too good to be true. I know not what else to write but hope you will have a care to despatch away your commodities as price goeth, for that Captain Adams may bring store of money along with him. I pray you sell away as you can as time serveth. And so I commit you to God.

Your loving friend,
Ric. Cocks.

## 132

Masulipatam, February 18th, 1613. T. Essington, Captain, and P. Floris, Merchant of the Globe, to Thos. Aldworth, Chief at Surat.

[*Missing*.]

## 133

William Eaton to Richard Wickham in Edo.
In Ozekey the first of March 1613.

LOVING and good Friend Mr. Wickham, I commend me unto you etc. You shall understand that since your departure I have showed my goods to divers merchants, but have not as yet sold anything, being offered no more but 6 taels for pepper, 5½ taels for broadcloth a yard, and for baftas 12½ mass per piece, and for allejas according to the rate of the country cloth, and for tin 16 taels a pecul and for gunpowder the barrel 10 taels; so as at these rates I am not minded to sell as yet, before I heard further from Mr. Cocks. Some four days since I received a letter from him wherein he wrote me that Mr. Peacock was upon departure for Langasaka and so for Cochin China. God send him a prosperous voyage. Also he wrote me that the Captain Chenesa and his new wife were not friends, and how that he had given her his wacadash or little cattan to cut off her little finger, the which she had done had she not been prevented per Maria, Harnando's woman, who paid dear for it, having her left thumb almost cut off. Also how that Ushian Dono, the old King's governor, was laid up and all he hath seized upon, and withal like to have lost his life. Some galls by the bearer hereof, who is the King's secretary of Ferando, I have sent you. News here is not any, but that all the houses and churches that did belong to the friars and jesuits are all pulled down and burnt, besides all those that were Christians are recanted and be of the same religion as they were of in former time, so as now there is no more Christians of Japanners in these parts. Here of late hath been divers to the number at the least 150 persons apprehended for buying and selling of tobacco contrary to the Emperor's commandment, and are in jeopardy of their lives, besides great store of tobacco which they have here burnt, etc. And thus for the present being in haste I end, committing you and your affairs to the protection of the Almighty God; resting

Your friend to command,

Wm. Eaton.

## 134

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham, in Edow, Shrongo, or elsewhere, per Sr. George Droit.

Firando in Japan the 7th of March 1613.

MR. WICKHAM, George Droit, the Portuguese, being here till this instant for want of a good wind, I thought good to write you these few lines, referring me for the rest to my former of the 17th ultimo, sent per same conveyance etc. Mr. Peacock is now agreed with them of Chongro's junk to go in her and will be ready to depart within 5 or 6 days. A lying friar (or jesuit) lately come from above to Langasaque told him that Captain Adams was dead at Miako; and had I not received a letter from Captain Adams dated in Ozekey the 16th ultimo, advising both of his, yours and Mr. Eaton's arrival in that place I should have stood in doubt. But as yet I have not received any letter from you nor Mr. Eaton but that you sent me from Anuxma at your departure from hence. It is generally reported here that all the padres are to avoid out of Japan, and as it should seem the name of Christian is odious to them, for yesterday being Sunday we put out our flag, as our custom is, but after noon Foyne Same, the old King, sent me word to take it in because it had a cross in it, which at that instant I did not; but after twice sending I went to him myself and excused the matter in the best sort I could, telling him that this cross was not made in form of the cross of Christ, but rather for a badge or token whereby the English nation was known from all others, as the Hollanders were by their colours of orange, blanc and blue; yet all would not serve but down it must, full sore against my will, Foyne telling me it was the Emperor's will it should be so, only we might put out any other mark we would, a cross only excepted, and that ships coming might bear a cross upon the water but not on land. This much thought I good to advise you of, and have writ the like to Captain Adams wishing him to know the Emperor's pleasure whether we shall not be permitted to bear or put out

our colours as well as the Hollanders. It should seem these people are generally bent against all Christians, and therefore not good you use overmuch speeches herein, only let Captain Adams know the Emperor's pleasure, and for the rest I end with the English proverb, that it is not good to wake a sleeping dog, etc. and so rest

Your loving friend,
Ric. Cocks.

## 135

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham in Yedo, Shrongo, or elsewhere; per George Droit.

Firando in Japan the 9th of March 1613.

MR. WICKHAM, yours of the 13th etc. kept till the 16th ultimo from Ozekey I have received with another from Mr. Eaton. I much commend your diligence in learning out what you have done, and advising so largely thereof. Yesterday I received a letter from Tushma (Tsushima) from Ed. Sayer dated the 22nd ultimo. He writes that he hath sold but for 31 taels of cloth of Cambaia with 5 peculs pepper, and that the King and another man will take some 24 yards of broadcloth as he thinketh. He is out of hope of any good to be done there or Corea, and very desirous to go from thence for Focaty (Fukuoka), per means of the persuasions of a great merchant of that place who is now at Tushma. Mr. Peacock is now ready to set towards Cochin China. Captain Brower came from Langasaque two days past, having made ready all matters to send Adrian and Cornelius with a juribasso for that place. I make account Mr. Peacock and they will depart from Langasaque within this two or three days but in diverse junks. I think you may better provide you of a boy there than here, for as yet I can get none. George was willing enough to have let you have had that

boy Mr. Eaton had, but his parents would not, being informed by some Flemings (as I understand) that you would continually be beating of him. Once I will do what I can. I bought a wench yesterday cost me 3 taels, for which she must serve five years and then repay back the three taels, or some friend for her, or else remain a perpetual captive. She is but 12 years old, over small yet for trade; but you would little think that I have another forthcoming that is more lapedable, yet it is true, and I think a gentlewoman of your acquaintance. You must be no blab of your tongue, yet I make no doubt but Sturton and you either are, or else will be provided shortly. I know not what else to write, George being ready to depart. Here is reports that the Emperor is dead, as a lying friar gave out the like of Captain Adams, but I hope both the one and other will prove false. I do not perceive neither per your letter nor Mr. Eaton's that you delivered Sr. Albartus the bottle of Spanish wine I sent him by you. Mr. Eaton writes me he delivered him the bottle of oil I sent per him. If you delivered not the wine, I shall take it unkindly. And so I leave you to the protection of the Almighty, resting

Your loving friend,

Ric. Cocks.

## 136

Articles for keeping of Company.

Hector. To Mr. Arthur Speight.

1. INPRIMIS. You shall strive to follow your Admiral with all carefulness, the better to keep company together, with a vigilant looking out both by day and night.

2. Item. The Admiral towards evening will fit such sail as he will speak with the fleet, that you may receive order according as the wind and weather shall offer occasions, and that no ship of

our Company shall press to go before the Admiral and especially by night or in foul weather.

3. Item. If the Admiral will have conference with the rest of the ships, and have the chief merchants or masters come aboard of him, the weather fitting, he will put out in his aftmost main shrouds a flag of St. George and shoot off a piece.

4. Item. If any ship be distressed by any means in the night, he shall put out two lights a good height one above another in the main shrouds or on his poop, and shoot off two pieces. If it be by day he be distressed he shall shoot off one piece and hoist and strike his mizen three times, to the end the rest may repair unto him.

5. Item. If the Admiral come to an anchor he will put out two lights of equal height and shoot off a piece; but by day he is to be seen.

6. Item. If he weigh anchor again in the night, the Admiral will shoot off a piece and put out two lights one directly above another.

7. Item. If the Admiral cast about in the night or alter his course he will put out three lights of equal height, and fit such sail as the rest may come to him, and then shall each ship keep out one light till they come to the Admiral, to the end he may perceive them all to follow him. When at any time there shall be no light at all carried out by the Admiral you shall then have especial care to keep your lights close that they be not seen.

8. Item. If in the night any storm do arise, then you shall put out in every ship a light for the most part; and the Admiral twain, to the end she may be known.

9. Item. If the Admiral strike sail in the night or lie a-try or a-hull, he will put out two lights, one upon the poop and another as far forward as the forecastle, if he set sail; and to use the like when he weigheth, being at an anchor.

10. Item. If it happen by any storm or thick weather any of our Company to be separated, or if we be all one from another out of sight, and then by any means we have sight of one another again, and would at first know one another, if the weather be such as you may use your main topsail, you shall hoist and strike it three times together, and so continue hoisting and

striking till we shall perceive ourselves to know one another. But if the winds and weather will not permit any such sail, you shall then do it with any other sail most fit for the weather and time.

Nich. Downton.

From aboard the
New Year's Gift,
the 14th March 1613.

## 137

William Eaton to Richard Wickham in Yedo, Shrongo, or elsewhere.

In Ozekey the 22nd of March 1613.

LOVING Friend Mr. Wickham, I commend me unto you etc. You shall understand that my last letter unto you was the first of March by Owendona, the young King's governor of Ferando, by whom likewise I sent you all the galls I had. In which said letter I wrote you of all matters that had here passed since your departure from hence, not doubting but that you have received it before this time, whereunto I refer me etc. Since which time I have here sold all my baftas saving ten pieces for 16 mass a piece, the which is a poor price but more I could not get for them. Also I have sold some eleven matts length or fadoms of broadcloth, but very cheap, the best not above fifteen taels the matt and some for fourteen and a half. Signor Albertus would have sold finer cloth than any I have under fourteen taels. He knoweth not that I have sold anything as yet, neither would I wish you to let Captain Adams know at what prices I have sold broadcloth at; for when he once knoweth thereof the Dutch shall have presently intelligence. I have written him a letter but not one word of the sale of any broadcloth. Here arrived George Droit the Portuguese two days ago, by whom I received divers letters from Mr. Cocks and Mr. Nealson both for yourself and

Mr. Adams, the which said letters I have sent by him, who goeth thither to recover that he lost here in Japon. So as I shall not need to write you of what hath passed in Ferrando, for I make account Mr. Cocks hath at large written you thereof by his letters, whereunto I refer you etc. And thus for present I end, committing you and your affairs unto the protection of the Almighty God; resting

Your friend to command,

William Eaton.

## 138

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham in Edow, Shrongo, or elsewhere.

Firando in Japan, the 1st April, 1614.

MR. WICKHAM, by George the Portugal (who departed from hence the 9th ultimo) I wrote you several letters, advising for the present. Since which time I have received two letters from Mr. Eaton, of the 1st and 13th ultimo, wherein he adviseth me he hath sold all his white baftas at sixteen mass the piece and certain matts broadcloth at fifteen taels the matt. I wish all the rest were gone at same or like rate, both that I have here and others elsewhere. He saith that some of his commodities they will not look at, namely selas, blue byrams, and candequis maweez. Once do what you can to sell away, although something under cento per cento, for it is better to have money by us than commodities, whatsoever shall happen, for here are many reports given out of troubles like to ensue in Japan. But keep that to yourself and learn out what you can and advise me thereof per first sure conveyance. I make account Captain Adams will be come away before this come to your hands; otherwise give him counsel to take heed of one Pedro Guzano, a papist Christian, who is his host at Miaco, for a lying friar (or jesuit) told

Mr. Peacock at Langasaque that Captain Adams was dead in the house of the said Guzano, which now I know is a lie, per letters I received from Mr. Eaton, for the said friar rep[orted] he was dead before the date thereof. Once I would wish Captain Adams to look to himself, for these villainous papistical rabble at Langasaque do give it out behind his back that he is a Lutrano, and one that they make account hath incensed the Emperor against them. I wish[ed ?] Captain Adams, at his being here, to look to himself and take heed of them; and so would I wish you to do the like. Mr. Peacock departed from Langasaque towards Cochin China the 18th ultimo, as he advised me in a letter of that date written from aboard the junk he goeth in, called the Roquan. We have had much northerly winds since their departure so I doubt not but they will have a speedy passage, which God grant them with a prosperous voyage. Upon some occasion I have noted that you may esteem I love you not, or that I bear some secret grudge against you, which here I do protest (before God) I do not, but rather do esteem much better of you since your coming hither, then I did before. And so shall you find by proof, if it lie in my power to do you good; for I regard not, but rather have quite put out of my memory any words which have passed betwixt us hereto[fore]. I wish you could make despatch of your business to be here ag[ainst] the Syam voyage, and then shall you see what I will do. And trul[y] I would not wish you to stay there upon small occasions, but rather to leave them with your host or some other good friend that is assured. And in the meantime sell away what you can; stand not upon price, but turn what you can into money and bring it along with you. I can say no more, nor give you no larger commission than I have done. And so with my hearty commendations to yourself, Signor Andrea and the rest of our acquaintance, I commit you to God, resting always

Your loving friend,
Ric. Cocks.

P.S.—Your Juribasso Simon's letter I delivered to his host at Firando for his host Bastian is gone for Cochin China.

## 139

Instructions from the Captain and merchants of the Darling to Sophony Cozucke, proceeding on a mission to Landak. April 11th, 1614.

BEFORE this our arrival with the Darling in Succodania we had understanding by sundry the letters of you Mr. Sophony Cozucke and Mr. Greete, of the great desire the people of Landacke had that our nation should come and settle a factory with them, whereby they might be free from the slavery of the Sukadanians, who suffer them not to sell anything but what they list, having the first view themselves; and we, at our coming, finding things agreable to former reports, and that our case is no better than those of Landacke, and in consideration the junk Patience with John Williams departed four months past for this place and is not yet arrived, and for that the winds will be this month variable and with much foul weather, so that without prejudice to our voyage intended for Pottania, we may both spend some time here to be truly instructed touching these parts, and by God's assistance see the safe arrival of the junk; and not to spend this time of our stay here idle, we think it good to send you, Mr. Sophony Cozucke, with a sufficient mariner along the river to Landacke, with an especial charge that your absence be not above six and twenty or thirty days and that you speedily confer with the governors or chief of those parts, touching our negotiation, upon what security we may settle a factory or leave goods of charge with them, and that you acquaint them of the arrival of our ship in this place, whose chief hath sent you truly to understand their minds, whereby he at his coming be not mocked withal, and find such good dealing at their hands as they shall be sure to find at his; and withal it would not be amiss you privately to learn whether they stand in fear there of the Suckodanians, or not, for if so I see not how our people can be in safety with them, and above all things be not flattered with fruitless hopes, but if possible, bring their chaps, their firms, for what they say or promise, that so at your return, I may the

bolder leave former business and undertake a new; not doubting your wise and discreet carriage in remembrance what may be here forgotten. And for depths and soundings I doubt not but Richard Newell, sent along with you, will be careful of, touching whose opinion if you do ask at any time I hold it not amiss, for that I have sufficiently had proof thereof. We send herewith musters of our cloth with indifferent prices, which I pray understand how will be the vent of the like. And so the Almighty add blessing to your endeavours. We rest,

Robert Larkin,
Nathaniell Courthope,
Sophony Cozucke,
Hugh Greete.

In Suckodana
this 11th of April, 1614.

## 140

William Eaton to Richard Wickham in Edo or elsewhere.

In Ozekey the 20th April, 1614.

LOVING friend Mr. Wickham, I commend me unto you, etc. My last letter unto you was the 22nd ultimo by George Droit the Portuguese, wherein I wrote you of all matters that had here passed to that present time, not doubting but that you have received it before this time, whereunto I refer me, etc. Since which time I have been at Meaco with several sorts of goods to see if I could find any sales for any of them, but I could not sell anything there but only four matts of broadcloth and 12 pieces of cassidie nills, and 32 pieces of allejas, the which I sold at poor rates, as for 15 taels the matt broadcloth, and for the cassidie nills at 26½ mass the piece, and for the allejas 15 mass a piece, which are poor prices; but howsoever I must do as I can and not as I would. Here is come from Captain Brower to Albertus at least 30 broad cloths, the which, part of them is to be sent to Lorenco: so as in regard

whereof I would wish you to make despatch of those broadcloths you have, although at a reasonable rate, rather than to keep them lying upon your hands. For my own part I have minded to put away all that I have although but for small profit, rather than I will keep them, etc. At my being in Meaco I received a letter from Mr. Adams the 3rd present, being dated in Edo the 17th ultimo, whereby I understand that the Emperor hath taken 43 fadome of broadcloth, and all the lead at 6 taels the pecul. I wish he had all mine at the same rate, for here it is not worth above 45 mass the pecul. Also he wrote me that as then the Emperor had not given any direct answer for the having of the ordnance and gunpowder, but that he is in good hope that he will take them. The bark that carried the goods for Edo it seems is not yet there arrived. I wonder I received never a letter from you for Captain Cocks, who I know would be glad to hear from you. I pray you to send me Mr. Peacock's book which I lent you, in that he hath written unto me for it to send it to Ferrando by Capt. Adams; and I will send you yours by the first conveyance. And thus for the present, being in haste I end, committing you and your affairs unto the protection of the Almighty God, etc.; resting

Your friend to command,
William Eaton.

## 141

William Eaton to Richard Wickham in Edo or elsewhere.

In Osaka the 21st of April, 1614.

LOVING friend Mr. Wickham, I commend me unto you, etc. You shall understand that yesterday I wrote you, by this same conveyance, of all matters that had here passed to that present time; but since, even at this present, having received a letter from Mr. Cocks dated in Ferrando the 1st present, and likewise one

for yourself, so as I shall not need to write you of what business hath passed in Ferrando, for that I know Mr. Cocks hath written you at large by his said letter, whereunto I refer you, etc. And thus for present being in haste in regard of the departure of this bearer who is a Dutchman, I end, committing you and your affairs unto the protection of the Almighty God, etc.; resting

Your friend to command,

William Eaton.

## 142

Letters received by John Jourdain at Bantam.

(1.)

From George Cokayne, at Maccasser.

The 24th April, 1614.

CAPTAIN JOURDAIN, in hope of your good health with the rest of our good friends, which God grant, we do heartily commend ourselves unto you. This is to give you to understand of our proceedings here in Maccasser since your departure from Maccasser, which time we used our best means for to put away our cloth at any reasonable rates, it being from August till January but a dead time of year, and few, or none at all, that would deal for any quantity, only the country people for a small matter, which was in rice according to order in November. Merchants some three or four were divers times [ ] beating the prices of sundry sorts of clothing to deal for great quantities and were within a small matter of our price, for it was thought that this year no Portugals would come from Mollacco. The prime of December arrived here one junk of Mallacco with Portugals, viz. 9 merchants. The 5th ditto came in a ship from Mollacco with 28 Portugals and 36 blacks, with a small junk in his company freighted per Portugals, that then there was such a glut of all sorts of goods, both of Guggeratt and Corramandell, besides the junks of Puttany, Johore and Siam,

which brought great store of commodities, as well of China as elsewhere; whereby we were dismissed of the sales of our cloth at any reasonable rates, for that the Portugals they would sell howsoever, for their present return, although they sold as cheap as they bought in Mallacco, viz. Sela red, 24 rials the corge, candequees, 8 rials, Bafta, 30 rials, Biramy nills, 32, 35 and 36, cassamera of Coramandle, of the second at 50—the best at 70 rials, serras of Corramandell at 80 and 90 rials the corge, sarras gobar of the best sort at 100 and 110 the corge; with other divers sorts at such reasonable rates that I durst not make any such cheap price of our clothing. The 7th of December arrived here a junk of the King of Maccassar's that came from Pottany, which brought a capital of the Seventh Voyage from our factory there, according to Captain Peter Floris's direction, which clothing came but to a reasonable market this year, yet you shall understand, that the clothing of the Coast fits best for the country of Maccasser, viz., Sarras, Chury mollay, Sarras gobar, being of the best sort, dragams, salampora, being a broad white cloth, casameras of either sort, and petas striped with silk. The steel of the Coast we sell here at 11 rials the hundred, though great store doth not quickly vend as yet; the reason is so much of all other goods this year is come to this place, and all foreign commodities very cheap. The 9th December arrived here the God's Gift with Francis Kelly, John Darby, and six other Englishmen, John Williams being departed. Herein we received 4 chests China raw silk, 10 pieces velvets, 10 pieces satins, 10 pieces of girdling of Taffaty, with a parcel of goods for Sukadana. This silk came here to a good market. We had broke the price at 450 rials the pecul China, and sold to the quantity of one pecul, after the rate aforesaid. The 12th ditto unhappily arrived here a junk from China, being the first that ever came to this place, which brought great store of China commodities of all sorts, viz. raw silk of Lannkyn (Nanking) at 150 rials the pecul, velvets 6, 7 and 8 the piece, grograines 4, 5, 6 and 7; damasks from 2 to 6 rials, and the like low prices of all other sorts of their China wares; so that this year falls out very bad for our proceedings. God send the next better. Now considering the long time the God's Gift was to stay here before she could return, we thought it good to have

her something better built and to employ her to Banda, having good means; hoping to have met with some English shipping there; if not, to have landed goods on the Poolawaya and there to have left Benjamin Farie and two other Englishmen, which the Poolawayans and all the other Orancayas doth much desire, which this King, and divers principals of this country, have often demanded wherefore we have not people there, the Bandanese so much desiring the English, and plainly disannul and dislike the Hollanders. The 27th February our people departed from hence in hope to have a monsoon enough to carry to Banda. The prime of February last arrived here a Dutch ship, wherein I did receive your letter dated the 5th February, being glad to hear from you. Here doth divers passengers come from Bantam, yet I cannot receive letters as the Dutch doth, and if there were better correspondence kept, I think it would be better for our honourable masters' profit. The 21st present came into this road the God's Gift, not being able to fetch Banda, but put into Buttowne (Boeton) with 34 junks, Mollays, Maccassers, and Javas, to the great hindrance of a number of poor people. There is great lamenting here in Maccasser with all merchants, as well the Christians as heathens, for that there is but two junks this great monsoon to get to the Mallocees, but all fain to return with their merchandise provided for those places; that this year here will not be any spice to be had at any rates, but the country full of clothing. Our people keeping it up to windward in sight of Borreo (Boeroe) in great distress of weather, the small vessel labouring much fell to be extraordinary leaky insomuch that it was impossible to free her, and keep her above water that it did prove to be [ ] in the cargazon of clothing, the particulars whereof shall be brought to Bantam per the God's Gift, God willing. Our people being arrived here, and at present ready to depart for Succodana, it is therefore thought fitting that Benjamin Fary should go along thither, and, if occasion be, there to leave him, if Francis Kelly and he together do see it requisite as it is thought it will be needful; but if it be not, I do then appoint B. Farie to come to Bantam to advise with you of anything that may be for the Company's good, as also the furthering of boards, nails, and two carpenters for the building of the Company's

house here in Maccasser, if you think to have their goods secure both from fire and thieves. The King of Maccasser hath given to the English Company 32 great 8 squared posts of a great length, to build their house, and therefore I refer it to your good understanding to consider what a thing it is to have so great a charge inclosed with bamboos, which will last but one year, and subject to be set on fire with every spark. Some fifty days after your departure with the Darling, here was burnt 1,260 houses, to my great fear of losing of all. Here is provided 46 coyans [?] of rice, but keeping it, expecting of our shipping to come, it lies on our hands until the next year, to the loss of much thereof; for per the prime of February all merchants, that goeth to the Molloccoes, is provided, and after that, here is no vent for rice. Here hath been two Dutch ships which hath laden 300 coyans of rice, and landed here 36 fardels of Corramandel clothing. The 13th of this present departed out of this life Samuel Dennys. I do intend, if it be possible, to send home that honest man, Francisco Campayo, to Bantam then you may understand of the proceedings of a filthy renegade, and what it is to leave such a discontented fellow in a strange country where the Company hath trading, he not being brought to the place where he was entertained according to his agreement. Philip Badmedg arrived here the 20th December who from Succadana did embark himself for Bantam, but the junk not able to fetch it up, put for Greessed (Gressik) and from thence in a Macasser junk came for Maccasser. Thomas Brett and his junk arrived safe at Succadana and had determined a voyage, per Sophony's order, for Sambas. And thus at present not having further time to enlarge, wishing you, as to myself, all happiness, Vale.

*Kept till the 7th May*, 1614.

The copy above written is sent in a Dutch ship called the Old Zealand per Jacob Speck, merchant, since which time here hath little passed worth the noting, save only I must relate of the infinite abuses passed per that Francisco Campayo, the Spaniard, which was here left per Captain Jourdain, to my vexation and much grief, to be abused and no remedy, this lewd and riotous gamester being instigated by the Hollanders to exclaim of our nation and Company of the base using him, which I with much

patience did pray him oftentimes to take heed of speaking ill of our King's Majesty or Company, or otherwise it would redound to his disgrace and overthrow to use any such speeches. He hath bad all our power to do their worst, for were not the Hollanders and King of Maccasser sufficient to maintain him in whatsoever he doth in this place; but because this business will ask some relation at large, I do refer you to the Articles. Vale.

*Kept till the 24th May*, 1614.

The 19th present here arrived a Dutch ship called the Greyhound which had in her great store of sandalwood, and hath sold it to the Chinese for 100 rials the bahar. The 22nd present came here Mr. Welden from Button to certify me of what passed in his voyage this year at Banda, the Bandanese having open wars with the Hollanders, and much grieved that the English hath forgot them, that may be received there as in their own country. Mr. Welden had thought to have come for Bantam, but, not finding a speedy passage here at Macasser, doth here resolve to stay till this monsoon be ended, and per the first change of the winds it is thought fitting by him and myself that he with one or two Englishmen shall go for Banda. Hoping to have a present supply from you at Bantam in the same monsoon.

Geo. Cokayne.

P.S.—Mr. Cokayne was so sick at the sealing hereof that he was not able to come from his bed, etc.

(2.)

From Richard Welden at Maccasser,
23rd May, anno 1614.

KIND Captain Jourdain, remembering the great love and kindness that I have received from you, makes me bold to write these few lines unto you acknowledging and giving thanks for the same. This last monsoon I set sail from Bottone for Banda, where when I arrived and had made sale of such things as I had, I was fully resolved to return for Bantam,

because there was then this ship, the bearer hereof, in Banda, which was to come thither; whereupon I gave my prow to the Captain of the Castle and went aboard the ship with my folk; and setting sail the ship was to touch at Bootone, where when I came I was put from my foresaid determination by reason that I found a young daughter which I was unwilling to leave in the Moors hands to be made a Moor, or to fall as a slave into the King's hands; where also I heard that there had been a small English ship, but had neither left me letter nor any news of anything. But afterwards I received a letter from Mr. Cokayne, which when I had read and understood the state of things, I stayed no longer than 10 days in Bootone, only to provide some provisions for my house, and came to Macasser, where I now am, and mean to remain for a time. For I do purpose to return in haste to Bootone and fetch all that I have to Macasser. For the news of Banda, only this, the Bandanese do much marvel that in so long a time there have come no English shipping there, protesting if they come they will live and die with the English, for now all the Bandanese hath open wars with the Hollanders and have slain many of them; wherefore, if you please to send any order for me and those places, I rest till it come, or if there come none, at the first of the next monsoon it is resolved per Mr. Cokayne and I, that at the turning of the winds to send me with one or two English more back to Banda to settle some business there, hoping that you, soon as possible may be, will relieve us with a fresh supply in the same monsoon. And so having nothing else to write I end, leaving you to the protection of Almighty God.

Yours<br>
Rich. Welden.

From Maccasser,<br>
this 23rd May, 1614.

(3.)
From Robert Larkin, at Succadana,
10th of June, 1614.

MR. JOURDAIN, After our departure from Bantam we had indifferent passage, so that the 3rd April we arrived in safety at Soccodana, but could hear no news of the junk with John Williams till the 21st May, 1614. But you will marvel why I should stay all this time in this place, for which I would at large deliver you by these, but that this bearer, Sophony Cozuck, can resolve you of all particulars, and how I found them indebted to the Hollanders, and without a penny in the house, yet having these stones sent herewith that moved my present supply; also considering I could not leave them so, and haply the junk might be at Maccasser, as since I have heard, expecting daily her return; which were reasons, with a great many more, of my stay here so long; but now the coming of the junk I find no ways according to the supply sent to this place, for of 4,000 rials ready money here cometh but 2,000 rials, and I understand the raw silks were sold at great rates at Maccasser; but as of that, so the ill disposing of all things I find to be resting in Maccasser. What benefit will arise I know not. John Williams being dead, all that was his I understand is delivered per exchange to the Hollanders to be paid in Bantam; only his writings, sealed as they be, are sent herewith so that I am forced to break that small stock of the Darling's to supply this place, for that they may not justly (as formerly) complain of the great hindrance the Company have had for want of monies. And finding wax at a reasonable rate I have employed of our stock 290 rials which is sent herewith. And the old junk not able to be kept longer above water, I was forced to buy a new; so that all things considered, with my pretences of further going to be to little purpose, meeting with the value 308 rials of gold of the deceased Edward Langley's, I am not so unwise but to take that up for the Company's use, to right myself of those wrongs which I am sure the Company will demand at my hands. And now I am forced to send you an untoward spirit whom George Cokayne allegeth to be per me sent for, because upon his

exceeding complaints, I writ only he should per his honest endeavours prevent his harm in all matters. The articles George hath drawn against him, I send herewith, although his picture to yourself is best known, but I have made bold, for the Company's use, to lighten him of some of his monies, for which I have given my bill, which I entreat you to pay accordingly. And touching accounts in this place, I have sent you the man and them, not for any dishonesty in the party, but for that it is thought so most fitting. And for my confederates in my pretended voyage, they have already taken up their rests out of the wormeaten vessel, for Nathaniel Courthope stays in Succadana with such goods as per invoice sent per this bearer, but too tedious to send herewith all reasons; as likewise that Cassarian David is to proceed to Sambas, and his invoice sent herewith, out of all which you may perceive what monies I have disbursed here; notwithstanding I want not an assistant, occasion so falling out, whom you know, Benjamin Farie, who proceedeth with me to Puttaney; and I hope all is for the most profit and credit of our employers. The Darling complaineth sore, but I hope to God she will carry us well to Puttani, and further tediousness I omit. But I wish to God I were well rid of my captainship, or the Darling a sounder vessel to carry me in. So in haste, with my respective love and commendations to Mr. Ball and the rest, I cease.

Yours to be commanded,
Robert Larkin.

(4.)

From Robert Larkin, at Puttania,
24th of July, anno 1614.

MR. JOURDAIN, From Succadana I writ, but since that my usual fortune continueth, so that I met with the James the 24th June and I may say, I thank God for it, that the Darling hath been fortunate to all voyages but itself. In Puttania we arrived the 29th June, but truly the reasons being not small with the passage from port to

port, as 24 days from Bantam to Succadana, and 25 days from thence to Pattana, was the occasion I arrived not here sooner, but had I so early [?] in this place, I could neither have laid forth this small stock in silk, or ought else that is good, nor at such prices as you writ of; besides 856 rials should have been paid for anchorage. Think but what monies I might have had left to have employed here if I had come away from Maccassar before the arrival of the junk, considering the great matter I should have left, besides imprest money and other charges paid forth. So this in brief I thought good to acquaint you with. And further for our proceeding here, we have taken in the goods of the James and now bound we are for Siam, finding here neither means to lay out our money, or vent for our cloth such as we have brought. But I could wish we had all those shashes, or that per the next conveyance you would send for these parts the most part of them, both fine and coarse, whereof I know to be great store of them in Bantam and there not vendible; and some part of the finest white cloth and the sort of cloth which is for handkerchering of the finest, but I pray forget not the remembrance of this extreme charge of anchorage, that with better advice the ships may proceed for these parts, wherein you may confer with Captain Marlowe of a place called Segora (Sungora?) which the Flemings make use of, so as it may be said a second Jaccatra. I have great encouragement that our coarse goods will be very vendible at Siam and Camboja, which if I find true, I shall if possible per the James certify, as of our further proceedings; all things of certainty referred till our arrival at Siam, where I refer it for my best course how I may lay out our monies this year to be with you and that to some purpose, or jointly proceed, the ship being so able, upon the former course of the Globe, which I have understood to be to great profit, or otherwise as best we may take for our present benefit. And to digress a little, what great devil possesseth those barking dogs, who, in my absence, ceaseth not to scandal me with unjust dealing with the goods of the deceased Sir Henry Middleton, when I take God to witness I am so far from doing wrong both in thought and conscience that I would willingly rather give 10*l.* out of my own means therein to satisfy my ignorant proceedings than to gain a

halfpenny; but if you will prove a friendly enemy, still them, for perchance they think they please you. I have taken order for two quilts of Puttania, for which I think you were much deluded with in commending thereof; they will stand you in about 24 rials. The 308 pieces of gold I had at Succadana, being Jahore (Jahor) gold, proves much short here of so many rials I writ they were esteemed at; and with the help of the James's carpenter we are so encouraged for future proceedings with our ship, either for the James's business or our own, that it hath caused the taking up of six barrels of powder, for which I pray let Captain Marlowe be satisfied for with the like quantity or money. Notwithstanding so proceedings may fall out, it may be wholly paid for out of their voyage. For the lead, had you never writ thereof you may be sure it had not been forgotten, but let the negligence thereof remain to the faulty, and each party more heedful. My hopes are per this bearer yet more at large to write you from Succadana, therefore in this I am the briefer; but I doubt not but you have received the 337 diamonds and wax sent you from Succadania, and that before this time you do at large understand all proceedings there effected; and so with my heartiest wishings and commendations to all friends, I cease.

Yours to use,
Robert Larkin.

(5.)

From Peter Floris and George Chauncey,
at Masulapatam, the 10th July, anno 1614.

GOOD Masters and loving friends, As unacquainted I commend me unto you all, etc. You may have heard of our determination in Potania for to come hither and afterwards of our good arrival per the James of London, who departed from this coast the 7th of February last. I hope she is well arrived at Bantam, in good time, but surely there was very great dissension in her. I pray God to bless her. This present shall only serve to advise you of our state in this place, because of the good opportunity which is offered us per

this ship Dergoes. So first and formerly you shall understand that we are all in good health here, except five persons which are departed this life since our departure from Puttania, of which the 17th June past died Mr. Thomas Essington who was our captain. The Lord of heaven preserve the rest to His glory and our salvations, amen. As for our ship, the Globe, she is at present in the river of Yarsupurpeta (Narsapur) where she is sheathed from the keel, and have mended many faults, so that now per the company's own speeches she is better trimmed and a far better ship than when she first came out of England; we have made a new rudder, for the old was very much eaten. She is now ready and hath nothing to be done only but to bring her out of the river, which I hope will be in a short time, and if God bless us, I hope to be ready per the first of September next for to set sail from hence and to come unto you for Bantam, and so to take our course, with the help of God, for England. And now whereas I do make mention to come first for Bantam, the reason is this, because I have not a sufficient stock wherewith I might lade the Globe for home from this place, but I hope to have a parcel of 350 fardels indigo, and about the same quantity of white yarn, and some few packs of cloths, all which will not be able to lade half our ship the Globe, therefore we must come for Bantam to take the rest of our lading in pepper or any suchlike other commodity. And now notwithstanding I have understood as well per letters of Mr. Spalding as per mouthly report of Geo. Chauncey, and seen per their accounts, that for the account of the Globe there was left in the hands of Mr. Sheppard the sum of [*blank*] rials 32 pence, with our order to be employed in pepper, and to send it for England, but if there were no place in the ships, that then they should sell the pepper and keep the money till the next spring time, and to employ it then in China commodities, which I hope that no ships being set out per the Company should have refused. But since I have heard that (per means of Sir Henry Middleton) that same money was stayed and not employed for that year, and although that General Best hath been there and laden homewards, yet I doubt that our stock of the Globe is yet left at Bantam without employment, although I hoped better that it should have been employed now this last spring because of the

good order (left per General Best) as per report we have heard, though we durst neither hope so well nor trust to the contrary. Therefore we did provide such quantity of cloths and agreed with the James to carry them to Bantam and consigned them to Adam Denton, or his assigns, and that especially to provide us with pepper to the quantity of about three or four thousand bags. But since the departure of the James, arrived here this Dutch ship, Dergoes, who affirmed that General Best hath united all the three houses into one and under the government of one head. Therefore not knowing how the account of the Globe stands, so well of the money left there per Mr. Spalding, also of the cloths sent with the James, therefore is now my earnest entreating unto you, the chief of the united houses, as also to them with whom had the money or goods so long in keeping, that you will have a care to provide us a parcel of pepper about 4,000 bags, and if possible it is, to barter them against the cloths sent in the James. If not, to do the best you can, and if it should happen that the James was not arrived there (which God forbid), and that the monies were employed in other commodities, that then you would take the same quantity upon your own credits, to be paid at our coming thither, which shall be, with the help of God, [in] November next. Now the reason why we write so much about it, is only that I am afraid it will be late in the year before we can get home, and to stay, with a small company long at Bantam (if a man can prevent it) is not fit neither. Therefore it is my opinion to have the pepper ready at my coming thither, and to make a short despatch from thence. And it may be you shall buy the pepper at a better or lower price before our coming, than at our arrival; therefore I pray you have this in fresh remembrance. Then you shall do the Company great service and me especial great friendship, for the which I think myself very much beholden unto you, and am willing and ready to acknowledge it as occasion shall serve. In the meantime if you will have any service at my hands I pray you make bold to use me. News we have but little here. The 8th June I received a letter from Surat of Mr. Tho. Aldworth's, who writ me but shortly and that they were in good estate, and was providing himself against September next; then he did expect shipping out of England, having before sent a

messenger per way of Persia for England. I have answered his letter so that I hope to have his answer again before we depart from hence. This year there are eight ships come from China and arrived in Goa, which makes all goods to stay at a very low price, and little appearance to rise this two years. I send you a price current of the principal goods as they are sold here, but in small request. We have had a happy journey to be here so soon before the Dutch ships, and the arrival of the Portugal ships in Goa, or else we had got but a poor market. I willingly would have writ to the right worshipful Company at large of our estate, but because it is per a Dutch ship I dare not trust too much to my pen, albeit that the director of Vanburchen hath promised me to send it, but passed his word that it shall be delivered unto you without opening, because I have done so much for his sake in bringing a letter from Patania unto him in like manner. Wherefore, if you have occasion to write home, you may advise the right worshipful Company of our estate. And so not having at present to enlarge these, then with my commendations I leave you to the protection of God Almighty, who send us well to you and grant us happy meeting.

The ship Dergoes hath stayed here so long till this [ ] Chauncey to Narsapurpeta to see the ship, the Globe, come over the bar, but because [ south ?] winds there is but small hopes to come over the bar because of the great [ ] that runs upon the bar. I am afraid it will be late in September before she comes in. Therefore, I pray to remember my request, because I am afraid that it will be late before we come to Bantam. I have received a letter from Visapur (Bijapur) with advice that there are two English ships at Surat, and that the Viceroy of Goa armed him very strongly, but to what intent the Lord knows.' I hope within this ten days to have an answer of Mr. Aldworth from Surat, and to hear certain news. I pray you, if possibly you can, to provide us with some four or five tons of casks for water, because our cask are very naught. I shall think me very much beholden to you etc. Vale.

Your loving friends,

Peter Williamson Floris,

George Chauncey.

(6.)

From John Gourney, Adam Denton, William Sheppard and Thomas Brockedon, from Pottania the 28th of July, 1614.

LOVING Friends Captain Jourdain and Mr. Richard Cobb, Our arrival to this road was upon the last of June, in company of the Darling, which overtook us three days before. We have here landed forty bales and a half of sundry sorts of goods, and laden the rest upon the Darling; with which we, John Gourney, William Sheppard, and Thomas Brockedon are presently to depart for Siam, leaving here Mr. Adam Denton, chief, and John Johnson to assist. From Siam we make account to certify of our hopes there and purpose with the Darling, concerning the agreement for which is referred until our coming thither. The disputes we have had here with the Orancayas (that rule under the queen) in our vain practice to save the great present of 72 taels, which is 856 rials, at present in goods to be given amongst them, and the custom yet not cleared is cause that as yet no sales have been made; but we hope it will do indifferent well with the time. We greatly hope that you will have fitted pepper for the goods we left with you; and for the better despatching in the James her full lading we send you 3,000 rials by the captain, which we have borrowed of Captain Larkin to be repaid at Syam; and more you are to receive 423¼ rials in Bantam, of which 106 of Richard Westby and 317¼ rials of a Guzerat, per virtue of the bills and order which herewith I, Thomas Brockedon, do send you. And if, contrary to our hopes, the former goods and these 3,423¼ rials do not reach to the despatch of the James, then our desire is that you, Captain Jourdain, do furnish the want, to be answered in money or employment, to be provided for you from hence, either in silks or what you shall crave by your letters. The white Cabas which you have with you at Bantam would vend here; the mere prices of them is referred to be certified by me, Adam Denton, with the ship, this bringer having more time than we by practice

to come to the true knowledge thereof. And so for further referring you to what shall be certified from Syam, rest

Your loving friends,
John Gourney,
Adam Denton,
William Sheppard,
Thomas Brockedon.

(7.)

From Geo. Cokayne, at Macassar, the 17th July, 1614.

WORSHIPFUL and loving friends, The last I sent to Bantam bearing date the 24th of May last per Hans de Hans, per the instigation of Richard Welden I wrote that I did mind to send, at the first change of the winds, along with him to Banda one or two men upon such good reasons as he did show. Since which time I am otherwise resolved not to do anything without sufficient warrant from those authorized. Moreover it is not for our Honourable Company their credit to settle factories and then to supply them with junks and prows; although their gains might be much, the disgrace will be more. Because of the great quantity of cloth that yearly might be sold here in Maccasser if it fits for the country, I thought it not amiss to acquaint you with the sorts as the particulars here enclosed doth appear. I have had good sales for cloth within this twenty days and sold of all sorts some. Red Sealas are all sold at 33 rials the corge. Most of the cloth which came from Potanya is sold. Here will be little spice this year bought, to make any return, because all men were taken short with wind and lost their voyage. The Chauters of Agra and fine baftas nyll doth not here vend; I would they were at Amboyna and Banda, for all Surrat clothing is there in request. I am informed that the people of Longoe, Cambello and Lassiddie hath great store of cloves, which they will not sell to the Hollanders, expecting the English this next monsoon, although they have earnestly looked for the return of Captain Jourdain. The great timbers which the King gave to our Company to build their

house, he hath brought them into our ground; therefore, either by ship or junk, fail not but let a good quantity of inch boards and nails be sent, for truly the goods cannot be secure in this fashion; the which I cannot remedy without means sufficient. Mr. Robert Larkin, when he was in place, wrote that there should all necessaries for such a business be sent as the last monsoon, but since that time I hear nothing thereof, &c. The Hollanders this last year had sent a great quantity of boards to build a great rice house that will hold 400 coyans. I do not mind to buy any rice this year, for that which was bought the last year, with keeping it still expecting shipping to come and came not, is great part of it lost, for that the houses was not of force to bear so great a weight so long time. I beseech the Almighty to bless you.

*Postscript.*—The red yarn left here per John Parsons I cannot sell at any reasonable rates. We are all in good health, God be praised for it.

The God's Gift departed from hence the 10th May for Succadania with Francisco Campayo in her, in the charge of Francis Kelly, Benjamin Farie and John Darby, to be delivered to the English President in Bantam.

Yours,
George Cockayne.

## 143

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham, in Edo or elsewhere.
Firando in Japan, the 12th of May, 1614.

MR. WICKHAM, I have wrote you divers letters since your departure from hence, but received none from you, but only one from an island near Shimeneseak (Shimenoseki). Presently upon your departure Captain Adams hath writ me three or four, and in his last from Edo advised you were sick of an ague, which was the occasion you could not write. God send you and the rest their healths. I writ you my opinion in a former that I would not wish you to stand upon small matters, but sell as you could, neither to stay there but leave matters with Signor Andrea or some other

assured friend, and so come for Firando. For if you have a mind to go for Syam I will not be your hindrance, &c. The bearer hereof Duzak Skidoyemon Dono, brother-in-law to Yasimon Dono (alias *Zanzebar*) desired me to write unto you in respect he and other cavaleros his friends determine to buy some quantity of broadcloth yet desire to have it as good cheap as we can afford it, which I pray you let them have, or rather better cheap than others, for that they are our friends whom we are daily beholden unto etc. I hope you make sales as time will afford, for the sooner the better, that we may employ our small stock we have for the best benefit of our employers. Ed. Sayer arrived here yesternight from Faccatay (Fukuoka) and brought me such money as he had received at Tushma, which God knoweth is but little, he not having sold one yard of English cloth, neither all his pepper. He left John Japan with his host at Faccatay to see to the business in his absence; and this morning I have sent him back again, with order that if he see no hope of despatch of his commodities within eight or ten days that then he shall return for Firando with the rest of his cargazon. I hope the Emperor have taken the ordnance, powder, and such other commodities as were sent for him, only Captain Adams hath writ me he refused most part of the broadcloth was sent, in respect it was moth-eaten. Mr. Nealson hath him commended unto you. He and I are so busy about our building that we have small pleasure, having above 100 men daily at work, but I hope it will not last long. On Sunday night last our kitchen was set on fire, and so burned our new gates and gatehouse, but was soon quenched, God be praised for it. The loss will not be above 8 or 10 taels, &c. I daily expect Captain Adams to look out about a junk. News we have none but that many soldiers are sent out of Firando and as it is said go for Arima, but for what intent I know not. George the Portugal returned for Firando the 4th current. His wife was brought to bed of a boy the night before he came. Well fall (or fare) an old knocker. And so, with hearty commendations to yourself with the rest of our friends, I remain,

Your loving friend,
Richard Cocks.

## 144.

William Eaton to Richard Wickham, in Edo, Shrongo or elsewhere.

In Osakey the 12th of May, 1614.

LOVING Friend Mr. Wickham, I commend me unto you etc. You shall understand that my last letters unto you was the one of the 20th and the other of the 21st ultimo, enclosed in a letter to Captain Adams, in which my said letters I wrote you at large of all matters that had here passed to that present; not doubting but that you have received them long before this, whereunto I refer me. Since which time I have not sold nor cannot sell anything but only the pepper which I had here, the which I sold for 65 mass the pecul, being but a poor price; more I could not get for it. Broadcloth I cannot sell any at no rate as now, in that all the gentlemen that would buy cloth are there at Edo, which is the cause a merchant will not once look of a piece. I wish with all heart that all we have here in this country were sold; there is great store both at Meaco and especially at Sackey and to mend the matter the young King of Ferrando brought thither of Captain Brower's cloth to the quantity of 30 cloths, the which he took of him to make money of for his journey to Edo. Those the one half he sold to the merchants of Sacay, some at 11, 12 and 13 taels the mat; the other he pawned for money he took up at interest. I wish they had been in the bottom of the sea before he brought them thither; for they are and will be a great hindrance in the sale of ours. I understand in Mr. Cocks' letter that you were sick, which was the cause you did not write him, the which I am sorry to hear. I pray God send you and every one of us our health, and that for present being in haste I end, committing you and your affairs unto the protection of the Almighty God; resting

Your loving friend to command,
William Eaton.

## 145

### Remembrance or commission for Captain John Jourdain and Richard Cobb.

Bantam, the 1st of June, 1614.

CAPTAIN JOHN JOURDAIN and Richard Cobb, being that it is resolved upon that the James is insufficient to make the full progression of her projected voyage and that the goods here landed hath not found sale this unseasonable time of our being here, whereby to secure by us her lading of pepper against the next harvest. The invoice which herewith is delivered you will show you the contents of each bale, and under which the sorts being severed and a valuation made appears little more or less what the same may yield, and being that the best time for vent is shortly to be, I doubt not but you will make the best use thereof as is fit, always remembering that by all September the Hollanders according to use will bring store of Java wares from the Coast, and the Globe no doubt will shortly after bring some. And because sundry of the sorts being Malaya ware and more proper and profitable at the Moluccos than here, and that trade by the English is in use there; rather therefore than that the same should hinder the despatch here of the rest in due time, it would no doubt be very to the worshipful our masters that you, Captain Jourdain, in whom our chief trust is, do according to our former conference pass over such ware to that trade, according to the value here, and furnish the value in pepper for the James. Some money or pepper we aim to send back from Patania but it is to be feared will not prove much, being that the ship's charges will amount to a great sum; and as for the 500 rials by the Captain for the ship's use and also the 50 rials received by me to defray charges here, our necessity you see urgeth patience till means happen whereby to clear it.

Your loving friends,
John Gourney,
Adam Denton,
William Sheppard,
Thomas Brockedon.

## 146

### William Eaton to Richard Wickham.

In Osacay the 3rd of June, 1614.

LOVING friend Mr. Wickham, I commend me unto you etc. Your letter of the 26th of April at my being in Meaco I received the 17th ultimo, whereby I perceive that as then the bark that hath your goods was not there arrived, which I am sorry for, in that it will be a great hindrance unto you in the sale of your broadcloth. For without all doubt the Dutch taking that opportunity hath put away great store of their cloth, as you write me, to the value of 400*l.* sterling; but I think at a poor rate, as well as he that is here doth, he not refusing any reasonable price for any of his cloth being never so fine and good, which is indeed far finer and better than ours, withal being well sorted with colours which is a great help unto him in the sales thereof. You write that if you had known the bark would have stayed so long by the way, that then you would have sent for those black cloths which I had here, not doubting but to have sold them to the noblemen and their servants; the which I wish you had done, but now I have sold them with all the rest that I have here, but only two, a Venice red and a gallant colour; which two cloths I cannot sell at any reasonable rate, being colours here not in request. Those cloths which I have sold I was forced to put away at a poor rate, in that the Dutch sold so good cheap. Some I sold for 115 mass the matt and some at 114 and 113 mass. Likewise I have put away all my pepper at 6½ taels the pecul, and all my allejas at 15 mass, saving two pieces and my cassidie nills at 26 mass per piece; only I have six pieces [of] it remaining unsold. As for the rest of the India commodities I cannot here sell a piece. The powder I had here I have sent it back to Firando; and for my lead I do purpose to send it you by the first bark that cometh thither from hence. For here it will not sell and there I make account you may put it away, as I understand by Captain Adams' letter, who writeth that the Emperor hath bought all you had there for 6 taels the

pecul and likewise all that the Dutch hath at Firando at the aforesaid price, so as there is no doubt but that you may there sell it. I received a letter from Mr. Cocks the 2nd present and one for yourself, the which here inclosed I have sent you. He writeth me how that we had like to have a shrewd mischance in that our house was on fire, the kitchen I mean, but praised be God did no more harm but burn the water gate which was newly made. I do propose to go for Firando within these 20 or 30 days at the furthest, God willing. So if you have any occasion to send for any broadcloth or any other commodities which I have here, you are best to write to my host in Japan, whom I will give order unto to send you anything you shall write for. I have sent to Firando for more broadcloth, for I have no more at present, but only two as aforesaid. Mr. Peacock hath him commended unto you in a letter I received from him the 2nd ultimo, being dated in Langasacka the 19th of May. Thus for present, not knowing anything else to write you of, but committing you to the protection of the Almighty God, who I beseech to prosper and bless you in all your affairs and proceedings; resting

Your loving friend to command,
William Eaton.

## 147

Richard Cocks to William Adams in Edo or elsewhere.

Firando in Japan, the 5th of June, 1614.

CAPTAIN ADAMS, my last unto you was of the 12th ultimo, sent per Duzak Skidoyemon Dono, Yasimon Dono's brother-in-law. Since which time your letter dated in Edo the 27th of April came to my hands in Firando the 27th of May following. I was right glad to hear of your good health, but sorry to understand of the long tarrying of our goods. I pray God that the negligence of that dreaming fellow John Phebe be not the occasion. Once it is a great

hindrance to the Company our broadcloth was not vented this winter; so many cavaleros being at court could not have wanted to have carried all away. And I am afeard that Captain Brower's cloth he sent hence the last of April will come to serve the market at Edo before ours; which if it so fall out, you may easily guess what a scandal it will be unto us, ours departing hence so many months before it. I would to God ours had gone overland all with you and Mr. Wickham; but, for me, I had no insight into times and seasons. I am informed that Toba, the place where our goods have lain windbound so long, is within two or three days journey of Edo or Shrongo per land. I marvel Mr. Wickham had not put you in mind to have conveyed our goods overland at first, *costa que costa;* but now it is too late, I doubt to our everlasting scandal. For if we stay seven years more in Japan we shall never have the like time to have vented our cloth as at this general assembly of the nobility. Old Foyne Same is very sick. It is thought he will not escape it, for the physicians have given him over. He told me it was the Emperor's mind that our colours (or flag) should be taken down, because it had a cross in it; and to this day it was not set up again. I perçeive per Mr. Wickham's letter that Tome Same and Oyen Done are very earnest to have money before we can receive it, and that, in place of 1,000 taels I promised to lend them, they demand 2,000. Indeed I said I was content to let them have more if we could spare it; but I think we cannot, and therefore they must pardon us. God grant they will be as forward to repay it when it shall be demanded. I have been much tormented with an ague, which after turned into extreme aches in my bones in all parts of my body, so that I had thought I should have lost the use of my limbs and was become a very cripple; but I praise God it is now something assuaged, and I mean, God willing, four or five days hence to go to the hot baths at Yshew (Ikshiu) an island of Nobisana's whither Signor Yasimon Dono will accompany me. Our house is now in a good forwardness, but hath cost care [*or* caro]. And so, in haste, I rest

Your ever loving friend,
Richard Cocks.

## 148

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham in Edo.

Firando in Japan the 5th of June, 1614.

MR. WICKHAM, my last unto you was of the 12th ultimo sent per Duzak Skidoyemon Dono, since which time yours of the 26th of April in Edo came to my hand in Firando the 27th of May following, with another from Captain Adams. I was glad to hear of your good health, for that Captain Adams had formerly advised you were sick. Yet it gave me little content to understand that the bark which carried our goods was not arrived at Edo at the date of your letter. Truly I cannot be persuaded but there is some legerdemain in the matter, and I rest doubtful of that dreaming fellow Phebe. Once we shall never have such a time offered to sell our English cloth if we stay in Japan seven years, per means of the assembly of those cavaleros to build the castle; for Mr. Eaton writeth me that merchants buy nothing, only cavaleros carry all away. I understand that Toba is not above two or three days journey from Edo, where our goods have lain windbound so long. I wonder that you had not put Captain Adams in mind long since to have used means to have got our broadcloth and other vendible matters transported overland to Edo, whatsoever it had cost, matters standing as they do. Truly I doubt it will be an everlasting testimony attributed to our slothfulness in general; and I am of opinion that Captain Brower's broadcloth which he sent from Firando the last of April to be conveyed from Ozekey overland to Edo will come to serve the market before ours, which if it so fall out what a shame will it be, for I can do no more than I have done, for I gave every order to sell away as time served, accounting all well sold that is sold at what price soever. I know not of what else to write, but long to hear of some sales and that the Emperor hath taken the ordnance and other matters. I perceive how forward Tome Same and Oyendono are to finger money before we can receive it. I pray God they will be as hasty to repay it at the time

appointed. I promised them but a thousand taels absolutely, making a caveat to let them have more if we could spare it, so that I may allege matter enough to put them off with that. Brower [?] was crafty to put them off with commodities. I wish we had taken that course too, but now we must do as we may. I have been troubled with an ague which turned to extreme pains in my limbs, so that I verily thought I should have lost the use of them and become a very cripple; but I praise God I am now a little better and mean to go for the hot baths at Yshew four or five days hence. For now our house is in a good forwardness, and you shall find your lodging in better order than it was at your departure from hence. And so I rest,

Your loving friend,
Richard Cocks.

## 149

Benjamin Farie to John Jourdain [at Bantam].

Succodana, this 11th June, 1614.

WORSHIPFUL Captain Jourdain, I commend my love unto you. Sir, it shall be needless to write to you in particular touching the business in Mocasser, for that Mr. Cokayne hath writ to you at large touching our proceedings. Only this I thought good to advise you, that in our return, not being able to fetch Banda, we put into Buttowne, there to rest ourselves where we were earnestly sued unto by the [Dutch ?] to relieve them with monies, being in great m[isery ?], wherewith we [supplied ?] them, viz., 288 rials of eight out of the [ ] and 812 rials of Mr. John Williams which was to have [been repaid ?] us accordingly per exchange in Mocasser, and at our coming [thither ?] the factory there not being furnished with money to pay [ ] hath written their letters, as also a copy of the bills [ ] to the president in Bantom for the performance hereof, per the [ ] a ship of Holland.

Wherefore pray receive it accordingly. The 8th of May we departed from Mocasser with that scand[alous ] Franciscoe, which was received into favour with Mr. Cokayne [presently? ] your departure for his prompt understanding and good action there, in whose regard he remained some five months; since which time [ ] brabbling and contention hath grown between them upon frivolous [ ], which for brevity I here omit to insert. This Franc[iscoe hath] not ceased to report to the King of Moccascer, as also to all [ ] Christians and heathens which would lend an ear to his false reports, that you with the consent of me hath taken out of the cargo of cloves laden aboard the Darling for the right worshipful our [masters'?] account some 20 bahars of cloves and from himself [ ], which is the cause that moved you to leave him in Moccasser [knowing?] well that if he should have proceeded for Bantom he [would have?] acquainted the general therewith accordingly, [ ] he hath written to the General and Company in [ ]. The 21st of May we arrived in the road of [ ] Captain Larkin in the Darling with [ ] being with all the rest of the Company in good health and [ ] our arrival here, Captain Larkin having had some conf[erence with] this scandalous villain he told him that it was not for any [ ] of his in the carriage of the Company's business made you leave him, but fear that you had of him that he would [ ] your private trade and the account of the pootoes. Also I can do no less than advise you of the scandalous reports of John Daie towards you in your absence [ ] Succodana, viz. that you of purpose put by this place in the Darling, not being minded to touch here, howsoever you made a show outwardly; also much given to drink, a subverter of youth, wishing us in Mocasser to use one woman no more than one night, for that there was more pleasure in change, which you gave example accordingly. These with many more reproachful speeches I have heard credibly reported here in Succodana should proceed from him [ ] this scandalous [villain?] is to come for Bantom [ ] I [ ] forbear to write further of. Sir, it hath pleased Captain Larkin to take me along with him in the Darling for Pottania. Wherefore I pray receive

such letters as shall come out of England for me, with what else, and to send it with all convenient speed for Pottania. And for that I have been out of England a long time, not having received any wages or means to maintain myself, more than 20 rials from the worshipful our General before my departure from Poolapanjon (Pulo Pandjang, in the Bay of Bantam), for which monies I having given a receipt to Mr. Williams, the General calling for me speedily before I could put up my money, I left it in the charge of Mr. [ ] until I went to know the General's pleasure, who played it away at dice before my return, which monies I am likely to lose without your greater friendship shown me herein; and now having met with Captain Larkin, of whom I have requested some monies in part of wages, who saith it is not in his power to pay me any, for that you have the order from General Saris to pay [ ] third part to every factor of his wages. Wherefore I pray stand my friend and send me means or to take order that I may have as [mo] st of the factors hath. I pray let it not seem harsh [ ] regard I have not solicited you with letters, for you shall [ ] presently after your departure in the Darling. By Breams [ ] dispeeded away to Lombasson, some ten leagues to the northwards from Moccasser, not having language nor man of trust about me, yet it pleased God to favour my proceedings that I had bought and shipped for Moccasser per the fine of October 37 coyan of rice which cost with all the charges of boat hire and porterage 20 rials the coyan, which now is likely to be consumed with weevils. There was paid to all the sailors of the God's Gift, except John Darby, two months wages and to Romsie four months. Thus desiring God to add a blessing to your proceedings, I take my leave, being desirous to hear from you,

Yours to command,

Benjamin Farie.

## 150

Nathaniel Courthope to Captain John Jourdain [in Bantam].

The 14th of June, 1614.

CAPTAIN JOURDAIN, my commendations remembered unto you. These are to certify unto you that the second day of April last [we] arrived in the road of Soccadania, finding there Mr. Sophony [Mr.] Greete and John Clough with much contention betwixt them, [in such ?] sort that absolutely they would not upon any terms stay longer together, and not hearing any news of the junk [ ] Mr. Williams, upon a council held here by the Captain [and] rest of the factors, doubting of the junk coming in, it [was] agreed that myself should stay in this place but [since my ?] arrival, upon Mr. Sophony's and Mr. Greet's extraordinary [ ] Captain Larkin sent Mr. Sophony, Richard Newell and [one] man more up the river of Landucke in a small prow with 4 [of the ? *or* o] blacks, thinking to settle a factory in the said place. [But they] were repulsed by the Dieackes and so returned without [ ] of the Landucke men. So their persuasions being still [ ] to send and make another trial with more strength, [ ] Mr. Sophony and seven Englishmen more and seven blacks went [ ] time, all of us escaping a miraculous danger as Mr. Sop[hony] will certify you at large; and the first of June we returned. The junk arrived in this place with Francis Kelly and [Benjamin] Farie from Macasser, Mr. Williams being dead [ ] taking out the goods which were for this place [ ] all the money that the silk and [ ] chest of money which was for this place [ ] eight. Sir, these are further to let you understand your porcelain will not sell for half the money it cost at Bantam; beside I have not received the supplement [you ?] maketh mention of by 600 pieces, I think the fault [ ] the masters, for that I believe they were sent ashore at Ban[tam] amongst the Company's. I have not as yet sold any of [them] and for your sugars they are much hurt by the cockroaches; for your rack the Captain had

it for the ship's use, paying me one rial a jar, being as much as it would yield in this [place ?]; but assure yourself I will do my best in the sale thereof [as] soon as I can. Yet although I have not sold any of [ ] have paid out of my own money to Sophony the [ ] rials of eight which you willed me to pay him. Receive of Mr. John Parsons five rials of [eight I] have lent him for his needful use, which [ ] a note of his hand here enclosed for the payment [ ]. Thus praying you by the next supply for [ ] us these commodities as in the next side [ ] are vendible in this place. Captain [ ] this place towards Potany the 9th of [ ] Cassarian is to go for Sambass [ ] praying to God for your good health [ ].

[ ].

These are the cloths vendible in this place and the prices that they will yield here and the quantity we desire to have sent.

| | rials | madins | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [ ] gugeratt 5 corge worth here . | 01 | 24 | per piece. |
| Dragons a good quantity worth here . | 02 | 00 | ,, |
| Popolungs a good quantity will sell at . | 02 | 00 | ,, |
| Chindes some 2 corge at . . . . . | 06 | 00 | ,, |
| Loyonge some 10 pecul | | | |
| Tapesererasses very fine some 3 corge will sell . . . . . . . . . . | 02 | 00 | ,, |
| Fine gobersaresses will sell for . . . | 08 | 00 | ,, |
| Tapes Challie Cuttans 4 corge will sell at | 03 | 00 | ,, |
| 2 elephants' teeth | | | |

Likewise I pray send me some 6 pieces of chowtars for shirting for myself.

Your loving friend to his power,
Nathaniel Courthope.

## 151

Peter Floris to Mr. Tho. Aldworth at Surat.
Mislopatan (Masulipatam), June the 17th, 1614.

GOOD Mr. Thomas Aldworth, I commend me unto you, etc. Your letter dated the 10th of May in Baroche (Broach) I received here the 7th of June with the musters of indigo, wherefore I very kindly thank you, as also for the very good correspondency you do offer to me. I expect the Company's business will go the better forward by keeping a good intercourse, whereunto you shall find me every time ready, and so let this suffice your mind. And now whereas you send me those two musters of indigo in my judgment but nought and dear, I do send you three musters of indigo bought by me, or rather bargained for several goods, a parcel of 80 candy, wherein are those three sorts mixed together. Of the first sort there may be about half, and so of the two other sorts every a quarter. Cost in bartering 80 pagodas which, being reduced into our money and weight, will come, with charges and all, 12*d.* the pound, being in my opinion better cheap than you write of. And because you do write that the occasion of your going to Baroche was to buy fine linen and cotton yarn, therefore I do send you several musters from the finest to the coarsest, thereby that you may perceive of the difference of the prices betwixt here and there; and I pray you let us have your advice upon the yarn. My advice is that the coarser or the common sort will sell the better and in greater quantity with better profit than the finest sort; yet I do intend to have of every sort a parcel and hope to have here about 200 fardels of yarn, and every fardel of about 150 lb. or thereabouts, and about 300 packs of indigo of the same weight, which shall serve for homewards; the rest in fine Bengala cloth and a parcel of painted cloths of several sorts. I do not see how the fine calicoes can give great profit, but the indigo and yarn according to instructions I hope will give no less than six or seven for one. Mr. Gourney had a great opinion of these two sorts of merchandise; how it shall fall out the time shall learn it. Upon the 17th of May departed this life Mr. Thomas Essington, who was our Captain and merchant, whereby I have

lost [ ] help and assistance, but what shall we do [ ] Mr. John Skinner as master of the ship with full [autho]rity [ ] come hither. The ship is now trimmed [ ] the [ ] of Yarspur (Narsapur) and hope within this month [ ] [s]he shall come [her]e and I hope to be r[ead]y in August [or at ?] the utmost half September, to set sail for Bantam and so [to Eng ?] land. If you have any service or letters to send we very [ ] will do the best we can. Here is arrived a [Dutch] ship from Bantam the 24th of November last, who brings [news that ?] the General Best was there a-lading the Dragon and Osiander for homewards bound, and the Darling was ready to follow the Dutch ship within five or six days. The Dutch ship tells that she was bound here for this coast but she doth not yet come. I rather believe that she is bound for Surat, albeit it troubleth me much, seing that in May she was not arrived there. I pray God preserve her from mischance. There was no news from home because there was not yet arrived any ships neither English nor Dutch. The Trades Increase is wholly overthrown and have sold part of her ordnance to the Dutch, a pitiful matter to see such a princely ship in [ ]. The General Best hath done a worthy matter at Bantom. There hath been three houses of the English in great dissension the one against the other, which the General hath united and hath set an agent to overlook the rest; surely a great piece of service which will redound to his credit and the Company's profit.

Yesterday arrived here a fellow who calleth his name John, saying, he come sent from you with letters from Sir Thomas Smith our Governor, brought by land, and that he hath been but thirty three days from you, or the next day that you did send your letter per this peon; and coming to Barampur (Berhanpur), in company of a certain English merchant John Bednall and one Thomas Lock with one Frenchman, whom he did leave at Barampur, and this John coming from Barumpur towards Bagnagar (Bisnagar) was robbed by the way, by his own report, of a camel, a horse, six fine cloths, a hundred pagodas in money, and other apparel. So, coming to Coulas, he did send back two servants for Barampur and one for Surat, but he himself came to Bagnagar, where he did meet with a certain

gentile, being a goldsmith, an old acquaintance of mine, who did take him into his house and did write me of it what is passed with this John; whereupon I did answer him that he would do the best to send him hither to me and I would pay the charges, and withal I, thinking him to be an Englishman, I did send two peons to accompany him; but, after he arrived here, I did perceive that I was cozened and that coun[terfeited ?] himself to have been a servant of Mr. Hawkins [an]d that [he] hath been employed by you to carry letters [ ] and knowing most of all the [names of the ?] English [in that ?] quarter I almost should have b[elie]ved him b[ut] I [ ] faults; that is, that he saith he is come two [days after ?] your letter of the 10th of May; by the which [ ] have been but 32 or 33 days from Surat [ ] himself, but now to the contrary by my letter [written by ?] my friend from Bagnagar, as also by the reckoning of the days, he hath been at least 26 or 27 days that he arrived first at Bagnagar; how is it then possible that he should come in 32 days from Surat? And because you do write me nothing of his proceedings I dare hardly trust him. Notwithstanding, because he tells me that the English merchants from Barampur will be here within this ten or twelve days, I have been content to write Attmachan and Malicktosuer in Bagnagar in his behalf, to see if they can get his stolen goods again, albeit I do believe there is no such matter. In the mean time I shall stay him here till other news; and if there come none, I shall thrust him out of doors.

Whereas you write me that I ought (owed) you 48*s*. for port of the letter with robbing of the peon, and that you willingly would have the same employed in small diamonds or a couple of rubies; but assure yourself they are so dear that I dare not buy any. The reason is that the ship of Arachan is not arrived this year. Wherefore I do send you the foresaid 48*s*. in gold and have delivered the peon 8½ pagodas which is 12 rials or 48*s*. I hope that he can keep the same secret. So, not having at present else wherewith to enlarge, but with my commendations unto you, I commit you to the protection of the Almighty. From Mesalapatan the 17th June, 1614.

Your loving friend,

Peter Floris.

## 152

William Eaton to Richard Wickham in Edo.

In Ozacay, the 17th of June, 1614.

MOST loving and kind friend Mr. Wickham, I commend me unto you, etc. Your two several letters of the 22nd ultimo and the 3rd present in Edo I have received, the one of the 5th present by the Dutch Juribasso and the other at present by your servant John Phebe. By which your said letters I understand of all matters, as also how that you are in hope to put away all the black cloth you have at 120 mass the fathom, and have written me to send you as many of my black cloths as I could spare. At present I have not any, having sold all I had, as I wrote you the 3rd present, by the conveyance of a servant of Semidona's; not doubting but that you have received the said letter before this time. Some of the said cloths I sold for 115 mass the fathom or matt's length, and others for 114 and 113 mass per matt. Also I have sold all my pepper at 6½ taels the pecul; and likewise all my allejas, saving three or four pieces, at 15 mass per piece, and most part of my cassidie nills for 26 mass per piece; being very poor prices. But yet I am glad they are sold away, although at so bad a rate; for I think if they were to sell now, I should not get so much for them, being commodities, as all our India goods are, not here in request. I wish all I have and all that you have were sold at no worse prices, etc. I have written to Mr. Cocks for more black cloths some twelve days past, both for the furnishing of you and myself, hoping within these 20 days to be provided both for myself and you; so as until then I do purpose to detain your servant John Phebe here, unless Captain Adams at his coming hither do counsel me to the contrary; whose coming I do daily expect and purpose, God willing, to go with him for Firando. So as if you have occasion to write for anything, either to our Captain or myself, you were best to direct your letters to my host with whom I will leave all matters, both for the sending of any goods I have unto you, which you shall write for, as also for the conveyance of your letters to Firando. In my last letter I

sent you thereinclosed a letter from Mr. Cocks etc.; both of Mr. Peacock's I have received, and yours I will send you by J[ohn] Phebe etc. And thus for present, not knowing anything else to write you of, in haste I end, committing you and your affairs unto the protection of the Almighty God, resting

Your loving friend to command,
William Eaton.

## 153

Thomas Brockedon to Sir Thomas Smith.

Patani this 23rd of July, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, my humble duty remembered etc. May it please you to understand that through the death of our factor it pleased our council to make choice of me to assist in your Worship's business in Pettepoly (Petapoli), wherein I employed myself to do the Worshipful Company the best service I could, as my account I hope will testify. And now, having great want of factors, necessity caused my stay in the country to assist in the business, hoping that my proceedings will cause your Worship to have a good opinion of me, which if I could obtain I should think myself very happy. Your Worship knows my small wages, neither do I seek any way to encroach on the Worshipful Company, but wholly relying on your Worship's good favour do wholly refer myself as your Worship shall think I may deserve. My humble suit unto your Worship at this present is that if my father, Robert Brockedon, should send unto your Worship for fifty pounds that you would be pleased to send him the same, I have due unto me from the purser's book about [ ] and 10*l.* due from the sailors, the which or so much out of my wages [ ] may be sent [ ] will ever acknowledge myself to be bound in all duty unto your Worship for so great benefits received. Now concerning our proceedings, it hath hitherto been carried in that

cross manner by the indiscretion and ill carriage of our commanders that the business hath been greatly endamaged thereby; for first by oversight we lost our monsoon for the Coast, by which means the making of two returns was overthrown. The great loss that must needs redound thereby your Worship can best judge. The occasion thereof the master layeth on the captain and the captain on the master; the truth must be decided at return. As concerning the captain's carriage, it hath been in that manner that it would be thought to proceed of malice to describe the same (from which I know myself to be free). For first at Bantam, having lost the first opportunity, neglecting also the enquiry what was best to be done to obtain the Coast, being told that the Flemings had formerly gotten their passage through the straits of Malacca, and now a ship ready to go that way was ready to depart, he only seeking to wreak his own malice by disgracing the merchants and domineering (continually ashore) captain-like never enquiring the means aforesaid, goes through the straits of Sunda; whereby we lost our passage, and the Hollanders got to the market; losing thereby at least six months to the [ ]. Again at Masulpatam, renewing his old quarrels with the merchants, and lying always ashore to show his greatness, seeing he could not have his own will took another house for himself and his trumpeters and such as pleased him, raising thereby a needless charge of at least 500 rials of 8. What hurt he otherwise did by his merchandising and how he disgraced our nation, such as were resident there can best certify your Worship, being a general custom amongst captains to account all other men base, and that it is their due to devour all the best in the ship. The steward's account of wine &c. sent home will show that the captain hath drank and misspent more than all the men of our ship; whose example and want of government hath caused such disorder and drunkenness, both of the master and most part of the rest, that the like I think hath seldom been seen. I refer the particular discourse of his perverseness and insufficiency to those that return; assuring myself it will be proved worse than I am able to express. For I protest I do not know wherein he hath furthered your Worships' business in the least degree, but rather hath been a hinderer of it. The master

his carriage under such a commander I need not relate, being well known unto your Worship, captains' absolute authority binds men's tongues from speaking as they ought; for their maxim in captainship is to make use of authority and vaunt to answer all things at return. Thus being loth to be further troublesome unto your Worship, with my prayers to Almighty God for your Worship's prosperous health and our happy proceedings, I humbly rest

Your Worship's ever bounden in all
duty to be commanded,
Thomas Brockedon.

Your Worship shall further understand that the 24th ditto about 10 of the clock at night, one of our men was slain by Mr. Dennis, master his mate, with a knife, being all drunk. The like uproars hath twice been since our arrival, for swords and pikes were drawn in the night, wherein Mr. Gourney, Captain Larkin and his merchant had like to have been slain; he commending them for it and saying they did the parts of honest men, the captain passing all things slightly over, fearing I think to punish them, which makes them to run headlong into these mischiefs; for this same night also a knife was drawn on Mr. Gourney by one of his trumpeters, and he being called by Mr. Wotton to remedy the same refused to rise, whereupon partly by means of the same this mischance happened.

## 154

Captain Robert Larkin to Sir Thomas Smith.

In Pattania the 24th of July, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, my humble duty remembered. My last was with the Clove per General Saris; therefore I doubt not that your Worship long before this understandeth how [ ] altered the former pretended voyage of the Darling for the Coast and dispeeded myself in her upon a new voyage for Succadana, Pattania and Siam.

But it pleased God I came fortunately to relieve that factory of Succadana, which I found indebted to the Hollanders and in a poor beggarly estate, per reason of the junk we dispeeded from Bantam [ ] for that place, not [ ] fetching it, did first touch at Macassar, to which place it was likewise bound, but it should have been after, as per the commission given concerning those businesses declared. But I think they sold their silks at very good [rates ?] as I understood at the arrival of the junk from thence to Succad[ana], being in the time of my stay there. Which reason being not able to go further unto Bantam, I was forced to buy a new; which happily fell out that I so lighted upon one which I have good hope will do your Worships great service; yet cost it under seven score rials of eight per which I sent for Bantam 22 peculs and 88 [?] catties of wax, and 337 diamonds weighing 119 carats ½; and I hope the wax being bought at that reasonable rate as that wax will more than double the money at Bantam. I supplied likewise the factory at Sambass, of which place, although I cannot yet give your Worships any certain [ ] of [profit ?] yet have I very great hopes; for surely the Hollanders would never have maintained a 16 persons till their misdemeanours put them out, had they not found its sweetness. But of this place your Worships shall better understand from Bantam. After settling of business at these places of Succodania and Sambasse, we set sail the [25th ?] of June 1614. But before I proceed any further I am to acquaint your Worships that [ ] from Sophony Cozucke and [ ] Landock, and what offer the chief there, coming to Succodania, had made them; [touching] which I think your Worships are not without the like advice, therefore the more brief. I am bold to acquaint you that in the time of my stay in Succodana I twice made trial up that river, proceeding so far till even at the place, where our people found nothing but treachery and returned with the loss of two blacks. Had [I come?] away and not performed my endeavours in these, I daresay there would have been such clamours that my esteem would have been such as not deserving the title of your Worships' servant; and my opinion is that these trials have been such and so sufficient that you need not to make any further conclusions thereof. Notwith-

standing, I have sent the draft of the river with these, which is upwards of 100 leagues, because I know you will not want great inducements thereunto. Leaving which to your Worship's best consideration, we proceeding to Pattania met with the Ja[mes to ?] them [falling ?] very luckily, although as usual not to yourselves. So arrived [ ] in Pattania the 29th of June, where we found no vent for our Surat cloth, nor China wares to lay out our money, but have stayed all this while upon the James' business, and have taken in all her goods bound for Siam, where I understand will be good vent for our cloth, or Camboja which is near thereunto, and because I hope we shall be able to dispeed back our lading time enough to return with these before the James shall have trimmed.

I am the bolder thus in brief to write, and entreat your Worship's pardon if I fail in what I ought; but, God willing, I shall not fail in what I am able. For indeed it had been no small grief unto me, my ignorantly having to do with part of the goods of the deceased Sir Henry Middleton, which, being mixed with your Worships', I could not well tell how to sift

[*Conclusion illegible.*]

## 155

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham in Edo.

Firando in Japan. 1614 July the 25th.

MR. WICKHAM, your two letters of the 26th of May and 3rd of June in Edo came to my hands in Firando the 20th of July per our friends Captain Adams and Mr. Eaton. The contents I have perused and have not time at present to write you at large, by means of the sudden departure of this bark, wherein I send John Phebe with a cargazon of nine broad cloths and eighteen pieces of allejas packed up in six chests &c., number as appeareth per invoice sent hereinclosed. So now with grief of mind I write unto you of

the ill hap and death of our friend, Mr. Tempest Peacock in Cochin China, where he arrived in safety, as the Dutch did the like, and sold their goods to the king, who gave order they should come to his city of Miaco to receive payment, but forestalled them and set upon them in their return, and killed all that were in company, both Dutch, English and Japans their followers. But, as it is reported, Walter Carwarden was left aboard the junk and so escaped, yet search was made there for him, and whether he be alive or dead, God he knoweth, or what part of our commodity was left aboard the junk; for out of doubt Walter was not left there for nothing, and amongst the rest they had a thousand pezos in rials of eight, which I am assured was not ashore. Their cargazon did amount to above seven hundred twenty and eight pounds sterling, as it cost first penny. It is thought that the King of Cochin China did this in revenge of some injuries offered him per the Dutch certain years past. God grant Walter may escape and then I doubt not but a good part of our goods will be returned. Also there is reports that Captain Chongro's junk is cast away in returning. And our host at Langasaque is returned from the Phillipinas, and bringeth news that above 20 sail of Hollanders are come thither from the Moloucas, amongst whom are two or three sail of English ships, but I cannot believe that, except it be the Pearl or such like. If this be true, out of doubt it goeth ill with the Spaniards in the Molucas. In my next I will advise you more hereof. At present we are about preparing a ship or junk to make a voyage for Syam; and, seeing it hath pleased God to take away Mr. Peacock, of necessity you or my countryman Mr. Eaton must be employed about that voyage; and the ship will be ready to depart some four months hence. John Yoosen is returned from Syam with Mr. Melchar and Signor William. Lucas Antheunis hath wrote me two humorous letters of one date and effect, and hath trusted John Yoosen with 748 taels more to be paid to me here for use of the Company of the Seventh Voyage; Melchar Van Sanford is surety for payment thereof. But I have not one word in writing from any Englishman, there being none with him but an old chirurgeon and a mariner which can neither write nor read, and one Englishman which lieth up in the country to make sale of commodities, but at

present could not come down to him per means of wars which is betwixt the place where he lieth and the other where Lucas Antheunis is. I wish our Company were served with Englishmen, for I doubt our Dutch factors will breed inconveniences etc. And as concerning your opinion to send commodities to a place to the northwards, you may use your own discretion, but deal upon sure grounds; as also you may trust men which you know are to be trusted. For though I advise you not to trust the Company's goods without ready payment, yet that is to be understood such as are not to be trusted; otherwise you may lie still and do nothing while other men sell; and the Hollanders' course in putting their cloth into merchants' (or brokers') hands to make sale thereof, it is a good course so they be men sufficient to be trusted.

And as I was about to seal up this letter news came that two ships are without, some 7 or 8 leagues off, but whether they be both Hollanders or one of them an Englishman I do not know; yet I sent out a pinnace with Signor Zanzebar and a Juribasso and wrote a word or two to deliver the Captain, if they be English, or else return it. And as concerning the 20 pieces cassidie nill which you say you want, it is no reason you should be charged with them if you have them not. My countryman Mr. Eaton knoweth nothing thereof, neither at present had I any leisure to examine over matters, etc. And for the 1356 catties lead which you write me as wanting in the weight, I see not how we can help ourselves, for Captain Adams saith he hath a note of every draft at weighing and how many bars were in each draft, and that there wanted but 3 bars in all, he himself being present at the weighing thereof. Cornelius, Captain Brower's kinsman, is slain with their Juribasso, but Adrian, being sent to another place, is thought to be escaped. I shall not be quiet till I hear of Walter, God grant he be escaped. And so I rest, always

Your loving friend,

Richard Cocks.

Firando in Japan the 25th of July, 1614.

THE invoice of goods sent to Mr. Richard Wickham for Edo, by John Phebe, as hereafter followeth, viz.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| One chest No. 1, containing | | | |
| 1 black cloth No. 121, qt 32 yards, cost . | 17 | 10 | 00 |
| ½ a popingay No. 064, qt 13½ yards, cost . | 06 | 10 | 00 |
| 5 pieces of allejas of 20 rials of eight per corge . . . . . . . . | 01 | 00 | 00 |
| One chest No. 2, containing | | | |
| 1 black cloth No. 124, qt 33 yards, cost . | 19 | 00 | 00 |
| ½ a popingay No. dicto 64, qt 13½ yards, cost . . . . . . . . | 06 | 10 | 00 |
| 3 pieces of allejas dicto, cost . . . . | 00 | 12 | 00 |
| One chest No. 3, qt | | | |
| 1 black cloth No. 119, qt 34 yards, cost . | 17 | 10 | 00 |
| ½ a tawny No. 172, qt 13½ yards, cost . | 07 | 00 | 00 |
| 3 pieces of allejas dicto, cost . . . . | 00 | 12 | 00 |
| One chest No. 4, containing | | | |
| 1 black cloth No. 37, qt 32 yards, cost . | 22 | 00 | 00 |
| ½ a tawny No. 172 dicto, qt 13½ yards, cost | 07 | 00 | 00 |
| 3 pieces of allejas dicto, cost . . . . | 00 | 12 | 00 |
| One chest No. 5, containing | | | |
| 1 black cloth No. 171, qt 31 yards, cost . | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| ½ a cinnamon No. 125, qt 17 yards, cost . | 07 | 10 | 00 |
| One chest No. 6, containing | | | |
| 1 black cloth No. 123, qt 31 yards, cost . | 20 | 00 | 00 |
| ½ a cinnamon colour cloth No. 125 dicto, qt 17 yards . . . . . . . | 07 | 10 | 00 |
| 4 pieces of allejas dicto, cost . . . . | 00 | 16 | 00 |
| | £161 | 12 | 00 |

Sum of the whole cargazon is £161 12*s.* 00*d.*

Firando the 26th July, 1614.

The two ships which are without are both Hollanders and come from Pattania, and Jacob Speck, who was principal at first in this place, is come captain in the Admiral called the Red Lion with the pile, but not that which came from Holland and was at Molucas when we were there, or else reports are false. They say they came from Pottania and know nothing of matters at Phillipinas. They cannot want to bring much pepper; and therefore put away yours if it be possible.

Richard Cocks.

## 155A

William Nealson to [Richard Wickham].

[Firando, about February, 1614?].

Morrow, bully; morrow, morrow.

ESPECIAL and well beloved friend, all due compliments remembered. Two of your letters I have received, whereof I think myself not a little beholden unto you for your kind remembrance. An answer to your first letter I had written, but George protracting the time stayed till I received the last, which hath made me cancel the first and answer both together. In your first you willed me to deliver to Mr. P. [Peacock] two of your pieces, but ere I received it Mr. C. [Cocks] had delivered them all four unto him, yet in consideration as well of your writing as also that he refused to give a receipt for them I detained two of them; which they be I know not, for being made clean they were all close wrapped with ropes, and Mr. P. being upon departure would not suffer them to be opened. They would offer but 8 rials apiece for them, affirming that you offered them for 12 rials till September. I offered them as your price was, at which they would not deal nor I abate so unreasonably. These two I have shall be safely kept, but here is no hope of sale for them as you know, and therefore for this I rest till I hear further from you.

Your things in your chamber is and shall be safe; your chest in the godown. A receipt for your stones I demanded but could not obtain, and this instant I have written both to Gwalter and Mr. P. to Nangasaque about it, which I hope to obtain. Whereas you write to Mr. Cocks for a boy, assure yourself he and I will do the best we can for one, but yesterday G. Droit affirmed to Mr. C. in my hearing that certain Dutchmen had given out reports of you that you would beat and misuse any boy unreasonably in your anger, which made their parents unwilling to put any unto you, which how true that was both Mr. Cocks showed, and affirmed besides that it must be but surmised, by reason you yet had not here any servant, that they had seen the proof of. Assure yourself of this, I will not be un [mindful ?]. Mr. P. is upon departure from Nangasaque. His behaviour hath been such since your departure that Mr. C. hath often protested unto me that if you were here he should not go upon that voyage. He hath forgot himself in letters and otherwise so to Mr. Cocks that I assure you he utterly mislikes him. The opinion he hath taken of you is such as, believe it, you would little think; but thus assure yourself of any kindness he can do you.

Before Mr. C. sealed his letter he showed it me, wherein he hath informed you of all business, so as for me to write thereof should be but a tedious iteration. Now to the purpose. Concerning our domestic affairs, we live well and contentedly, and believe me, if you were here, I could think we were and should be a happy company, without strife or brawling. Of late I caught a great cold for want of bedstaves, but I have taken order for falling into the like inconveniences. For first, to recover my former health, I forgot not, fasting, a pot of blue burning ale with a fiery flaming toast and after (for recreation's sake) provided a long staff with a pike in the end of it to jump over joined stools with. Hem.

Notwithstanding I may sing *hononónera*, for my trade is quite decayed. Before I had sale for my nails faster than I could make them, but now they lie on my hand. For my shoes none will sell, because long lying abed in the morning saves shoe leather, and driving of great nails puts my small nails quite out of request, yea, even with my best customer; so that where every day he had

wont to buy his dozen nails in the morning, I can scarcely get his custom once in two or three. Well this world will mend one day, but beware the grey mare eat not the grinding stone. I have had two satirical letters about this matter from Mr. Peacock, which pleased him as little as me, but I think he is so paid home at his own weapon as he will take better heed how he carp without cause. It was not more to me, but broader to Mr. Cocks. I know the parties which I speak of you would gladly know; for your satisfaction herein I cannot make you know mine, because I think you never see her; but I think God made her a woman and I a W. For the other, it is such a one as hardly or no I know you would not dream of. But yet for exposition of this riddle, construe this: all is not cuckolds that wear horns. Read this reversed, Ab dextro ad sinistro. O I G N I T A M. What, man! what is the matter? methinks you make crosses. For never muse on the matter; it is true. I am now grown poetical.

> He that hath a high horse may get a great fall;
> And he that hath a deaf boy, loud may he call;
> And he that hath a fair wife, sore may he dread
> That he get other folks' brats to foster and to feed.

Be not a blab of your tongue, whatever I write you of henceforward condemn either to [ ] or the fire. I love and honour you as a friend and so, believe it, you shall find me. Thus leaving, but loth to leave troubling of you, I commit us both to the protection of God, and you to my best wishes, resting

Your assured and unfeigned friend for ever and a day,
William Nealson.

> I say no more, affairs call me away;
> My mare in the stable for provender doth stay.

## 156

William Eaton to Richard Wickham in Edo.

In Firando the 26th of July, 1614.

LOUING and kind friend Mr. Wickham, I commend me unto you, etc. My last letter unto you was the 17th ultimo from Ossakey, wherein I wrote you at large of all matters, not doubting but that you have received it before this time, whereunto I refer me, etc. Also I wrote you how that, in regard I had no black cloth left to send you by John Phebe, I was determined to detain him at Ossakey until such time that there came cloth from Mr. Cocks. But he not sending any, I thought good to make a voyage myself to Firando, the which I have done in company of Captain Adams, we arriving here some five days past, having brought John Phebe with us hither, who is now despatched back again with cloth for you and for Ossakey by our captain, who hath sent you six black cloths and three other colours with eighteen pieces of allejas. Your letter of the 26th of May in Edo I received by Captain Adams the 2nd current, in which your letter you write me how that you find 20 pieces of cassidie nills wanting of your cargazon, and that you made account they were not packed up but left behind at Firando; the which you presume that I know thereof, being as you say by me delivered and packed up. But I do not know anything thereof, I protest to you; neither did I pack anything of your cargazon into the chests, but, as I remember, they were all put into the chests by yourself and by no other. As concerning the pepper I sold, I did gain by the weight thereof some small matter. There is arrived at Langasacke the carrack and a frigate; also a junk from Cochin Chene who brings news how that the Hollanders and Mr. Peacock are there killed and all our goods lost, which is a great grief unto us; only Walter is escaped by his being aboard the junk, which otherwise it is thought he should have been served as Mr. Peacock and the rest were. For they going to the king for money which he did owe for goods that he had

bought of them, and in the way were set upon and so killed. At present here is coming into Firando two ships of the Hollanders, which come from Pottania, as they say etc. And thus, for present, being in great haste, the bearer staying for my letter, I end, committing you and your affairs unto the protection of the Almighty God; resting

Your loving friend to command,

Wm. Eaton.

Edward Saris hath him commended unto you. Your book Suetonius I have sent you by this bearer.

## 157

Captain Wm. Adams to Richard Wickham in Eddoo.

In Ferando the 26th of July, 1614.

LOUING and my very good friend, my hearty salutations unto you. You shall understand that I with Mr. Eaton arrived in Ferando the 21st of July, where, thanks be to God, found Mr. Cocks and Mr. Nealson and Edmund Saris are in good health, who were very glad of our coming, etc. Since my coming hither we have heard very bad news from Cochichinna of Mr. Peacock, which, as we hear, is killed with all the Hollanders that went in company to Cochinna. As we hear the king bought all the goods of Mr. Peacock and of the Hollanders, especially the cloth, and a little before their being ready to depart the king sent for them, and, having despatched, being embarked to return in a small boat, the king sent a great boat in their company, who followed the little boat and with force ran against the little boat and overthrew her that she did sink, and swimming in the water the Cocchichinnas cut them all to pieces. Now Walter he went not aland but tarried in the junk, which I hope is alive, which God grant. We have heard that the king hath commanded to send all the junks to seek for Walter;

now whether they have found him there is no certain news. Now you shall understand that I am about a junk to proceed, and if it shall please God, for Siam, which I hope about a three (?) months hence I shall be ready to depart, which God grant. Now other news here is none but such as you know of long ago, as of Foyne's death and of a ship that is come from Macaw to Langasake with 60 or 70 Chinese junks. Now here is news come that there is 20 sails of Hollanders about Manillia with two or three English ships, which if it be true will do no good at Manillia before their departure. Now you shall understand concerning the reckoning between you and me, Mr. Cocks hath told me that you have written to him not a word thereof. Therefore I pray send by John Phebe that you were indebted to me at my departure from you the 27th of May, 1872 mass—1 candarin and given to your man Scooich 1,000 gens, cost 23 mass (picked gens) and for a chest and ropes and charges came all to 30 mass, and John Phebe I gave him money to carry him to Ossaka, his charges came to 33 mace and 6 candarins, so that

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1872—1 | | this reckoning I pray send Mr. Cocks word of the truth thereof. |
| and | 30— | your man | |
| and | 33—6 | John Phebe | |
| amounteth | 1935—7 | | |

The charges which I have laid out from Eddo here to Ferando amounteth to

0337—

which particulars I have given to Mr. Cocks so that the whole is

2272—7.

Now I pray send two or three words to Mr. Cocks, that at my departure to Siam I may clear myself of all accounts. Thus with my hearty salutation to you, your host and hostess, I commit you to the protection of the Most High, who bless you in this life and in the life to come. Amen.

Your unworthy friend to command in what I can,

Wm. Addames.

This day is arrived two ships, Hollanders, which be come from the Moulocass and from Pattan. Strange news they bring none.

## 158

Benjamin Farie to [the East India Company].

Pottania this 26th July, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful Sir, duty remembered, etc. My last dated the prime of August anno 1613 was from Moccasser, wherein I certified your Worship of my residence there with Mr. Cokayne for the making sales of your Worships' clothing of Guggerat for monies and rice according to Mr. Jourdain's commission left with us, which we put in execution, viz. finding small quantity of rice then in Moccasser it was thought fit that I should go for Lambasson, being distant 10 leagues, there to trade for rice in truck of cloth and money, being a place which the Hollanders hath a house at and buyeth great store of rice every year, which they transport for the Molloccoes and Islands of Banda. Wherefore I proceeded therein accordingly and had bought and laded for Moccasser per the middle of October about some 26 coyans of rice, which makes 70 tons and cost with all charges 20 rials per coyan, expecting English shipping to call at Moccasser in their passage for the Islands of Banda, there to take it in; which, for want of shipping to transport it, now lies in the house, being great part consumed with weevils and other vermin. The 10th of November arrived here a junk sent per General Best and Mr. Larkin for Succodanna, there to supply the factory with monies and goods shipped for that place, who were driven to leeward per extremity of weather and forced to put room for Moccasser, and hath landed four chests of Lamken silk of China, which came to a very good market, being then worth 440 rials the pecul. Mr. Williams, their merchant appointed for Succodana, in their passage between Bantom and Moccasser died. Now for that the junk could not proceed for Succodana before the prime of May, being the time the winds serve to go back for Succodana, considering the great charge which would ensue and likewise the store of your

Worships' clothing remaining in our hands, expecting small sales this year, by reason of the arrival of a small ship with Portugals, with a junk likewise, from Mollacca laden with clothing of Guggerat and Corramandell, the Mollaceans and merchants of Macasser formerly having passed their words to take most part of all your Worships' clothing at great rates, upon their arrival would not perform their bargain but dealt with the Portugals for their goods, which they put away at very low prices, we not daring presume to sell at the like. It was therefore concluded between Mr. George Cokayne myself and Francis Kelly that the junk [ ] should be fitted with all convenient speed and take in clothing to proceed for the Island of Poola Waya (Pulo Ai), being one of the Islands of Banda, being often informed by the King and Shabunder of Moccasser, who had received letters from the Orang Kayas of that place, understanding of the English their residence in Moccasser, therein greatly complaining of the oppression and cruelty of the Hollanders, as also your Worships' promise made to them by General Keeling and Captain Middleton, in not relieving of them accordingly, with divers other like encouragements by merchants of that place, which for brevity I here omit to insert. Wherefore we set carpenters awork aboard the junk to build a steerage after the English fashion, which was long in hand, by reason of God's visitation of sickness inflicted upon all the junk's company, and having laden her with clothing and rice, the 27th of February myself with Francis Kelly set sail and went along in her for Banda, being the time of year that all junks in these parts do take their journey for those parts. The 20th of March being in sight of Burrowe (Boeroe), having met with great calms and contrary winds, plying to windward, not being able to seize Burrow, we were enforced by a leak we sprang and want of water to put room for Buttowne (Boeton), where we arrived the 27th of March, finding in the road 33 sail of junks laden with rice bound for Ambon (Amboina) and Banda, being forced by contrary winds to put room for that place, some of them having kept the sea six weeks with great extremity of misery which they endured by calm and contrary winds, all generally complaining of their great misery, affirming that three junks only attained the islands of Ambon and Banda this year; wherefore it

is supposed that the people of those islands will be famished for want of food. Now having taken in fresh water, our junk's leak being partly stopped, we put to sea again, and finding it not possible to fetch our port, after ten days beating in the sea to windwards, were constrained to put room for Moccasser, where we arrived the 23rd of April and landed our goods with all speed, which had taken much wet and part thereof rotten. And having caulked the junk with all speed, we laded the goods aboard of her, which was consigned for Succodana, which came from Bantom. Wherein it was thought fit per Mr. Cokayne that I should proceed for Succodanna and Bantam, there to advise Mr. Jourdain of our proceedings and our wants, wherewith I was to return again. The 8th May we departed from Moccasser and sailed for Succodana, where we arrived the 21st ditto, finding the Darling in the road, wherein was chief merchant and commander Mr. Robert Larkin, and Nathaniel Courthope and Cassarian David his assistants, both which were appointed to stay in Succodana and Sambas. It was therefore thought convenient per a general council that I should proceed with him as assistant in his pretended voyage for Pottannia and Syam. The 13th of June, having dispeeded the business of Succodana, we set sail for Pottana, and the 25th of the same ditto we met with Captain Marlowe in the James some 45 leagues from Pottanna. And the 30th we came to an anchor in the road of Pottanna, where, finding no employments neither sales for goods, we had not made any stay there, had it not been for the transporting of the James' goods for Syam, they not having any other means for the accomplishing thereof without our assistance. It shall not be impertinent to acquaint your Worships with the excessive duty which every ship or fleet of ships is enjoined to pay which shall land goods there in Pottanna, viz. 856 rials of eight for a general bribe to be reparted amongst the chiefs of the country, besides 4 per cent for the Queen's customs, of which business I make no question but that your Worships shall be informed of at large. And thus, craving pardon for my tediousness, I humbly take my leave, intending, with God's permission, to write from Syam to you at large of what hath passed in my knowledge, humbly entreating your Worships to pay to my kinsman John Fletcher

ten pounds upon account of my wages, for my mother's use. And thus desiring God to add a blessing to your Worships' proceedings, I humbly take my leave,

Your Worships' dutiful servant,

Benjamin Farie.

Right Worshipful. The 27th of July arrived in the road of Pottania a great ship of Holland called the Rotterdam, which came from the Molloccoes, and per some of their company we were given to understand that they have lost one of their castles upon the Island of Tyddore (Tidore) with some 60 men; also I was credibly informed that they have 18 of their men cut off at Banda and are there very weak and likely to lose their castle.

I humbly take my leave,

Your Worships' dutiful servant,

Benja. Farie.

## 159

John Gourney to the East India Company.

Patania the 28th July, 1614. By the James.

RIGHT Worshipful, Having despatched our sales and made our full employments, and laden into the James for your Worships' account 186 bales and jars from Musulpatam and 111 bales from Pettepoly, we departed from Pettepoly the 7th of February, leaving Mr. Floris entered into his trade for the providing of the Globe's lading, which ship was newly gone for the river of Narsaperpeta to be new sheathed; our purpose being at parting, by God's grace to go by way of Sunda, where at Bantam having taken in four or five thousand rials to carry with us, either of Chinese or of your Worships' factors for ware which for the purpose we carried, then to proceed for Patania and Syam, trusting that our arrival would have been time enough to Patania to meet with China commodities and so by taking up money of the Queen, which

lends at 20 per cent. per annum, the rest till a round cargazon by sales and truck at Siam might have despatched the ship to take the next monsoon for Masulpatam, to be thence despatched up [on the same] for England and not without some sheathing about Siam. Now after a sl[ow passage our] arrival at Bantam was upon the 20th of April, where shortly after upon a gener[al view] of the ship's estate by the worm, it was resolved upon that she would not be able [to] accomplish the full circuit of the voyage intended with so little trimming as the seasons would allow, and that therefore must take full time while a lading might be provided here at Bantam, and so return for England thence. Hereupon we speedily landed goods which we judged to be good and might amount to the purpose, hoping that we might (in the meantime of our fitting to transport the rest for Patania and Siam) make a match with the Chinese for delivery of pepper at harvest. But they being pestered with the despatching their junks, and the time for their retailing our wares far off, did not in our time seek to trade with us, wherefore we left that business to be accomplished by Mr. John Jourdain and Richard Cobb, to whom we delivered an invoice of the goods there landed and a remembrance, the copies of which we send your Worships herewith.

The James thus falling from us we practised to obtain the Osiander, which having trimmed at Jaccatra was ready to come to Bantam; but Captain Christian, that had goods and men about Priaman and quantity besides with him which he hoped to despatch there, could not [be] won to any other course. Our purpose with this ship was that having transported our goods to our ports aforesaid, to send her thence to Masulpatam with a cargazon of 12 or 15 [thousand] rials cost, where landing the goods and merchants who should upon the same be providing [*torn away*] and other commodities fit for England, the ship with some small matter [to return the nearest] way for Siam to take in another lading for Japan, from whence (by God's grace) [might upon] the like sum formerly carried from us, make our stock whole again; and if by im[pediments] she should fail of the Japan voyage, there would not want other employment, there being for your Worships so many factories settled in the Indies which have need to be visited with trade by small ships. In fine

all this failing and no junk to be had to carry the goods and us away, the captain and company yielded to proceed with the remainder of goods to Patania and there to trim, and so returning from Jaccatra took us in at Bantam and we departed thence the 10th of June and three days before we came into the road the Darling from Socodania fell into our company, and so the last day of June we arrived together in this road, she being bound (as at Bantam we had also heard) to visit this and the factory at Siam. Since our meeting we have had conference with Captain Larkin about the having of his ship to do the service aforesaid if yet we may accomplish it, and he shows himself not unwilling, but the resolution is deferred till our coming to Siam, where we with all our wares appointed for that place already laden into her, are upon proceeding, having landed into this town 40½ bales of sundry sorts of wares, containing as per the copy of the invoice herewith we also send your Worships. And to manage the same we leave Adam Denton, chief, and one John Johnson to assist; and there is no doubt that, if there happen good means for trade, Adam Denton will show good skill in making use thereof. With me there goeth William Sheppard, which we brought from Bantam, and also Thomas Brockedon, that came purser of the James, and could there have been spared more of the factors at Bantam we should have taken them, for the trade betwixt Siam and places up in the land, as Langjan (Luang Praban), Jangama (Kiang-mai), Pegu, &c., have their passages so stopped by the Ava king of Pegu, which maketh war against the king of Siam, that we shall be fain to embark and disperse to great value to Camboja, and where we shall understand trade may be made, of which and all things else that may appertain to our business at Siam shall be certified from thence overland, after a few days conference had with Mr. Larkin there, and time enough to be carried by the ship hence. And now, whereas your Worships have by your factors attained to the settling of divers factories and more like to be, if you mean to have the fruit from them your Worships strive for, you must accomplish divers things to the purpose. The first is that the extreme authority given Captains and Generals be translated to men fit to govern on land, for, howsoever your Worships use to

set down good rules, they cannot endure to read further than may serve their own turn and think they may sway factors as if they were their own private servants; and in this case they will with their own and their mariners' private dealing soon confound your trade if there were no other inconvenience besides it; factors have occasion strongly to contend with princes, governors and other great men, and how servile men to Captains of ships shall be regarded in such a case your Worships may judge. Another inconvenience is the diversity of accounts in one place, it being a common condition in men each to stand upon his reputation of speediest accomplishment, circumventing and preventing another without respect due and by this means become better servants to those with whom they deal than to their masters. Another inconvenience, and that very great, is the riding of great ships (as the Globe and James) by the nose in a road till their goods be sold and their employments be laden, we having found it as followeth: first, arriving at the road of Pollicat had soon after two several troops of messengers from the Shabunder to welcome us, and to show us that if we came to trade we should not want any favours needful and that his desire was to see us ashore; this agreeing with our own desire, I went ashore, taking Thomas Brockedon with me and being entered into the town understood that the Shabunder was gone forth of the town. So we turning directly towards a large castle the Dutch have there built were at our coming into it entertained with kind shows by Warner Van Berghen, alias Captain Drinkwater, Captain there and Rector of all the factories upon that coast, being then accompanied with Captain Samuel King, English born, and there we also found with them sundry of the principals of the town prepared to declare unto us (as they presently did) that their king had given by his cowl or firman the privilege of the whole trade of that town to the Hollanders, without whose leave we English nor other strangers might intermeddle, and the said Van Berghen added that it was not in his power to give leave. These speeches having heard and knowing that Mr. Floris had been in the like manner put off, conceived that the king of Velour must be dealt withal with the King's Majesty's letters, which no doubt at any time will prevail. But the king being within the land at war, few

factors of us and our two principal ports to be furnished being Musulpatam and Pettapoly, we having that night following received very kind entertainment of the Dutch, we prepared in the morning to embark, at which time the parties aforesaid returned to parley again and, making the same conclusion as before, they added that we ought to pay anchorage. Our answer was that we knew it to be their hearty desire that we should stay and trade with them, if we could have sufferance by the Hollander, but now we would neither accept of liberty nor stay to trade, neither would we give them anchorage. Whereat without more ado they gave us betel to chew, as their manner of courtesy is, and bade us farewell, desiring us to be good to Gentiles, if we met them at sea. This town and territory yields very good sorts of paintings and woven wares fit for Java, the Moluccos, and these parts which we proceed in, but there being for no value in town at the present to be bought, nor vent for any of our commodities, and for the reasons aforesaid, we contended no further but proceeded to the more certainty, and so arrived at Pettepoly the [*blank*] June, where having spent eight days in settling George Chauncey and Thomas Brockedon with money and goods which we there landed, we repaired to Musulpatam where we finished the rest as per the account appears. Governors and Shabunders entertained us with great show of honour, they seeming, and all the rest, as greatly contented with our coming to trade with them as if we had brought a prize wherein everyone had a share. The news of our arrival no sooner came up to the court of the King but other Governors both for Musulpatam and Pettepoly were appointed, that had outrented the former, by which means it was about two months before we could enter further than to petty trade, for order was sent to prohibit us (at Musulpatam) the king's beam, and that our goods yet to land should be detained at the Banksall (as they call their Custom house) till his coming, and we that by this time knew the qualities of Governors so contended against that course, that liberty of having home our goods was yielded to, but request was made by the Shabunder in the Governor's name that we would forbear sale till his coming, which should be shortly with money to buy all. Nevertheless we bargained with divers and received their earnests, but for lack of the

beam were constrained to redeliver each man his earnest. Somewhat we did in the sale of some porcelain and some sandal nuts, and pepper we weighed and delivered by night. In fine the Governor being come and being a Brahmin that certain years before had governed the same place in which he broke with the Hollanders for about 7,000 pagodas, which is 10,000 rials, not long after his arrival he repaired to our house, where he showed a great desire to deal for all and we showed as great a desire that he would not seek for any. To be short, sundry meetings we had and in the meantime amongst ourselves held three councils about it, and in fine rested resolved that seeing none durst repair to buy or sell with us till his turn were served, lest therefore by delays we should outride this monsoon (which would be a mischief), we contented ourselves to suffer a less inconvenience by letting him have 4,000 pagodas in money and ware. And so at last we agreed, and also upon the commodities and their prices which he should give us to be paid within two months after, but with what delays and bad commodities we were performed withal were a misery to recite. These Governors purchase with their places (as they say) all the benefits by all trades withal and, whether it be so or no, it appears little less; for although Moors have free liberty to trade, yet such they were that have been fain to take back their earnest as aforesaid, and for the Gentiles (which be the naturals), none may trade without compounding with one Lingana which rents the office of merchandizing and brokerage for 4,000 pagodas a year. When this man is feed by weavers and such as seek to trade with us with about 8 or 10 per cent., they may freely come and bring us ware, and besides what the Governor cometh to knowledge of must yield him at least 10 per cent. more; and sometimes men have been taken and accused of having gotten much by trade, and after many blows and long imprisonment paid a forfeit of all the money they had taken. This makes poor men bring their paintings in hugger-mugger and in the night as thieves do their stolen cloaks to brokers. The Governors of Pettepoly are more easier somewhat. The best remedies against these inconveniences after we shall have found good means for vent these ways as may be to purpose, that then factors be there established, and having ever beforehand to make provision against

ships come and also to arend the custom of our trade by the year as the Hollanders do, that pay 3,000 pagodas per annum and so pass their goods to and fro through the custom house or banksall at Musulpatam freely; and yet when the most ease is purchased that can be to govern your business upon that coast, there must be men of great understanding, discretion and courage, for the arrogancy of governors and great Moors and the Jewish subtlety of the Gentiles can and will sift the best factors you can send, and it were pity this trade for lack of good decorum should be lost, for that coast can afford means to other places as aforesaid and also for England, and may vent store of spices, drugs and China wares, and also from England some commodities may fit, as yearly about 50 broadcloths (of which 30 at least stamels, 10 Venice reds and the rest popinjay greens and plunkets); 50 kersies of the like proportion of colours; lead, if we had brought somewhat more than the 15 tons we had, there would have been vent for all, yet what continual need there may be for lead I cannot certify. Store of tin is brought yearly from Tannassary (Tenasserim) to Musulpatam and sold at betwixt 60 and 80 pagodas per candy, but whether our sort, not being accounted so good, may pass well I know not; some therefore to try were not amiss. Yet still twice so much money must be sent at least as the wares amount to, whereby to assure passage through employments; for the sales of our English wares hath no certain time, and for these country commodities, quantity by others may breed gluts which may disappoint purposes.

It hath been reported by the Dutch General that now was at Bantam, that deputies from their Company have been in England to confer with your Worships about some accord betwixt your Worships and them in this trade of the Indies. If it so fall out, then doubtless each may bid welcome to the revenues of a great king, whereas by the contrary we shall by hunting one another so assuage the profits that in few years it will not be worth the trouble. And for some approbation, whereas Mr. Augustine Spalding purchased 20 sacks of pepper for a corge of the tapies left by the Globe, we could not now at Bantam be promised ten for the like, and yet this year is the bearing year.

I need not trouble your wisdoms much with informations how to govern the general trade the best way, but my hearty desire being

to see your great prosperity by this trade enforceth my pen to run, holding it possible that something of what I write may come to bear to the purpose, which may excuse me for the rest.

We, finding no pepper here as we hoped for, nor certainty of sales for any great value for ready money during the time of the James her abode here, have borrowed of Robert Larkin, Captain of the Darling, 3,000 rials which is left with our Captain to be carried in the ships for Bantam. This money we must repay at Siam at time of need, or bear damage [ ] more after 10 per cent. in the meantime for interest per annum. Also have accepted of 423¾ rials which certain Guzerats are to deliver Mr. Jourdain at Bantam, to have the same repaid at Siam upon advice and although there is good hope that the goods at Bantam and these monies may well accomplish for the clearing the James with a lading of pepper, we have notwithstanding agreed to request Mr. Jourdain to furnish what may want and charge the same upon these factories to be employed here for him as he shall advise. And so for our farther business I refer me to what shall be advised from Siam; rest, praying the Almighty ever to bless your affairs.

Your Worship's servant,

John Gourney.

The Dutch have paid the Queen for interest as followeth:—

The first month 2 per cent. and 1 ditto the mint master, which is 3 per cent. for one month.

The next two months 3 per cent. and one to the mint master, which is 4 per cent. for 2 months.

The next 3 months 6 per cent. and one to the mint master, which is 7 per cent. for 3 months.

The next 6 months 10 per cent. and one to the mint master, which is 5 [11 ?] per cent for 6 months.

A year's interest amounteth to 20 per cent. per annum.

## 159A

Laus Deo semper. 25th of July, anno 1614.

FACTORY or invoice of 40½ bales, goods belonging to the Ninth Voyage, for account of the Right Worshipful East India Company, landed in Patanie from the James, and are left in the hands of Adam Denton, Chief Merchant, assisted by John Johnson, is as followeth:—

(*The detailed enumeration of the contents of the bales with their prices has been omitted. Of the* 40½ *bales* 29 *were of* Masulipatam *cloths, viz.*: Salampouries, white beathillies, percalla, boxshaes, coarse *and* cured gingams, maravaines, painted *and* woven sawoies, tapieshins, sarassa patola *and* dragam Malaya; *the remaining packages being* Petapoli *goods, viz.* red yarne, red beathillies, salampourie, percalla *and* sarassa Malaya. *The total cost is given as pagodas* 4406. 0. 0¼.)

## 160

(*Duplicate of* 159).

## 161

John Gourney to Sir Thomas Smith.

Laus Deo. In Pattania, the 28th July, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, It was not through ignorance of my duty that till this present I have forborne to write to your Worship in particular, but my desire was first to do that which might manifest my willingness to do the service I came for, being I was a stranger to your Worship, and could never write but must have mingled complaints of disorders

by the Captain and Master in their governments. The Master's qualities I need not describe, being no doubt very well known to your Worship and Company. About half our time the Captain was much swayed by him, and since that have not so well agreed. The contentions held amongst us (I make account) hath already caused dispute at home with your Worship and Company, and also will be examined, God sending the ship unto you; and though I be then absent, which is my disadvantage, yet I will forbear to certify the great volume of particulars belonging to the story, leaving the same to the report of others, assuring myself in sum, your Worship will find that the Captain hath governed at sea with much brawling and little justice, and ashore with much greatness without skill. At Mesulpotam feigning to take a house to bake bread in and to still rack for the ship, he made it his habitation wherein held such greatness that hath consumed much more money than was necessary, the which and suffering all kinds of disorders by his trumpeters and many others that commonly he had about him caused no little disease to our proceedings. It will be no doubt justified that to perform the despatch of the ship I have as it were passed through the pikes of the [ ] of other practices of Governor and tradesmen and [ ] and the cross carriage of the Captain and [ ] others and what weak assistance I have had is known to the company of the James. Yet John Hawks well earned his wages, and could I have broken him in full, as I did in part, of the [ ] of good fellowship, there should have been allotted him some better degree of employment before the day of his death, which was two days after our coming into this road, of a flux, and, not leaving anything of 20 rials which he had received at Bantam for ware which he had gathered at the Coast, declared to me by himself in presence of Mr. Wootton. The Governor of Meslopatam, that had first taken about the value of 700 pagodas in goods upon account of custom outwards and after forced goods for payment, looking for ready money for his custom, and the Shabunder breaking promise in sending a full payment in goods instead of half money, and the governor of Pettepoli failing in like case, brought our conclusion into some extremity. Wherefore the master therefore (as he would have me to conceive) told me of 240 rials that the

Captain had received of Sir Henry Middleton for a cable of the ships; and the Captain after, perceiving I knew thereof, told me that Sir Henry delivered him so much money, but bound him and his executors to render the same at Bantam at return, if he did not take away the cable with him into the Trade, this money he still keeps employed to his own use, although I told him that it plainly appeared the Worshipful Company bore the adventure and therefore would look to have the profit. Now at his coming to Bantam and seeing nobody question with him about the [ ] out that the money was paid him by Sir Henry [ ] him, whereas all men know he had for payment taken taffaties, satins, velvets and some [ ] that the master revealed this money because the Captain would not let him have the use of above 60 rials thereof. One thing more which concerns is that, after he had given his warrant for the landing of four tubs containing 40 basins worth 90 pagodas from the ship at Maslapatam, he took them being landed to his own account upon likelihood that they belonged to him; but he saith he will not swear they are his, nor could I find any man that knew of the coming aboard of more than 3 tubs of basins, which besides he had. There wants of our number above 50, and though some more may be shattered than are in the account, I hold it very likely these tubs may be your Worship's and the Company's. If Mr. Spalding do remember that some of the basins we had were in tubs, then these are they. The rain falling upon some packs of Captain Saris in Bantam yard while we were taking the porcelain out to be shipped as we might measure and count them, caused Mr. Cocks so to thrust in the packs as would dam up our way, wherefore with speed gat out all the same day, and rather than leave them there, shipped them presently, giving order to Paul Hall, Richard Bennet and the purser to count them as they put them down in hold, but they notwithstanding, because of the night approaching stowed them without counting; but your Worship may presume, and Richard Cobb will say, that what was sold is passed to account, some spent in our and the Captain's house left out, of which Richard Cobb hath also the account. These things I rather chose to trouble your Worship withal in particular than in the general letter, holding it in my judgment most fit for the cause.

Now seeing it is my chance to remain in these parts time beyond my reckoning, I humbly desire your Worship to be pleased to cause to be passed two hundred pounds of my wages into the voyage for these Indies, of which 100 for Surat and the other 100 for Meslopotan etc., or any of these displeasing, Bantam, shall serve. In the first voyage I adventured 110*l.* in another man's stint and put in my supply the second, and then because I saw the course was not followed yearly, I passed it away. Of this I write only to show I am not a mere stranger to this trade, and not to claim privilege by it, holding all nothing without your Worship's pleasure, whose prudent rules is not for me to examine. Twenty-five pounds more I desire be delivered to my sister, Ann Gourney, which will attend your Worship's pleasure for the same. And as my wages shall grow afterwards till two hundred pounds more (I say 200*l.*), I desire may be delivered to Mr. William Finch and my brother Thomas Gourney, who have order from me for the disposing thereof. If my adventuring be granted I desire that my bills be delivered my said brother or to Mr. William Finch. And so, with my hearty prayer to Almighty God to give you increase of health and happiness, rest

Your Worship's servant,
John Gourney.

## 162

Thomas Herode (master's mate of the Darling) to Sir Thomas Smith. Patania, 28th of July, 1614.

RIGHT Worthy Sir, Having certified your Worships of all which hath happened to us until the Clove departed, I thought good likewise to certify your Worship of the rest of our proceedings likewise, and having so good an opportunity to write as happened by our meeting with the James, wherein was Captain Marlowe, my very good friend, and having masted our ship and all things fitted, we set sail from Bantam

the 10th of March 1613 and we arrived at Socadania the 3rd of April 1614 where we found our men in good health, but altogether unfurnished with moneys, which proved to be a very great hindrance to the Company, for, if we might believe their report, they had refused 1,000 carats of diamonds because they had no moneys to buy them, and further their cloth which they have is rated so high that they cannot sell very little or none of it, which, if they would have sold them for indifferent rates, they might have had but little left; but that they could not do and be out of danger of blame. And they informed us of a factory that they had setted at Sambas which was likewise without moneys; wherefore we manned a prow with our own men and sent them some moneys, unto such time that we should take better advice for their supply, for there was a junk which was sent from Bantam the 6th of December 1613, which was not arrived, and she had a sufficient cargazon to supply both places, and the cause might be, as I supposed, partly want of experience and partly that they are not good ships upon a wind and so might go for Macaser, and then could not come till the easterly monsoon was come, which would not be till May and till then we could not go for Potania; and if the junk should not have then come we should have been forced to have given over our voyage for Potania and Siam, or else have left them unfurnished. Likewise they informed us of Landock (Landak), and that the people were very desirous that we should settle a factory there, for therehence cometh all the diamonds and most part of the gold and great store of bezoars, by which encouragement we attempted in like case with our own men also, which by the savageness of the people of the Dyockes (Dyaks), which lie in the river of purpose to take off all the heads of those that they can overcome, our men were put in great danger, for they were assailed with 1,500 men, and they being but 3 in number to resist them, whereof Sophony Cozucke was one; but not being used to powder and shot they had not long continued, but for all their malice they were fain to run ashore and take the woods for their refuge, the Lord so fought for us; but doubting whether they might make any more forces upon them, they returned unto the ship in safety. And the same time came the other prow from Sambas, which was the 30th day of April 1614; and having all

our company together again, we manned the great prow with 9 Englishmen, which was well provided with furniture, and in her we placed 3 murderers, so that by this means they might go up perforce. So they departed the 6th day of May, and having better knowledge of the river they might perform this with more expedition, for when they were come into the river they met with their old customers, which used them very kindly and helped them to tow up the river (more for fear than for love), and when they came almost to the town, which is above 120 leagues up, the Governor of Landock met with them and gave them kind entertainment; but they knew some of the men that were in the prow, for the king of Sambas had promised our men that he would meet them with a 1,000 men, which they of Landock had intelligence of, and much feared our men, whereupon they sought by treachery what they could not do by force, for the force of the whole country was not able to withstand those 9 men, for they would have had us to land our goods and our victuals, or our men to light[en] our prow [ ] they should haul her up through the fall, which they refused to do, but seeing they could not dispossess them of their prow by that means, they sought to have split her, for in the hauling of her up they had laid a rope on her quarter and let go her head first and she went against the rocks, but God preserved them in this as in the rest, for one of our blacks being stepped ashore was slain and with a hideous noise they let fly their spatas and another black which was a slave leapt overboard for fear and they think that he was also slain; so in this sort we gave them over, having used nothing but kindness. But, Sir, I thought good to certify your Worship that it is great pity to let so good an opportunity slip, for with the charge of 20 men it may be obtained in one year, and that you will cause them to come and entreat you to buy their stones, and to give them salt and rice for them; for there is an island some 18 leagues up the river, which you may fortify upon, and the small murderers is as good ordnance as any man will wish for such a place, and with two trees you may boom the river on both sides and then no prow can pass without their leave; for they can as possibly live without salt and rice as we can live without victuals, and they have none but what is brought to them, and they must pass by

that island; for it is reported that it affordeth 3 or 4,000 carats of diamonds in the year, besides gold, bezoars and wax. Likewise there is great trade to Burnea (Borneo?) for bezoars and pearls, for it is reported that there is sold for 60 or 80,000 rials in the year, besides the hopes of cloth which you may put away. Thus having spent so much time at Socadania, which was partly to see if we could hear any news of the junk, which I thought might be put for Macasar, which fell out true, and, rather than we would lie all this time idle, we undertook the aforesaid business and in the meantime came in the junk, which was the 22nd of May 1614 who told us that John Williams their merchant was dead. So after her arrival we settled all things in good sort and left for chief Nathaniel Courthope, who was purser of the Trade, of whom there is great hopes that he shall do your Worships good service, and thus we departed the 13th of June from Socadania and the 24th of the same we fell in with certain islands in the latitude of 6 degrees. The 25th day we saw a sail and when we came up with her it was the James bound for Potania as we were, where we arrived the 30th of June, 1614, in safety, the Lord be praised, and after that Captain Marlowe heard how that we were bound for Siam, he thought it fit that we should take in their goods which was for Siam, for his ship had been long out and very much eaten between wind and water and had great need to be careened, wherefore he sent Mr. Davis to a place some 14 leagues to the westward of Potania which is called Sangora to see if there were any place at which they might trim their ship, who at his return told the Captain that it was a very fit place. Now in all this time Captain Marlowe lent us his carpenters and any other help we had need of. We had fitted our ship and taken in all their goods the 13th day of July, 1614, and were fain to stay for the merchants were behindhand with somewhat. He fitted us also with a new main topmast, for we had spent ours, also with ropes such as he could spare, and for those that he could not spare he fitted us with stuff to make them, also we furnished us with powder or anything else that they could spare; and farther by Captain Marlowe's means and advice we make no doubt but that we shall make you a good voyage to the Coast of Cormandell, and there to make the Darling a new ship again, which

if Captain Marlowe shall hear of before his going from Potania, he hath promised me to leave me two of his carpenters for our better building of our ship, for he telleth me that there [is] in both places staff and workmen, but only one or two to plan the work, which with us is wanting unless he help. He stayeth upon nothing but for our going, and we stay upon nothing but for the merchants, which hath now been this 12 days. And further, I thought good to certify you that Captain Marlowe hath a draft of the coast of Borneo so far as I have seen, which is from the latitude 2° 30′ south to 2° north latitute, with the description of the river of Landock and the river Tient, all which I have seen but the rivers, and those I took from my mate, for the which I crave pardon for my neglect in not sending the draft, for it was forgot when I came to write. Thus leaving myself to your worshipful censure according to my deserving, and not making any doubt but that my wife shall receive my wages and my servant's when the books shall come home, and thus I end praying that the Lord will bless you and your proceedings. From aboard the Darling in the road of Potania the 28th of July 1614, which day we set sail to go for Siam.

Your servant to command,
Thomas Herode.

Right Worshipful, By an accident that befell amongst the James his men in the night the 14th day of July, 1614, one of the master's mates being ashore murdered another of their men, which caused us to stay two days longer and in the meantime I had leisure and made a draft and sent it to your Worship by Captain Marlowe.

## 163

### Thomas Aldworthe and William Biddulph to the East India Company.

Laus Deo in Surat, the 19th of August, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, Our duties remembered, etc. May it please you to be advertised that the 7th of October and the 9th of November 1613 we wrote you at large of all what passed here with us until then per the James from Meslepotan, with the copy of our former letters, which we hope before this are come to your hands; since which time your Worships shall now perceive the state of this country, as we have now per experience found it, which is thus. As in our last we wrote concerning the Portingals taking a ship of this town, to the value of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, and that we doubted of a breach of peace between this king and the Portingals, so we now find it to fall out accordingly, for that the king caused a city of the Portingals called Damaen (Damaun) to be besieged, and hath likewise taken order for the seizing of all Portingals and their goods within his kingdoms. He hath likewise sealed up their church doors and hath given order that they shall no more use the exercise of their religion in these parts, and beyond all this he hath caused Xavier the great Jesuit, whom before he loved, to be sent down hither unto Mocrob Chan, who now layeth siege unto Damaen, to do with him as he shall see good. Insomuch that had we now English shipping here, we might do great good in matter of trade, which now is debarred to the people of this country, having none to deal with them. They all here much wish for the coming of our English ships, not only for trade but to help them, for as they say the coming of our ships will much daunt the Portingals, which indeed we think without them they will never be able to take that city, yet have they spoiled and burnt all the Aldeas and villages round about them, which is more loss unto the Portingals than the gain of the 100,000*l.* they took in the ship of Suratt. So now they remain killing one another, and making all provisions they can on both

sides for annoyance, so what the event hereof will be we yet know not. The Portingals threaten much to take Surat, which we find not so well fortified as we could wish. They are now making a great Armado to come from Goa forthwith, both ships and frigates, and so have they many enemies to encounter withal, namely the Decanyes, the Flemings and the Moors and Guzerats, besides our English, and they themselves but weak, when they are at best.

Now as for our entertainment here in this country your Worships shall perceive that it is not otherwise than formerly we have written, having here as much liberty as ourselves can with reason desire, and all these people here generally much more affecting us than the Portingals, and showing us kindness in what they may. Likewise for our commodities, we find them all passable here except only our English cloth, wherein we were much all deceived. For at our first coming hither they all strived who should have most, and paid 20 and 22 mamoodies per covado, which served only for great men, in regard of the novelty, to cover some of their elephants and to make some saddles for their horses; but for garments they use none in these parts, neither in rainy nor cold weather. All which we could not know until the next winter after our ship's departure and until after our being in Amadavaz (Ahmadabad) and other places, where we learned the whole state of this country. Yet we received a letter of Paul Canning from Agra, wherein he wrote us of 2,000 cloths to be vented in a month in that place, but we afterwards sending up musters thither of some 20 cloths we have yet here by us, received answer that they would in no sort vent there, which hath much dismayed us, insomuch that we verily think here will not be vented above 300 cloths per annum in the whole country at most, which if it be not vented within compass of one year it will run hazard of being spoiled with worms and moths. This matter hath much discouraged us to have so great a fall from our first hopes, for our General himself thought here would have been vented 2 or 3,000 cloths per annum at least, and ourselves hoped for little less, notwithstanding we wrote you more sparingly; and now, lest your Worships should enter into bargain for more than may well be vented here, we thought fit to

advertise you of the truth herein, for certainly this place is not for cloth, as we first expected. Notwithstanding the premises, that you may not be utterly discouraged therein, you shall perceive that we have now made full enquiry concerning the state of Persia, where we are certainly informed of the vent of much cloth in regard their country is cold and that men, women and children are clothed therewith some five months in the year, and is very well sold and at a better rate than here, and what they have is brought overland from Aleppo with great charge. We write not this upon any slight information, but have had conference with people of all sorts that have come therehence, and lastly by a countryman of ours named Richard Steele, who came from Aleppo overland, in company with one Newman that went after John Midnall into Persia, to recover goods from him belonging to Mr. Stapers, Mr. Abbott and others, where he took some part amounting to 9,000 dollars or thereabouts, and Midnall escaped with the rest, taking an acquittance from Newman for the said sum. This Midnall aforesaid came to the king's court at Agemere (Ajmere) in the beginning of April last and died there in June following, making a Frenchman, that came with him from Persia, his executor, on condition he should marry with a daughter of his now in Persia. But we hearing of it have caused the said goods in the said Frenchman's hands to be attached, and are in some hope to recover it, there being much spent in his sickness, and embezzled per the Frenchman since his death, in whose house he lay. What may be done for the recovery thereof, God willing, shall be done with our best endeavours, and so must the owners thereof at home send us a sufficient discharge, for that we are here bound to answer all comers. What the remainder thereof will be we know not as yet. This Richard Steele aforesaid is now in house with us, and hath certified us of the whole trade of Persia, per whom we find that raw silk is there to be had per more than 50 per cent. better cheap than from Aleppo; for which purpose Mr. Aldworthe hath enquired concerning a port town where our ships may resort, and is certainly informed of a place called Jasques, a little within the entrance of the Gulf of Persia at a headland, as will appear in the maps, being some 40 leagues on this side Ormus, and not so

in danger of the Portingals as Barreen (Bahrein), whereof we wrote you last. It is some 12 days sailing herehence, and here have we pilots to bring our ships thither. So that hereafter, if we find ourselves to be overlaid with cloth, then have we no remedy but to go thither, the king of Persia being one that much favoureth our nation, by the report of all that come therehence, and is of late fallen out with the Portingals, insomuch we shall never have a better occasion than now. Furthermore your Worships shall perceive that about September last Sir Robert Sherley arrived at Sinda, within this king's dominions, thinking therehence to have gone direct for Persia, but there being many Portingals in the town, instigated the people thereof against him, insomuch that they attempted to have burnt him and all his by night in his house with gunpowder, in which action one or two of his chiefest men were slain, himself and the rest hardly used, which afterwards came to the king's ear, who presently sent for him up, and on the way all the rest of his men died save only [an] apothecary which we think will come to Suratt. Sir Robert came to the king's court in June last, where he hath been very honourably entertained, with great gifts given him per the king, who means forthwith to despatch him on his journey for Persia, the king having promised to do justice on all that wronged him, having sent for them on purpose already. His ship departed presently on his landing towards Bantam, not knowing of any English here. Sir Robert hath told Tho. Keridge, who remaineth above in Agemere, that if the English come not shortly into Persia, as he hath advised, that then he will bring the Dutch into that trade, who (as he saith) have been very importunate on him for it. Mr. Aldworthe hath written him a letter, whose answer we expect shortly. Furthermore these are giving you to understand that, having formerly written to Meslepotan, we received letters therehence at present with musters of indigo and cotton yarn and their prices, whereby we guess that cotton yarn with other coloured calicoes are there to be had better cheap than here, yet we hold the indigo of this place to be better and better cheap than at Meslepotann, which to the proof we refer us; insomuch that the chiefest commodity of this place for our country will be indigo, flat and round, white calicoes, and powder sugar,

besides green ginger of the best, and other small things. The chiefest commodities of our country are lead, quicksilver, a few elephants' teeth of the best (for that they will not yield commonly above 11*l.* per English hundred), likewise coral, which is now in good request, and desire that some may be sent per the first, besides sword blades, with other small things as in our former letters. As concerning the death of Mr. Paul Canning, as also about the sending a sufficient man to be resident at court with the king, with all other things needful, we have formerly written you at large per the James, whereunto we refer us.

And now lastly for that your Worships may understand how your state stands here with us, it is briefly in this manner. Our general at his being here delivered us first and last in goods and moneys to the value of 7,440*l.* sterling. Whereof we delivered him in goods as per a cargazon will appear some 1,957

| | |
|---|---|
| More paid for customs of goods and delivered Mr. Canning, the General for himself, and purser for the ship's use, with charges of merchandise and household expenses, sum of - - - - | 2,300 |
| More for indigo flat and round in our powers | 1,000 |
| More for baftas and other small things in our powers - - - - - - | 0,600 |
| | 5,857 |
| More there resteth in our powers sum of - | 1,583 |
| | 7,440 |

And for that the disbursements abovesaid may seem great without particulars, we have herewith sent a small note how it was paid out.

At present here remaineth in the house with us Edward Hunt and the Almaigne before written of, Mr. Aldworth's servant being now at Borocha (Broach), looking to the well bleaching of white calicoes which we bought raw at best hand; as for Tho. Keridge and Nicholas Withington they are both at Agra for the employing 500*l.* sterling in the best round indigo, whereby it may be known hereafter, whether it or flat indigo will be best in their prices.

Now your Worships shall perceive that William More at his going herehence left with William Biddulph 400 rials of eight in the presence of two or three more, wishing him [to] keep it until it were asked for; the money is here with us, but his meaning therein is yet unknown unto us. He left also a pack of blue calicoes to the value of 60 or 80 rials more, which yet remaineth here. Thus not having farther at present to enlarge, do humbly take our leaves, commending your Worships all to God's merciful protection,

Your Worships' to be commanded,

Tho. Aldworth,
Wm. Biddulph.

*The note referred to:—*

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Charges of merchandise | 0,765 |
| Presents given away | 0,117 |
| Household expenses two years | 0,500 |
| Delivered Mr. Canning for Agra | 0,54c |
| Disbursed for the General | 0,057 |
| Purser and others for the ship's use | 0,221 |
| Starkey at his going home | 0,100 |
| | 2,300 |

## 164

Thomas Aldworthe to Peter Floris at Masulipatam.
Surat, this 19th of August 1614. Stilo Ang.
Received from Mr. Floris, 6th of September, 1615.

GOOD Mr. Peter Floris, My kind commendations remembered etc. Yours of the [*torn*] of June last I received but two days past, the pattamar playing the villain therein, for he stayed in the way at his pleasure and leisure, whereby I fear our letters are like to come too short. Howsoever I have adventured to send this bearer with them, who hath promised to be there within 25 days, except some extraor-

dinary accident befall him in the way. Your musters of cotton yarn and indigo I received therewith, perceiving your cotton yarn to be better and better cheap than any is here to be had, whereupon we mean to desist from buying any more of that commodity, having not yet bought above the value of 120*l.* sterling; yet you shall know that at first I sent you also musters of our cotton yarn, with right musters of indigo, of both which your pattamar was robbed in the way, and myself being in Barocha when I last wrote you, was sick and could have neither good musters of cotton yarn nor indigo as I desired, yet wrote you what I then could. But as for your musters of indigo, we find and generally know that most part of what is made in those parts to be very deceitful and so full of dross that all things considered we hold the indigo of these parts to be better in their prices, and an example of flat indigo, whereof we have already bought, I do now send you herewith, being three small pieces in a paper and cost some 13½*d.* per pound, which we think to be better than your [last?], yet your bargain will not be amiss, though your two coarser sorts are very bad and full of dirt. As for our white calicoes, we doubt not but they will make three for one at least, yet will we buy no more except better cheap. I am sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Essington and of the destruction of that famous ship at Bantam. I now perceive by yours of your determination for Bantam forthwith, which I before thought would not have been until Christmas next, and therefore have sent this bearer on purpose with our letters to the Worshipful Company, desiring you to take care for the safe delivery of them, as we shall be ready here to do the like for you when occasion shall serve. As for any English ship, here came none since our General's departure, neither do I know any such Englishman as you write of, for none such came hither. As for Midnall, unto whom you wrote your letter to Bramport, he died in June last in a place called Agimer. Your money per the pattamar with much ado I received, and so thanking you for your kind respect and advice in haste I leave you, and commend you to God's most merciful protection, who send you safe home.

Your very loving friend,

Tho. Aldworth.

## 165

Thomas Keridge to the East India Company.

By the Hope.

Laus Deo in Agemere, the 20th September, 1614.

HONOURABLE and Right Worshipful,

My humble duty being remembered, these may be to signify unto your Worships that per Anthony Starkey, steward of the Dragon, in our general letter from Suratt, we certified your Worships of all till then passed, who departed from thence in January 1612 per way of Perseia to travel home by land, the copy of which letters, with others more large, we sent per a foot post on purpose, by way of the Red Sea, unto Aleppo, whom Mr. Aldworthe adviseth me miscarried, the copies whereof he hath sent to Muselepatan, whereunto I refer me.

Mr. Paul Canning within six weeks after his coming to Agra died of a flux, whereof we having intelligence, the Agent etc. appointed me to go thither to understand of the estate of our business, and to take account of things left. Where when I came, I perceived all the goods, as well that appertaining to your Worships as his own apparel etc. had been carried before the king, which having viewed he took such things as liked him, and sent the rest back to the house again. For the things which he took, according to the cost they were priced (as dead men's goods are) something under value, and at my suit the moneys was paid unto me, whereof I sent account to the Agent, where Mr. Canning standeth charged with the goods delivered him; and for those things which appertained to him in particular part, I have sent down (his clothes etc. remaining in Agra).

The businesses committed to Mr. Canning were, to procure the king's seal to the articles agreed on betwixt the chiefs of Suratt and the General Tho. Best, to procure a fit place for our shipping to ride, and there to fortify for defence against the enemy, and lastly an answer to the king of England's letter. Of these nothing was effected, neither had Mr. Canning conference with the king, but only that day when he delivered his present, and was referred unto Mocrob Chan, a nobleman in this

court, for answer and despatch to his businesses. This Mocrob Chan is governor of Cambaya (whom Sir Henry Middleton, Captain Hawkins and divers English have had experience of) unto whom I was also referred in the selfsame manner. At this time the king was preparing to set forth for this place where he now is, and from hence hath sent one of his sons, Sultan Chorom, with an army of 20 thousand horse for the fetching in of the Rana, an Indian Prince here in the mountains, whom none of his ancestors could bring to obedience; by means whereof I was constrained to follow the court for answer to the aforesaid businesses, which six months I did and still delayed by the aforesaid Mocrob Chan, sometimes contending about the goods taken by Sir Henry in the Red Sea, but most times, and ever with a pleasing conclusion, that all should be effected to our content. In the interim hereof the Portingals took a ship belonging to Suratt valued at 8 or 900 thousand dollars, capturing all their young and ablest people; whereupon the king ordained Mocrob Chan to repair to Suratt and there, if not by peace with wars, to seek restitution. Before his departure I laboured much with him and other nobles for the effecting of our said businesses, but as he formerly in particular, so now they in general answered that the king's seal to the articles were needless, for that the firman already given ratified in express words the same, but for the rest they promised to assist me in my petition to the king, which when I delivered, he answered it should be effected, and accordingly a firman was delivered unto Mocrob Chan authorising him to give convenient place to the English to fortify in, provided it might redound to the profit of the king etc. Mocrob Chan being departed, I received from Surat the copy of our king's letter in English and Portuguese, which I got translated into the Persian tongue and delivered it the king, supplicating his answer thereunto, who willed my attendance the next day, where when I came he appointed me to repair unto Mocrob Chan, for that he had given him order to effect all things to our content, and though I urged that Mocrob Chan could give no answer to our king's letter, yet I prevailed nothing; but, giving me a vest and a horse, he licensed my departure undemanded. At this time here came unto me one Richard Steele an Englishman, that came from

Aleppo in company of Richard Newman, in the pursuit of John Midnall, who with a cavidall of goods and monies appertaining to some particular merchants of your Worshipful Company fled from Perseia to come into the Indies, but the said Newman overtook him at Tombaz, near the confines, and carried him back again to Espahaune (Ispahan), where he received from him in goods and monies the value of some nine thousand dollars, giving him a full discharge from all future demands; which ended, Midnall undertook again his journey into these parts, and Steele upon some discontent betwixt Newman and him left him, and came along in the company of Midnall, who falling sick at Lahore, he left him there also, and came hither unto me, where failing of his expectation he returned back to Agra, there to attend Midnall's coming.

My licence by the king thus given, and receiving letters from the Agent to repair down, I departed accordingly, advising Mr. Aldworthe of the past concerning Midnall, whose coming hither was expected, for which cause I left my linguist behind me to advise of his proceedings, who about a month after my departure came to Agemere very sick, whereof having advice, I being then in Amadabaz, Mr. Aldworthe wrote me to return to Agemere, and sent me his letter of attorney in your Worships' behalf to prosecute against Midnall for the rest of the goods. Where when I came I found him at the point of death, lodged by the Jesuits in the house of a Frenchman that is here in the king's service, and the same night departed this life, having disposed his goods by testament unto two bastard children which he hath in Perseia begotten of an Indian woman at his former being here, and made this Frenchman his executor, who promised to marry his daughter and bring up his son. The king at that time was a-hunting, at whose return, eight days after Midnall's death, I sued unto him to have the goods deposited until it might be known who had best title thereunto, which he granted, and though the Frenchman's house were searched and himself imprisoned and disgraced, yet all that was found amounted but to some five hundred pounds or thereabouts, the greatest part whereof is ready money, proceed of goods sold here at 50 per cent. less than their value (and cost more in Perseia than sold

for), which moneys and goods the Jesuits, Frenchman etc. labour with presents and their best friends to regain the same, proffering the one half to procure the other, alleging the children's right and the discharge given Midnall by Mr. Newman, which they have extant in English and Portuguese, witnessed by friars, Armenians and English. So I am constrained to give presents also and promise more to defend the same, and have hope that upon the receipt of such letters from Suratt as I have advised Mr. Aldworthe to procure, to get it into my possession, which obtained I shall see if anything more may be had from the Frenchman.

Mr. Aldworthe upon my advice made up 500*l.* by exchange to be invested in indigo, and, being I was alone, he sent Nicho. Withington to assist me, who coming up by another way I wrote him to stay in the pregonas near Agra where indigo is made, where he hath delivered the greatest part of the said sum beforehand, to be paid when indigo is ready, which is a custom and the cheapest course of buying; at the receiving, God willing, I purpose to be there.

In November 1613 the Expedition arrived at Laurebander, the port of Sinda, and there disembarked Sir Robert Sherley and his company, at which place there are continually resident many Portingals, by whose plots and persuasions the port governor denied our people trade, by which means they departed towards Pryaman etc. without knowledge of our factory at Suratt; after whose departure Sir Robert sought his way into Perseia, but was by the governor detained for the king's answer, wherein being delayed he attempted his departure without license, but was fetched back again, one of his people slain, and the rest beaten and robbed. Few days after, the king's letter came, commanding the governor to treat him courteously, to give him assistance and send him to the Court, who now fearing the event of the injuries done conspired with the Portingals to mischief the English, which they put in practice and in the dead of night some 40 or 50 of them with pots of powder and suchlike provision burnt their house, yet in the end they were expulsed without effecting their purposes. Sir Robert being come to this court complained of all these wrongs. The king used him cour-

teously, and willed his stay two months for satisfaction and to see justice done on the offenders. The governor's house, by the king's command, was sacked and himself clapt in irons, but the Portingals went from thence. Sir Robert having stayed here three months, ten days past departed towards Agra, purposing from thence to proceed on his journey for Persia, the king having given him at times since his coming hither some 12,000 rupees in money, and half as much more to him and his wife in jewels, yet he discontented, for [he] demanded 100,000 rupees for his losses, which the king seeing unreasonable answered that his ambassador now going should answer it unto the king of Perseia etc. The English that came with him since their landing are all dead, an apothecary only excepted, who left his service also.

Concerning the wars twixt this people and the Portingals I refer me to Mr. Aldworthe's writing, who is near there where it is in action, and therefore can best advise of the likelihood of the event. The king here hath caused the Jesuits' churches to be shut up, debarring them from public exercise of their religion and hath taken their allowances from them, yet their goods untouched, the merchants and their goods embargoed, the ports shut up and no passage by sea. The Vice-king, as is reported, proposeth to be at the bar of Suratt with shipping to intercept the English expected, as also to work some exploit against this people if peace is not concluded. God grant that all things sort to a good conclusion, etc.

In our general letters to your Worships we wrote you what goods were vendible in these parts and advised for 1,000 broad-cloths, whereunto we were encouraged by the speedy sale of that we brought; yet since my coming hither Mr. Aldworthe adviseth me that those left sell very slowly, and sent me some musters to show here, but they are blues and sad colours, so will not sell at any hand; if reds, greens, yellows and such light colours they would soon be put off, for great quantities are here used. Sir Robert Sherley brought some 300 covados, most stamells and the rest light colours, and sold them altogether at 14 rupees the covado, which is 120 per cent. more than they cost in England. I see no reason I should discourage you from sending quantities, for abundance is here used and they much desire Christian

cloth. Notwithstanding, seeing they are extraordinary addicted to novelties and soon satisfied, I wish that in your first shipping you send not past four or five hundred, which being once dispersed in these countries, we shall have more certain experience how to advise futurely. Great care must be had in the goodness of cloth and colour. They desire close-wrought and thick cloth yet soft in handling (such as is the Venice cloth, which they esteem above ours), for [they] use it in coverings for elephants, camels, coaches, saddles etc. No coarse cloth at any hand, for here is abundance made cheaper than to be had in England. For all other commodities both for quantity and quality, I refer your Worships to our general advice.

And for the better continuance of your factory here it is requisite that a lieger be sent to be continually resident in this court, and if possible that he have either the Persian or the Turkish tongue so facile to have audience at his pleasure, which otherwise is more difficult and less effectual, and whom you send should by your Worships be appointed for that business, which will cause his esteem the better here, and with him such a present as is fit for the greatness of this prince, in the name of the king of England. For Mr. Canning at the delivery of his present, being willed to speak the truth, answered the letter he brought was from his king and the present from the merchants, whereof the Jesuits being present made a sinister construction to the king. The cloth the king looked not on it, only a glass, knives, a pair of gloves, and such toys he was delighted with. Some rich cloth of arras or tapestry in my opinion were fitter, sword blades of the country fashion, fair knives in pairs and otherwise, rich looking glasses, fair pictures, or anything that is rare. Sir Robert Sherley amongst divers toys presented him with a standing striking clock of silver which had in it other pretty inventions; it is worth some 100*l.*, but the king greatly esteemeth it. Your lieger must be well furnished with toys, though of small value, thereof to present something upon all occasions at proffering speech to the king, and to present nobles, and if you send half a dozen of coloured beaver hats, such as our gentlewomen use, they will be liked, for the king demanded for such things of me for his women to wear a-hunting; and one or

two rich hats for himself, white or some light colour, for his hunting journeys would be esteemed.

And lastly concerning myself, you may be pleased to understand my wages agreed on in England was 50*l.* per annum, whereof the one third hath been allowed me here for provision of necessaries, and at my coming forth per appointment of the worshipful Governor I received 12*l.* 10*s.*, which in regard I had nothing given me towards my setting forth as divers had, I hope you will be pleased to remit the same and not account it in part of wages unto me, wherein I presume on your favours, considering the continual dangers we are subject unto in this painful employment, wherein my share hath not been the least, though hitherto God hath preserved me. And being that since my entertainment three years is near expired, I do entreat that the two thirds of my wages remaining, which is 100*l.* per the first shipping for these parts may be employed for my account with the general stock of that voyage, and registered in your accounts, that so, if it please God to permit my return voyage, I may have some fruit of this so dangerous employment, wherein as occasions are offered, according to the small ability which God hath given me, I will do my utmost for the effecting of what is committed unto me. And thus with my best devotion for your Worships' continual preservation and fortunate success in all your affairs, I commend you to the grace of Almighty God and rest

Your Worships' humblest servant,

Tho. Keridge.

## 166

Thomas Keridge to Sir Tho. Smith.

Per way of Muselepatan.

Laus Deo in Agemere the 20th of September 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful and honoured Sir,

My humble duty prefixed etc. By our steward, An. Starkey, I wrote a few lines unto your Worship, then not having time for other; and since in March 1612 another more large, the copy whereof herewith I send. Since which time Mr. Canning, appointed for Agra, six weeks after his coming thither departed this life, to effect whose business the Agent etc. appointed my repair to the court, where what passed with me I have advised in the general letter to the Worshipful Company, whereunto I refer me.

Perusing some writings of Mr. Canning's, I find that in a particular letter unto your Worship he hath untruly and dishonestly written of me, in saying I spent much time in employing 1,000*l.* for the General's proper account and consequently neglected the affairs of the Worshipful Company; the truth whereof I will declare. The General after his return from the last fight with the Portingals sent a man of his ashore to invest some 200*l.* in blue baftas for the southwards, writing to Wm. More and me to assist him therein, which for certain days was neglected, whereupon he sent me a sharp reproving message, for that himself came not to the town. So I assisted his man in bargaining for the said parcel of goods wherein no extraordinary time could be neglected, for in two days his man got it aboard, which refusing to have done I might have made myself incapable of any employment here. Mr. Canning through his evil disposition and contention with all men was kept aboard and therefore envied those whom he saw employed, and thinking I had informed against him to your Worship he wrote thus of me, that mine of him might be thought to proceed of envy, and therefore proclaimeth me his enemy, which God knoweth I was not; only I refused to join in contentious humours with him, and when Starkey was dispeeded I was

employed in all business, so had not time to write, besides my disposition not that way inclined, otherwise I might have observed his many disorders, his contentions with the master of his ship, almost tending to the ruin of their voyage, his ill government aboard and ashore, given to drink, and after the ship's departure his falling out and abusing of Mr. Aldworthe and me, plotting with his people, but they would not consent, to have done me a public disgrace, for opposing myself to his unjust demand for swords which were given away in presents, whereof I kept the account. And after his uncivil departure proffering to have struck Mr. Aldworthe with his pistol was not ashamed to send us word by one of our own company that if we had not given him full satisfaction in monies and otherwise at his dispeeding he purposed and so had [plotted ?] with his people to have bound us and taken what he had listed to the [utter] disgrace of our business. In these and many other things he showed his ability in profession to be dissimulation. I could write much of him, but he, I hope, is with God, and that through Christ all is remitted unto him.

Sir, in my general letter I am a suitor to your Worship and the Company that the wages due unto me may be employed with the general stock in the first shipping that cometh for these parts. And also before my coming forth I received 12*l.* 10*s.* towards provision, which I hope they will be pleased to remit unto me, wherein I desire your Worship's favourable furtherance. And for that I have not anything to advise more than hath already been written, I recommend my prayers for your good health and happy life, which ended eternal felicity; and so will ever rest

Your Worship's most in duty,

Tho. Keridge.

## 167

Adam Denton to the East India Company.

Per the James, which God preserve.

Patanie, 5th October, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, my humble and bounden duty finished etc. Having departed Bantam the fine May anno 1614 [1612 ?] where we could make no sale at all, both in regard of the season, prices expected to be better after ship's departure, and the great hopes we had of the other places (having gold mints), so leaving there George Chauncey and passing through the Straits of Palamban arrived in Patanie Road the 23rd June anno 1612, where we found the ship Bantam. The China junk departed five days before. There we were received with all honour and content by the queen and country people, yet offered some disgust and distaste at first by the Dutch. We delivered his Majesty's letter, obtaining what we required, only confined to such orders and customs (though bad) as the Dutch before us had brought in, as of *Sombay* or presents, customs, rents, etc.; they being brought as precedents in all causes to us.

With all expedition having built a godown eight fathoms long 4 broad and 10 hast high, boarded about and covered with tiles, without any stay, leaving Mr. Floris ashore alone, we departed in the ship for Siam the 4th August, keeping all the way under shore because of the westerly monsoon off land and currents setting over to Camboja side.

In Patanie we lost our good shepherd, that wise and worthy gentleman Captain Hippon, and in his place [was] put by the Dutchmen Tho. Essington, not without much grief and sorrowing. The 16th ditto we arrived in Siam road, and the 17th I with some blacks interpreters departed with [a] skiff into the river, where rowing up some 20 miles came to a town called Bancope (Bangkok), the governor whereof received me with all kindness and providing me a prow with all necessaries I departed for the city, some 100 miles from the ship, where to the great content of the king and the people I was received, obtaining all I required with much honour, and presently returned accompanied with

three noblemen and the governor of Bancope himself, with prows, galleys and provisions, to fetch up his Majesty's letter. The 24th I returned aboard, and things being provided returned all into the river and the ultimo arrived at the city, where we were honourably received, delivered his Majesty's letter, obtaining a fair stone house, three stories high, eight fathoms long and five broad, with a place thereto very convenient, contrary to the opinion of the Dutch, who would give us ten godowns if we obtained that and the place. Through the long delays of the Mandarins being long delayed ere we could deliver his Majesty's letter, waters high, that being the 25th October ere the goods came up, wars and rumours of wars in the country, whereby no hope being of procuring any capital, departed the 3rd November 1612 out of Siam bay for Patanie, if it might be to save the monsoon that year to the Coast.

The 11th arriving in Patanie and finding small sales made, no goods nor capital ready for a Coast voyage, besides, if all had been, the monsoon so far spent that we could not double the point Radaught 36 l[eague]s S.E. and by E. half E. from Patanie, so they resolved to winter here, sending with [the] first for Siam news thereof, whereby to provide against next year, but the road contrary by sea and waters high by land, found no passage till the 16th February, when I departed in a junk thither, and arrived with the junk up to [the] city walls the prime March, the waters then ebbing and flowing 20 miles above the city up to Pussolucke (Pitsanooloke?) the passage to Langjange (Luang Praban). Here was as poor sales as at Patanie. Mr. Lucas had sent Tho. Samuel and Tho. Driver with a Moor up to Zangomaye (Kiang-mai), with goods as per invoice inclosed, from whence he had some hopes to receive return. The 25th March anno 1613 arrived the skiff to the house, the 13th at night having left the ship, which departed Patanie the 17th ditto, steering right over N. and N. by W., being the better at this time of the year. Here I found two Japan junks which had obtained trade perforce, only prohibited to come without licence within the walls; for breach whereof eight were killed in one day, all Japonners. Of the one a Dutchman that was cast away with Mr. Adams at Japan called John Yooson was Captain, and another of the said voyage merchant in the other

called Melchor Van Sandford. These brought most bars of plate, with some camphor and boxes. Of them I learned of the root Ningim which is worth 15 rials the catty. Here they bought each another junk, lading from hence most hides, sapon wood. Hides were dear, 10 and 11 taels the hundred, being ordinarily at 4 and 4½; wood at 65 peculs a catty silver, having before never been less than 60 peculs a catty. John Yooson through default of his merchants could not lade both his junks, so requesting of Mr. Lucas and Martin Hautman, the Dutch merchants, freight to lade him, they granted to lade him with wood at 45 per cent. freight and obtained credit of the king for six months. Mr. Lucas at first resolved to send me, but capital found small, Mr. Adams alive, necessity at [the] Coast etc. altered his opinion.

The 10th of May they departed forth of the road of Siam, being the latest they may stay, for doubling the p[oin]t Camboja (Cambodia) per experience of others that departed June. Then Mr. Lucas would have sent for Zhangomaye, [but] being wars and passages stopped was prevented.

The Captain remaining aboard in the bay all this while, where through idleness many mischiefs and plots were hatched, as proved coming to Patanie.

Mr. Lucas, having wrought all possible means as time would afford for a capital, procured in money and goods per invoice enclosed some 12,500 rials (from Zhangomaye he had neither goods nor news), with which the 5th September he came aboard. The 6th a court called, some matters were heard; but he, seeking to depart quietly, sought only to make all friends, which he did in outward shows at least. Which done the 9th at night set sail and the 23rd ditto arrived again in Patanie road, where the Captain did so long persist (grounded I think in their re[solu]tions taken in Siam bay) that he hath given a scar in the English credits in P[atanie] for ever; and if Mr. Floris' patience and counsel of others had not prevented, he had utter[ly] overth[rown] the Globe's voyage and the hopes thereof, and the English trade to these parts etc. Albeing upon private respect to discredit those two worthy men, whose intents are honest, complotted by him and Mr. Skinner, the one sworn to uphold and die by the other, against all right and order of justice, disgracing, displacing

masters, pursers, stewards, leaving never an officer but themselves at their own pleasure without any consent of council etc. to the great prejudice of your Worships' ship and voyage; example, except that first and before all Mr. Floris would swear, vow, and promise, that Skinner should be absolute master and that Mr. Johnson should not come in the ship but go in the pinnace for Bantam and also write of Mr. Johnson as he did, there was nothing to be done but for Bantam, not so much as a meeting; the which all being granted by Mr. Floris, a parley was obtained under sureties aboard the Dutch pinnace. Which being with much disgrace and loss of time passed over, we employed the money brought from Siam in mace, sudary (zedoary?), benjamin, lead, etc. and with a capital of 20,000 rials in goods, having been here upon the coast about sixteen months, departed for the Coast of Coramandle the 21st October 1613 with 46 men, having sent away that ancient, experienced and worthy (for his service to his country) wise man Mr. John Johnson of whom having such need, contrary I will prove to the goodwill of Mr. Floris, Mr. Lucas or me, without any respect of the voyage, his years, necessity of time, dangers of passage, or that he was a man more than four(?) (as I shall and will maintain unto your Worships) for private respect and hatred. We left here for want of others Wm. Ebert, Mr. Floris' cousin, and Robert Littlewood, purser, with Ralph Cooper, not to leave the place void but to reserve for another supply. We passed between the famous rock the little Pedro Branco and the Point Jantana. The 8th November we passed the one [?] strait of the first strait or Singapouren, and the 10th the other. The 18th ditto we anchored in sight of Malaca, and continued in sight thereof before we passed Cape Rachado 2 or 3 days, where through the rumours in Patanie of a fleet we daily expected the arrival of some, but not so much as a fisher boat appeared. The 28th ditto we watered ashore at Pulo Pinan (Penang) on the W. and by N. side. It stands in 5° 16′ N. latitude. The water taken in ship, we sprung a leak, 24 inches in 4 glasses. The 29th set sail and the 6th December anchored under Pulo Sambolan the great (Great Nicobar?) in 7° 42′. From thence finding the N.E. and by E. wind come, sailed N.W. for the Islands Citra Andamon (Little Andaman?), where we had

a sore storm, hulling two days, with the first coming of the E. monsoon. The 12th we saw a rock some mile off, having fair shoaling 14, 13 and 18 fathoms, bearing up N. two miles of no ground; so steering in W. and W. by N., towards night see the Islands and made the passage (Duncan Passage?), which is in about 11° 20′. At 8 o'clock we passed it and, bringing the Islands E.N.E., sailed N.W. away, keeping up to the northward because of the monsoon and current now setting out of the Gulf. The 18th at night we found shoal water, and in the morning the land fair by us, being Narsapourpeta. At night we anchored in Masulpatam road, where we found the James, two Dutch ships, and a ship of the Moors, built at Narsapourpeta, ready laden and bound for Mocha, the James also in good forwardness but in great troubles with the Governor and people etc. and worse amongst themselves, the Captain holding house by himself, the merchants another, and, as they say, disappointed of their hopes by that means; yet by their entreaty, and in behalf the worshipful Company, we wrought means by engaging our goods and credits for their despatch, and happy it was for the James that those epicures, Jews and horse leeches had got another subject to work upon. With all expedition landing our goods per invoice enclosed, the Captain went to visit Narsapourpeta, from whence he gave us assured hope of the ship's entrance into the river, taking that charge wholly upon him, to the great content of Mr. Floris and me. The market we found but reasonable for vent of our commodities, the James being so late with the same that we brought. For our lac, sappan, and benjamin, if we had come a little sooner before the Mocha ship had been laden and ready, it had been ready gold. Yet the market is profitable and commodity will vent; only the mace through the great quantity by us brought and in the Dutch hands, is both little profit and worse vent, I fear. The prices of all the goods made before I departed I have sent enclosed to your Worships, with the note of sorts of goods most proper and profitable at the Coast of Coramandle. Mr. Floris and I resolved that in regard of the tapies we should have of the James for the money disbursed for her clearing the country, and of those by him provided for Bantam, to employ the whole remainder of the capital upon the Coast

in cotton, white yarn from 15 to 50 pagodas the fardel (which is 50 viss), indigo, fine calicoes, fine Bengala cloth, tocas, etc., relying upon the said goods laden in the James for the providing of pepper ready at Bantam against her coming thither, with God's help, in October or November next, anno 1614, and there to receive the proceeds of the stock left there by her with Mr. Spalding, with that sent to Macasser and what should come from Patanie and Siam, with which if God bless her there is no fear but she will return home a rich ship. Howsoever, if please God send her home, she will make an honourable and a valuable voyage, by her experience gotten of the Indies. There it was thought generally good by all the merchants of both ships, as Mr. Floris' letters to Captain Marlowe will show, for the better furtherance of the James' voyage, for me to proceed in her for Patanie etc., George Chauncey staying in my place, whereto I was most willing, being thereby I might show my duty through my service unto your Worships. So having despatched all for the James through Mr. Floris' means as before and agreed to pay him in coarse tapies at 2½ pagodas the corge, freight free, or 2¼ freight remitted to your Worships, the 2nd February we departed from Masulpatam at evening for Petapoli and arrived there the 3rd at night, where new questions growing, Captain Marlowe, already forgetting the pleasure received, grudges the benefit the Globe may receive by them in carrying the goods for Bantam, and would not stand to our agreement, but would have only the goods bought of them freight free and the other to be remitted. I answered I thought it would be more pleasant unto your Worships to remit all considering the Globe being the guide, and would not consent but either to remit all or none. In the end concluded all freight free, the tapies at 2½, the which upon closing of the account came to 16¼ fardels (is 325 corge) as per invoice enclosed, the which were all consigned to me to order and sell at Bantam, with order to clear all the accounts at Bantam, drawing them to a head, which I have done, both the goods left there with Mr. Spalding and brought thither by Tho. Brett.

The 6th February anno 1613 we embarked all aboard in Petapolie road, jumping e'en with the Globe's departure at her first being there.

If the private trade continue as it is begun in the James, the trade of cloth from the Coast cannot endure, both spoiling employments in the one place and sales in the other. Although I and every man would think to get a living, yet there is a mean and not to overthrow a whole trade for making but a return from Bantam to the Coast and back, having any reasonable stock presently be able to lade a ship with pepper per advizo etc., etc. At f[irst] passed nothing but the effect of the Captain's love to merchants: that if others than he master had not been, Mr. Gourney and Mr. Cobb had been in the bilboes for doing your Worships' business ashore, telling the Captain &c. of his expenses; and chiefly for beating the master and Cobb for their misbehaviour in their drunkenness ashore in your Worships' [?]; and yet neither of them complained. I beseech your Worships consider of it, and think those who are worthy to be put in trust and charge with your Worships' goods and their country's credit ashore, being to deal with Princes and Governors, may brook to be disgraced, upbraided, dishonoured and accounted a slave and servant to him that, knowing nothing that belongs to a merchant, scorns and disdains the name of merchant. The loss hereby is secret, working effects in the hearts of all that see our government, for what shall my words work when the person is not esteemed by the finding of want of power to perform, which they quickly find, as with experience the James hath paid for it at Masulpatam etc.

Thus with the discontents of that worthy, ancient, grave and wise gentleman and a tedious passage, the 19th April anno 1614 we arrived at Bantam even in the tail of W. monsoon. Neither is it to be put so in hazard by coming so late from [the] Coast, primo January being a good time. At Bantam we found Mr. John Jourdain captain of the house and chief of the Sixth Voyage; the Dragon, Expedition and Clove gone home that year for England, most with pepper; and the Osiander, Mr. Edward Christian captain and Nathaniel Samuel master, was at Jacatra a-trimming, being come from Ticoue and that coast of Sumatra.

Six China junks came this year with good store of silk. The English and Dutch at first made a show to join in buying together, but taking no effect each did his best. Mr. Jourdain

bought about 60 peculs of raw silk and employed some 60,000 rials in all China commodities, besides what Mr. Ball and Mr. Sheppard did each for his particular voyage.

Here we fell in consideration of our voyage. I gave my opinion, the which is enclosed. The Captain after the viewing of the ship calls his sea council and officers ashore, who found the ship insufficient to proceed to the end of her intended voyage, not able to go for Patanie, with many other doubts; whereupon, Captain Christian being come from Jacatra, we demanded in a general court of merchants the Osiander to proceed upon our voyage, being a ship fit for such an employment, offering to carry home her lading of pepper in the James and to provide for the sale and return of her goods left upon the coast of Sumatra, showing them the project and intent of her employment, which they all liked well, viz.: with God's leave from Bantam to Patanie, there despatching without stay for Siam, from whence, if possible might be, now in this October to have proceeded for the Coast of Coraman [del], and in her I should have gone chief for the Ninth Voyage: there landing the goods to provide for ships out of England and in her to have laden a 3 or 4,000 pagodas in Java wares with which presently to have despatched her away about January for Bantam again; the goods at [the] Coast should have been employed all in goods proper for England and that at Bantam would have served to provide pepper for filling of holes(?); from Bantam again presently in April for Patanie, there taken what had been ready and gone for Siam, where a full lading would have been ready provided for Japan, and in fine [of] May have departed, where also she should have trimmed and victualled again; the which capital sent to Japan half equal with that for the Coast, would have returned the stock complete again, only trucking money for goods, to help away with the rest of the goods; whereby every [thing ?] would have been beforehand and ready provided against your Worships' [ships] had come forth of England to have cleared the Ninth Voyage with a rich return etc. This would not be heard; he would follow his commission, except that Captain Marlowe would change places and ships with him, which they more stood upon the profit of the trade, the distinction of voyages, tho' I am persuaded the

parties all one adventurers cause an unfelt hindrance, in this and all things else, to the trade now beginning in India. So the ship resolved for Jacatra, there to trim and spend her time till the vintage, getting no lading at present for England, and we must look out for junks. So landing all our Java goods, which for [the] James' account were few, and withal what we found most fitting and proper for the place or Moluccus, to make a capital for the lading of the James at vintage with her own stock etc.

Ship departed for Jacatra, we used all possible means to chop up some bargain, offering our goods upon trust to the Chinese, to pay in pepper at vintage, but none would hear of pepper, the English and Dutch having engrossed almost all into their hands, that we could effect nothing.

I think so many ships gone home with pepper that the English will entreat one another's voyage for sale of their pepper, neither do I think as I told them all that [your] Worships would send forth this [year] at most above one ship expressly for Bantam to lade and home, but rather to spend forth some time, to purchase a better lading than pepper. If the pepper were engrossed generally it were an excellent way, but for one voyage to get upon another doth not so well agree, etc.

As Captain Jourdain threatened me that I nor he that had the Globe's goods should not have a sack of pepper, and that when I was gone he would nail up my godown door, because, according to my order (which I durst not break to follow his) showed to all the merchants [I did] leave my goods (being a small quantity, and our necessity great) with another man than himself, he having so much goods of the Sixth Voyage that he knows not what to do with it, not able to keep it from rotting etc., besides the business of the Ninth Voyage, and also some 2 or 300 corge tapies of his own, I think, which he bought of Captain Marlowe, all which I hope with my honest and plain endeavours is sufficient with my order in that case to clear me of his greatness, your Worships being favourable therein, I having been much wronged in the behalf of my place, and the Globe her voyage hindered. Being all your Worships' servants and the Globe most particular, your Worships will find the cause, etc. Seeking for a junk but finding none for our purpose, Captain

writes of one at Jacatra which the owners asked, for freight alone, 1,400 rials to Patanie, besides a month to make her ready; too long for us to stay. With much ado writing, getting the James to proceed, we presently resolved Mr. Cobb to stay here with Captain Jourdain, and left an instruction and invoice (the copies sent your Worships in the James) signed by Mr. Gourney and myself; with us should proceed William Sheppard. The which done, being ready to depart for Jacatra, were advised by General de Butt of the dangerousness of the passage, and not to proceed in a prow, offering his ship, ready to depart; so we writ for ship, which coming would not depart before the company had sold all their goods; which done and many disputes of naming a successor to Mr. Gourney ended, the 9th of June at night we set sail out of Bantam road.

Touching the Globe's business etc. I found Mr. Johnson, being refused to be carried home by General Best, first by him sent in the Darling for the Coast, whither not obtaining her passage, returning to Bantam, her voyage by General Saris was altered for Sacadania, Patania, Siam etc.; in whom again went Mr. Johnson, glad of opportunity to do your Worships service anywhere.

John Parsons, who also came in her with Captain Jourdain when he missed Sacadania coming from Macasser, returned again in her with Mr. Larkin to look for his goods left behind him in the junk. Thomas Brett who was sent with Parsons, and went in the junk with the goods from Macasser to Sacadania I found here, coming hither in a Dutch yacht after Parsons' departure for Sacadania in the Darling. Of him I received account and such goods as he had in his hands and as himself said came to his hands. Charge him I could not with anything of myself. The invoice received with the capital sent by Mr. Floris are both enclosed, which is all to be expected, Parsons having nothing left him; for Mr. Sheppard paid him upon his wages 36 rials at his being here in Bantam for his necessaries. He [his?] accounts he said to the merchants were in the junk and Brett affirms he had them in his chest with him. I was in good hope to have found him here but he stayed at Sacadania to return for Bantam in a junk provided by Mr. Larkin etc.

The goods left by us with Mr. Spalding the president thereof, I found in the hands of William Sheppard, which he received, after the decease of Mr. Jones, into his charge alone, the which goods since that time have sustained great loss by thieves, fire etc. as per his account sent your Worships home by him and me appears. The remainder of the goods with account I received at his hands, the which with that received of Brett and I brought with me from the Coast, having made also no sales I joined all in one warehouse and one account, leaving them all in the charge of John Baylie who came forth in the Expedition with Captain Newport, a careful and diligent man having a good report, joining them all in one invoice underwritten interchangeably by us both and left at Bantam for Mr. Floris, the copy also inclosed for your Worships. I pray God grant her (the Globe) well to arrive thither and home in England to your Worships in safety: amen, amen.

I am the briefer in this letter in regard of my letter left at Bantam in the hands of the said John Baylie, therein largely and plainly declaring of all things past, the nature and conditions of all places where we have been, to my best skill and knowledge, directed to the right worshipful Sir Thomas Smith, knight, my very good master.

With a fore wind and current in the stern, being the beginning of the E. monsoon of the S. side of the equinoctial, we passed fair by Lucepara (Lucipara) and through the straits of Palamban (Banka) by the hill Manopine (Manoembing) in sight of Pulo Pon Lingua (Lingga) and Bintam (Bintang) within Pulo Tymon (Tioman) etc. fair by Pulo Tinge (Tingy) seeing the small island of Pam with a tree like a windmill on the top of it, and coming with the islands Pulo Cupas. By mischance of standing too far off to sea we were put off, finding a strong current setting over to the N.E., yet wind favouring much southerly we sailed in W. to shore, and standing to shore seeing the Islands Radaughe (Redang) kenned a sail, which proved the Darling bound for Patanie. Welcome she was to us, having much wished and desired to meet her etc. In her was Mr. Robert Larkin, chief merchant, and one Benjamin Farie, merchant, Mr. L. Harwood, master, and old Mr. Johnson. Parsons as before was left in

Sacadania. She had relieved the factories at Sacadania and Sombase, but diamonds by report are hard to come by. The 29th we anchored in the road of Patanie, finding those three persons left by us in the Globe all in health, having employed that small capital that was in benjamin. The people wonder that hitherto we never could compass to buy any silk etc.

We used all our best endeavours and means we could to cease the great *Sombaye*, offering to depart, but all could not effect, they granting us leave rather to depart than forego that which is a benefit proper unto themselves; in the customs of the queen they offered to help what they could. I had conference with the Dutch merchants upon it, who much commended our intents and resolutions (glad of the occasion) willing [ ] which I granted unto so that they who first began and were our precedents would jointly enter the pursuit with us, otherwise it was to no effect, but to give them the place alone etc. Hereafter as we find other places something may be done, but at present we were forced to consent and paid all, being 72 taels 06 mass, the tael now at 12½ rials (*sic*). Paying the customs after ship's departure for Soungor (Sungora), they returned me in goods to the value here of 8 tael 05 a. 1 copang (at 12½ rials the tael is some 104¼ rials).

The Darling departed for Siam the 30th July in the morning, carrying with her 180 bales of cloth, Mr. Gourney, Wm. Sheppard and Tho. Brockedon merchants of the Ninth Voyage, also Mr. Larkin and Mr. Farie; and here it was thought fit by all in general that I, Adam Denton, should remain for principal, leaving with me for assistant John Johnson, a voluntary of the Tenth Voyage, who came out with Paul Canning in the Osiander. Here was landed in all sorts of goods, as per invoice sent your Worships underwritten by me, 40½ bales of cloth (whereof much improper for the place) which cost at Coast 4,400 pagodas at 7 pagodas the seer (is 10 rials), a small capital to stand in such a factory and all goods upon adventure of sale for employment, market also so dead, as the Captain and all can testify, that sale of cloth alone is not worth the factory. The main substance of the capital is gone in the Darling for Siam, the goods being all properer and more vendible there than in any other place etc.

In regard of the small capital, and being goods left at Bantam, the little hope of money here, uncertain hope to expect from Siam, and for the better securing of the James her lading in pepper, we borrowed here 3,000 rials of Mr. Larkin to be repaid at demand with 10 per cent interest, we also to sustain such losses as should accrue to his voyage by the want thereof. Sending it with the Captain, also we writ all jointly to Captain Jourdain that if the goods at Bantam, money etc. sent from hence were not sufficient to purchase her lading in pepper, then that Mr. Jourdain would disburse and supply the want, upon employment of the like sum here in Patanie, in silks or what shall be by him required the next year.

We could not absolutely resolve upon our proceedings with the stock or Darling till their coming to Siam to Mr. Lucas, concluding from hence with all expedition to send their resolution, by land or by sea, which yet is not come, yet we intended her from Siam with some goods for Camboja in fine September; to return for Siam in fine January; to be here in August and the fine September or October anno 1615, by that time having provided a good capital for the Coast, which God grant, this year through troubles, bad markets and despatch of the James not able to proceed.

I have sent your Worships the copy of the Court held in Patanie, which the Captain ([the] Darling being gone), would not sign unto, yet consenting in the Court to all things, seeking his own glory with your Worships' servants' and factors' disgrace and discouragement etc. For having at [the] Coast of Coramandle wrought and done the merchants all disgrace he could, reporting them to be his men and he giving them money, which the crafty people well perceived and made use of it, at sea would have done more as before; coming to Bantam sought privately again with Mr. Jourdain and Captain Christian to displace Mr. Gourney that the man had almost died, careless of himself and fortunes; coming to Patanie, all were too few to seek, as at the Coast, commodity for him; that till he, having ready money, were full, your Worships' goods must lie still; offering 2 taels 3 a. ready money at first coming a pecul for parcel of 30 peculs benjamin, which we bought for 1 tael 12a.; going for Soungore,

he left [*blank*] rials with William Ebert to employ, openly saying in my hearing, that if he looked to have any favour from him he must do for him, refusing otherwise to carry the Globe's goods for Bantam; the which he for fear of inconvenience to his voyage received. The Dutch exclaimed against it, saying if the Companies should join (as we have a report of Commissioners to have passed about it) they would endure such open trade to the prejudice of them etc. I think it will hardly be effected. He coming from Soungore, where he sought, to no purpose, to settle a factory and speak with the king, having neither means nor men, which took effect accordingly as he went the clean contrary way to work of himself, contrary to our opinions, William having bought some 13 peculs benjamin for him, not contenting him, he refused and would have of that of the best bought for your Worships, saying: "Why should not I take that for his money, as Mr. Floris had their tapies for the Company?" Again he, as having the charge, says that he would not give his consent to disburse any money for any commodity. I, being about a little pepper which by the Company's sending and running about [?] from 12 a. to 22 m. the bahar, too unreasonable for me to buy, I told him of it and my being about a parcel of silk; but he nevertheless accounts them both with money, which if he had not been, the benjamin and all I might have had in truck of goods and time reasonable, but offering unreasonable prices and ready money there was no place for me, to the hindrance of trade and disparagement of the factors resident in [the] place. His saying was he would have and take the benefit of his place and if it were anything for your Worships' or his good he was content, joining himself with your Worships etc. Ship coming from Soungore, Mr. Davis having gotten some 2 tons of pepper gave it him and promised that he would stow for him 6 tons, whereby all the complaints of the whole company of his misbehaviour could not once be heard of the Captain. He complains much of your Worships' unkindness, in that he alone (as he says) with his ship did take the carrack the First Voyage, and if he had not been she had not been taken but escaped, which he justifies with others in all places where he hath come to the Dutch and others, and therefore, as he said at Jacatra to Captain Christian and upon the

deck aboard, he would fetch it up all this voyage etc., therein much touching your Worships' honourable and liberal minds, and Sir James Lancaster's person etc. Also by his open hatred to the merchants he gave such way unto a company of drunken rascals in the ship and ashore that they cared not what they did against a merchant, knowing to have a smile of him for [affronts ?] and thanks for every tale, so far that we were afeared to pass from the table where we eat to the garden where we stopped for fear of them, and yet no remedy, though complaints for it. One night he quarrelling beat Mr. Gourney and abused too basely; the crew also present, seizing the swords and pikes, came and pursued us. Having opportunity, one Hopkins launched a pike at Mr. Larkin under his arm; another struck three or four times at Mr. Farie, he crying out and fleeing, the Captain looking on and calling them afterwards "Good fellows; it was well done," and they that had resolved below against us and would have turned Mr. Gourney and the merchants out of your Worships' house, so that no order or command was kept. Another night one of the crew coming upon Mr. Gourney, having, as William Wilson doth witness, attended his time, demands money of him for breaking his trumpet. Mr. Gourney afore he approaching him suspiciously, cries out, and help coming, commanded him to be bound; he fleeing they followed and Mr. Wotton wrung a bare knife out of his hand, all bended, perforce cutting his fingers with forcing it from him; so binding him, Mr. Dennis presently after loosed him. After that being in the yard, words growing, Hopkins upbraided him for taking Gourney's part and binding him at his command, so far that that night by a stab given with a knife in the left arm murder proceeded, in the middle of your Worships' yard. Mr. Wotton at first having called the Captain, blooding his bed, and he answered, but did not rise till the murther was past. The whole company will better witness of that night's work than I can. To conclude: because I stand against him in his trade, plainly telling him of the damages thereby, he offers all discourtesy he can (before Dutch and others) either that words or authority will affect, threatening as to Mr. Gourney to carry me home, little regarding the business or how we furnished ashore etc.

Here was landed 40½ bales goods amounting to some 4,400 pagodas at 7 pagodas the seer (is 10 rials) as per invoice sent in the James, underwritten by me. The market at present is so bad that only where [ ] necessity forces them to wear they buy, as white beathillies, salampouries whited; for the trade abroad is all dead, through the troubles and wars all over these parts. The junks sent to Jamby and Singagerie are stayed at Jor (Johor) by the Portingals coming to Pam, not daring to come forth and the junks and Nahudas that this year would have gone for Burneo, Moluco, Macasser, Bantam etc. are all stayed, the queen suffering no junk nor man or person to depart, reserving all for the Achinders who are certainly expected with the first of the spring in February to be here, being already arrived at Jor, with great forces; yet some think he will attempt Malaca itself. The Dutch expect a yacht from Japan with which, if the Achinders come, they determine to transport their treasure and goods, and your Worships' goods, with God's help, shall not be behind, but for the chief both of English and Dutch must remain in the town with the queen, which we cannot refuse with honour of our nation though we lose our lives, which if it please God to happen, shall be, with his help, with resolution, for my country's honour being therein resolved.

The Salampouries whited coming to proof are many of [ ] full of holes with wearing which is not [hing?] but the knavery of the washer that whites them, who to get affanan hires them out a month [ ] to wear, whereby being foul he beats them to pieces to make them clean, and with folding them finely up deceives thereby the merchant not mistrusting, and causes a very bad [name] of the cloth in the sale, that no man will buy without opening and looking upon every cloth, to our hindrance. I write it, having given advice thereof to Bantam, that the factors going to Coast seek to prevent it. Also the beathillies which are whited amongst them of 33 or 34 covids we find many short of 20 haste, improper and no length for this place, which come in account with the others. The red yarn, also by the roguery and covetousness of the dyers, instead of *camca riz* put other *chaya* half so cheap, which only doth give a fair gloss at first, which with continuance and heat in the ship decays and becomes black, dirty

and whitish withal, as with us in the Globe and this in the James proves. With the beathillies it is the same, and so to be noted also of the factors. I have sent of divers sorts of cloth made here to Bantam to Captain Jourdain with the prices and sorts for musters to make trial, whereby he may advise us if any benefit be thereby to be had [at ?] the Moluscus etc. Also here are brass and copper cups, bowls and suchlike according to the manner of the country, wherein also at Bantam and Molucus I think great profit is [to] be gotten, but having neither order therein nor means at present cannot adventure therein. From hence also is great profit to be done for Japan in raw silks, caska de reye etc., whereby both to increase the capital and provide money; silk was sold here this year for 184 and 186 rials the pecul the best Lankin white silk, and it is worth at Japan by Mr. Adams' letters 300 ducats, which General Saris can best certify, having been there. The return is to be made in five months. The Dutch bought here some 100 peculs, which most part they sent in the Zelandea for Japan, which departed the 27th June past, which with a yacht went with hope and purpose to meet the carrack bound from Macaur (Macao) this year thither richly laden, yet they have above 60,000 rials in spices in house, besides 50 or 60 bales of cloth proper for the place, whereof they have not sold this eight months, as they say, so much as will clear their expenses. Patanie therefore in my opinion I hold not worthy the keeping only upon sale of cloth as we have hitherto done; for considering the great quantities brought unto their doors, by the Portingals and Moors from Queda, Trange (?) and Jonckseylon, and by the Dutch and us by sea, they at first not being accustomed thereto, the abundance of all sorts made here according to their desires every thread and cheap withal, not being able to vent so much cloth that the profit may defray the great charge. But if there were withal every year a stock of 60 or 100,000 rials in cash to employ in silks for England, Japan, and in some stuffs etc. for Molucus [the] charge would seem easy and not be felt. We play with our cloth, watching good markets, which now is our main chance, and either must we sell at low rates and yet not venting, or be disappointed of our intents for further employment.

I am in this and other letters something bold and plain because if I could I would omit nothing that is good in these parts as yet unknown to your Worships. If through weakness I touch one thing twice, I crave pardon, imputing it to my good heart and honest mind to your Worships.

The charges here is great, by reason of trimming the ship and presents given at Soungore, besides providing her here with oil, resin, nails, eating fresh beef all the while, besides rack and oil and all provision in abundance and plenty, being the Captain's pleasure and will to have it. The copy of the charges I have sent your Worships by him.

They sold out of the James unto the Dutch 30 hhds. salt beef and pork at 22 rials the hhd. pretending it to help towards the charges the ship hath been at.

I have given goodman Thoharton (?) by the Captain's order a piece of cloth for shirts which with making of them cost 14 copangs which is charges to the ship's account, and referred to your Worships. I have given here unto Mathew Saywell and William Paulie, two of the Globe's company, an attestation how that Captain Essington did promise before Mr. Floris and me to give them notes of their wages, but by delays putting them off, never giving them any note at all etc.

The Captain, working upon your Worships' favour here, through presents given, did *Sombaye* to have 35 pecul benjamin, balance and custom free, being angry with me, saying I hindered him. Lakmana and Orancaya Paduca Sirnaca asking me about it, I answered if they pleased to give it the Captain, I was content, but would not accept it as done in lieu of any present given by the godown, but as a particular friendship unto the Captain, neither to think that it should hinder another time when I should ask for your Worships. "That's another matter," say they, "we thought he had requested it in the behalf of the trade and your Worships," etc. The 6th going in to finish accounts of the customs and carrying a fair long piece for Lakmana promised by us, upon the denial of his goods custom free etc. he would not give it, so returned us liars, in respect of his own profit etc. For want of paper all our books are kept in China paper, having not so much other as to write a letter to your Worships; therefore I

entreat your Worships to remember us with books, paper and ink of which we have great need, the cockroaches eating the China paper and so dangerous and naught. So my bounden duty finished, submitting myself at [your] Worships' honourable censure and disposing, rest ever

Your Worships' servant to dispose,
Adam Denton.

Patanie the 5th October anno 1614.

I have sent by Mr. Tho. Wotton surgeon a bolt black satin, a piece changeable(?) taffeta, and six small bezoar stones, which I humbly entreat your Worships to see delivered unto my very good friend Mr. George Foxcroft, gent., in Ironmonger Lane, with this letter inclosed to him, or he being dead, to my uncle, the worshipful Mr. Tho. Denton of Warne Hall, Esquire, in the county of Cumberland.

Your Worships' servant to dispose,
Adam Denton.

168

A REMEMBRANCE of our conferences or councils held after our coming into the road of Swally the 15th of October 1614.

The 15th day of October after noon being arrived at South Swally, there came down two men making a waft unto us, unto whom I sent my pinnace, which brought them aboard, being servants of Coja Nazan, sent down to enquire of what nation we were. By them I sent a letter to Mr. Aldworthe and also alongst with them I sent Baily Ball, one of my factors, desiring Mr. Aldworthe to repair aboard my ship as soon as conveniently he may. The 16th day, Sunday morning, at ten o'clock Mr. Aldworthe came aboard me, but being the Lord's day we passed the same without effecting any business, only enquiring after their entertainment, and state of the Company's business there.

*A Council held the 17th of October, consisting of such persons as are underwritten.*

The 17th day morning, being no more factors here but only Mr. Aldworthe and Mr. Biddulph (who was absent), I called a council

according to the Company's commission, and first required Mr. Aldworthe's answer to the six brief interrogatory articles included in the second article of the said Commission, which here I have set down with the answers annexed to every article as follows:

1. How Paul Canning hath carried himself and the business at Agra at the Court which was committed unto him. In what favour he is with the Emperor and Council, and whether he be at Suratte or remain in Agra still.

*Answer.*—Imprimis that Paul Canning departed Suratte in January anno 1612, and was at his first coming to the Court well respected by the Emperor, until such time as the Jesuits made known he was a merchant and not sent immediately from the king, but afterwards neglected as himself complained, and in his carriage there Mr. Aldworthe saith that for anything he knoweth it was sufficient and well.

2. Whether you think him as fit to reside there, if need be, as any of our other people at Surat, or any other now going in these ships.

*Answer.*—By the death of Paul Canning this article is answered.

3. Whether it be needful to maintain one always as lieger in Agra, both in respect of holding correspondency with the Emperor and his nobles, and preventing of such mischiefs as may be practised against us and our goods by any that malice our trade there, as also for the sale of such commodities there as we bring out of England, and buying such other commodities as serve to be returned for England, or transported to any other part of the Indies in our trade.

*Answer.*—It is thought necessary and by the king required that one of our nation do reside at the Court and therefore fitting that he be a man of good respect for preventing and righting of any wrongs that may be offered and may stand in good stead both for buying and selling of commodities there.

4. Whether it will not be more convenient for us, more to the honour of our nation and to bring us into the love of the people, and to their better content, that we keep our mart place of buying and selling in Suratte, or some other town near the sea that may be most convenient and safe for us, and thither to invite the people of that nation to trade with us both for the sale of the

commodities that we carry thither, as also for bringing down to us such commodities as may be fit for us to buy, either for our own country or any other place, in respect of saving charges and avoiding of adventures in bringing the commodities down in that large and dangerous country.

*Answer.*—To hold our mart in one place is not so necessary, but to keep two factories, the one at Suratte and the other at Agra, and for all sorts of India commodities we shall occasion to buy, in time of year to repair for them to the places where they are made, esteeming there to be no great danger in the transportation thereof through the country; and for inviting the people with their goods to repair down to Suratte, not having been formerly so accustomed, he cannot advise whether ever to be effected.

5. Whether we may procure indigoes and calicoes of all sorts and other commodities to be brought unto us to Suratte or any other convenient place upon the water, as good cheap with a little more or less (the charges and adventure considered) at the hands of the country people as we ourselves may buy them at Biana, Agra or other places where they are made, and may find sale for our commodities at Suratte without transportation of them higher up to other places of that country, whereby we may resolve the rather to keep our residence at Suratte as is above mentioned.

*Answer.*—For transportation of our goods by water to Suratte will be very dangerous by reason of the recourse the Portugal frigates have into their rivers; therefore by land will be more secure, as hath formerly been accustomed.

6. What charges Paul Canning hath expended for himself and his two men allowed him, and how far such expenses may be abridged if there should be a necessity of keeping one there.

*Answer.*—Paul Canning's expenses hath been [*blank*]; but to maintain one there cannot expend less than 300*l.* per year.

Nicholas Downton.
Will. Edwards.
Tho. Aldworthe.
Tho. Elkington.
Edward Dodsworth.
Thomas Mitford.

*A Council held the 18th October, consisting of such persons as are underwritten.*

The 18th day morning we proceeded farther to advise concerning our present business here to be effected; and first, that whereas we formerly received advice from Mr. Aldworthe of the necessity of one to reside in Agra and he to be a man of good fashion and esteem, therefore by the general consent of those present choice was made of Mr. William Edwards, as one most fittest and agreeable to the Company's commission for so weighty a business.

Also question being made whether it were fit the aforesaid Mr. Edwards should proceed under the title and profession of a merchant, according to the strictness of the Company's commission, Mr. Aldworthe's opinion was that whosoever should go up to the king under the title of a merchant should not be respected, as by experience in the entertainment of Paul Canning, for that merchants generally are not regarded by the king.

Also we consulted concerning our privileges formerly granted, wherein they are too weak and had need to be enlarged, and, out of divers which I had formerly gathered together, selected out and agreed upon 15 articles to be obtained from the Great Mogul.

Nicho. Downton.
Will. Edwards.
Tho. Aldworthe.
Thomas Elkington.
Edward Dodsworth.
Thomas Mitford.

*A Council held the 3rd of November consisting of such persons as are underwritten.*

The third of November we again held a council concerning our business here to be effected, having been delayed from time to time by Mocrob Chan, to effect some private ends of his own, until the second of November; but in conclusion, finding he durst not deny the king's firman granted, although we received no great encouragement from him, yet it was thought fit rather to land the goods than to forego a trade so well accepted and thought of in England, for that the discourtesy offered unto us by him proceeded by his weakness, we not yielding to his unreasonable demands.

A question was moved to me how long I may conveniently stay for the dispeeding of one ship for England, in regard of the business to be effected within the time limited, to which I answered, and it was by all thought fit, not to stay longer than the fine of January, doubting of an unseasonable time for the returning of a ship for England.

*Factors appointed for Agra.*

Mr. William Edwards.
Thomas Keridge.
Thomas Mitford.
John Browne.
Robert Younge.
Nich. Ufflet.
Nich. Withington.
Fra. Fettiplace.

*Factors appointed for Surat and other places adjoining.*

Mr. Thomas Aldworthe.
Mr. Nich. Emsworth.
Edward Dodsworth.
William Biddulph.
Timothy Mallory.
Thomas Barker.
Baily Ball.
Henry Elmore.
Rich. Sadler.
Rich. Pitt.

*Factors appointed for several employments at present.*

*For Amadavar.*

Mr. Aldworthe.
Edw. Dodsworth.
Rich. Battye.
Edward Holmden.
Baily Ball.
Hen. Elmore.

*For Cambaya.*

Humfrey Elkington.
Rich. Pitt.
Christofer Farewell.

*For Baroch.*

Jno. Oxwick.
Esay Butt.

*For Berodera.*

John Sandcrofte.
Jno. Crowther.

*To remain at Surat until the rest return.*

Mr. Nich. Emsworth.
Mr. Tho. Elkington.
Tho. Barker.
Ralph Preston.
Timothy Mallory.
Rich. Sadler.
Wm. Biddulph.
Jno. Tucker.
Timothy Wood.
Samuel Juxon.
Will. Vernon.

Nicho. Downton.
Will. Edwards.
Tho. Aldworthe.
Tho. Elkington.
Edw. Dodsworth.
Tho. Mitford.

*A Council held the 4th of November, consisting of such persons as are underwritten.*

The fourth day of November proceeding in Council about our forementioned business, we thought fit to send Mr. Steel to Mocrob Chan with some small toys and in conference with him to feel his inclination towards us concerning our entertainment, and thereupon privately to send us word, and we accordingly to proceed for the landing of our goods. Also it was agreed what sorts of calicoes and quantities with their prices it was thought fit to send for England, which, in regard of the smallness of our stock, it was determined of these particulars underwritten, although it be not the full proportion according to the Company's direction, yet through expectation of some good quantity of indigo and better hope of profit thereby, this quantity was ordained to be bought.

| | | £ | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | baftas of 3*s*. per piece | 600 | |
| 2,000 | baftas of 4*s*. per piece | 400 | |
| 2,000 | Semians of 6*s*. per piece | 600 | |
| 2,000 | Semians of 8*s*. per piece | 800 | |
| 1,000 | coloured at 18*d*. per piece | 75 | |
| 1,000 | chintz at 2*s*. 6*d*. per piece | 125 | |
| 250 | Shashes at 5*s*. per piece | 62 | 10*s*. |
| 100 | ditto at 8*s*. per piece | 40 | |
| 75 | ditto at 10*s*. per piece | 37 | 10*s*. |
| 50 | ditto at 15*s*. per piece | 37 | 10*s*. |
| 25 | ditto at 20*s*. per piece | 25 | |
| 12,500 | | 2,802 | 10 |

Nicho. Downton.
Will. Edwards.
Tho. Aldworthe.
Tho. Elkington.
Edw. Dodsworth.
Tho. Mitford.

## 169

*A consultation of merchants on board the New Year's Gift, the 20th October 1614 in Surat.*

An estimation of such goods as are thought fit to be reladen for England.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gumlack tons 25 - - - - - - | 800 |
| Indigo cirquez (Sharkej) tons 70 - - | 10,000 |
| Green ginger tons 3 - - - - - | 100 |
| Opium tons 2 - - - - - - | 100 |
| In carpets - - - - - - - | 500 |
| In cotton yarn - - - - - - | 500 |
| Calicoes all sorts tons 15 - - - | 2,802 |
| | 14,802 |

*A consultation of merchants whose names are hereunder written, held the 28th of November 1614 in Surat.*

Whereas in the former consultations aboard the Gift the charge of residency at Agra is esteemed 300*l.* per annum, being so thought by Mr. Aldworthe, from Paul Canning's copy of his letters to the right worshipful the East India Company, of the 25th of April 1613, the said copy of Paul Canning's letter being reviewed by us whose names are hereunder written, it doth appear therein the said valuation of expense to be four, five or six hundred pounds per annum for one to live closely and with credit, whereupon a further consultation of us the said merchants hath been had, and the case being debated between us, we find by the report and opinions of Mr. Tho. Aldworthe, Mr. Wm. Biddulph and Mr. Rich. Steel, a merchant lately come from the court of the Mogore, that if any man should proceed in the foresaid employment of a resident with the king, under the title and profession of a merchant, it were better that he went not at all, and so the voyage to be overthrown.

And the party appointed unto the same charge, Mr. Wm. Edwards, being desirous to carry it with the liking and consent of all the said merchants, either according to the strict capitulation in that point of the commission or with such liberty as the

necessity of the cause and time requireth, it is therefore thought fit by us the said merchants, for the reasons abovesaid, that the said Mr. Wm. Edwards do proceed in the said employment with and under the title of a messenger sent by our king to the Great Mogore.

Tho. Aldworthe.
Tho. Elkington.
Edw. Dodsworth.
Tho. Mitford.
Wm. Biddulph.
Rich. Steel.

## 170

Tho. Aldworthe to Tho. Keridge at Agra.

Laus Deo in Surat, the 22nd of October, 1614.

LOVING friend Mr. Thomas Keridge, our kind commendations remembered etc. The 5th of this instant we wrote you per our pattamar and sent you Mocrob Chan's letter unto Asaph Chan and Abulasan for the delivery of Midnall's goods into your hands, upon the receipt of which letters we doubt not but there will be an end of that business now, for that it hath pleased God to send hither in safety four gallant ships from the worshipful Company with 400 gallant men in them, which is no small joy unto us, as yourself may conceive. You shall now perceive that through our General's good directions his letters were only sent home but ours retained by which means the worshipful Company had no intelligence from any of us what was done here, neither what was to be done at home, the General disgracing all of us here in his letter and attributed all good services to himself; whereas you know the contrary, that if his pride had not been resisted he had taken [the] Shabunder's ship and so overthrown all trade here. Notwithstanding we hear by these [*torn*] are come that the worshipful Company in their wisdoms forbear to censure ill of us until

they [have] heard from us; yet in the meantime they have sent some 15 merchants to remain [here?] and above, being all men of civil conversation and good fashion, insomuch as we [have no] need to fear to be troubled any more with rascals as heretofore. The principal [of these?] men is one Mr. Wm. Edwards, in whom they have great affiance and have appoin[ted him] as chief in all these parts to oversee their business, being a man of good suffi-[ciency to dis]charge it, yet it is here concluded that he shall come up to Agra [to be resid]ent there, and Mr. Aldworthe to remain here in Surat as before. This Mr. Edwards aforesaid brings with him a letter with other great presents from our King's Majesty's own hand for the Mogul and not from the merchants as heretofore, and therefore to be respected thereafter. The presents are these, a vest royal for the king himself with the pictures of our king and queen; also he brings one picture that we think will content him above all, which is the picture of Tamberlaine, from whence he derives himself, besides many other fit things else to give as he shall see cause. He means not to show these things to Mocrob Chan nor any other great man, as Paul Canning did, but will keep them close until he come to the king himself. All which you may signify to the Great Mogul that you may procure his [firman?] to be sent down to Mocrob Chan for the kind using our people now they are come [ ] to have free trade with all the king's subjects, banyans and else without interruption which [ ] we find here denied, for as it seemeth to us Mocrob Chan and Coja Nazan through their [ ] covetousness hope to deal with us for all, intending to have our commodities at a low rate, and to give us theirs at a high rate, by imprisoning our shroffs and others that offer to go to our ships. Now for that their intent is to lade what store we can get of round indigo of Agra, we could wish that Signor Nicholas remain there for the accomplishing of that business, being he is already entered thereunto, and per the first we mean to pass him up such monies as shall be fitting and withal he may take the residue of those goods sent up by Jadow, provided always that what he sends down must be here of necessity by the middle of January next, for that the ships cannot longer stay, and therefore let Signor Nicholas write us down expressly whether we

may trust upon it per that time or not. We mean to pass you up some 20,000 mamoodies forthwith that, if you cannot accomplish it in indigo, yet it may remain there for Mr. Edwards the lieger, and so we pray you to write him earnestly to be careful herein, which may turn to his own reputation. The General of this fleet is Captain Nicholas Downton, a man famous and well respected by the Company. He knoweth Nicholas and remembers his love unto him. Likewise Mr. Edward Dodsworth, one of the chief men, kin to Sir Thomas Smith, commends his love unto you as unknown, and hath a letter and a token for you from Mr. David Watkins, which shall be sent you by the lieger. Thus in haste we thought fit to advertise you, intending within [three] or four days to write you again. So in the meantime we commend you to God and rest

Tho. Aldworthe.

## 171

William Eaton to Richard Cocks in Firando.

Ossakey (Osaka) in Japan the 27th of October 1614.

MOST loving and kind friend Mr. Cocks, I commend me unto you etc. I wrote you at large two days past by John Phebe of all matters, as also how that I had received your letter by Signor Andrea Bulgoryn; so as at present I have no great matter to write you of, but only here is great enquiry now for gunpowder and would sell at a good price. I wish I had all you have at Firando here etc. Tomorrow morning I do purpose, if I have not my fit of the ague, to go, God willing, for Sackeye to see if I can put off my lead, the which I hope to do. If in case I can sell it away, I will advise you by the first, to the intent you may send me the rest that is at Firando so soon as you can etc. The rest of your timber and boards I will send by the first conveyance I can, as also the other things you write for and what besides you gave me a

remembrance to buy for you; and thus for present, being not well, I end, praying to the Almighty God for your good health and prosperity, the which in His mercy long to continue, if it be His good will and pleasure etc.

Your loving friend to command,

Wm. Eaton.

I pray you to commend me to Captain Adams, Mr. Wickham and the rest. I wish I had such another furred cap as my mate gave you, for that I am now so extreme cold on my head, besides all the parts of my body is in such a case that all the clothes I can put on will not keep me warm etc.

## 172

Nicholas Withington to Thomas Aldworthe, agent in Surat.

Agra, the 29th October 1614.

SIR, my duty remembered etc. My last unto you per Fette Mamood of the 20th August, per whom I sent you musters of anil, semianos and powder sugars, also advised you of the prices of English commodities here, with other things, which at that present I thought requisite. Since when I have been busied in recovering the anil, which hath proved more troublesome than I expected, yet now, I thank God, have all save 8 maunds, the debtors whereof (through the late damage they and divers others received by the extraordinary rain that fell) not able to pay me, I laid hold of their surety, who hath given me a true bond to pay me my money again a month hence, of which I make no doubt.

I have 30 fardels, in each $4\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, anil Geree, and I may boldly say, as good as any to be got, and were ready to be sent the first of this month, yet stayed for Mr. Keridge his advice

therein, for I had great hope of our ships coming, which made me make what speed I possibly could, but he advised little hope of ships this year, therefore needless to make so much haste thereof down. So the 10th ditto I brought all with me to Agra, purposing to go to Agimeere (Ajmir) but two days after received letters from Mr. Keridge, wherein he wrote me you required my stay here in expectation of the cloth etc., for the coming of which I am glad, and wish it were here at present, for I make no doubt of the vent thereof. What will not away for ready money will away in truck. My only doubt is the goodness thereof is such that it may be a discredit to the future sale of that commodity; but we will make the best excuses we may thereof.

Three days past I received yours of the 30th July which is all I ever received from you since my departure from Suratt, but concerning the books and papers you write of, they were all burnt, per the Frenchman, as soon as Midnall was dead, of which I advised Mr. Keridge in mine of the 25th June, and amongst the rest his journal, which his man told me was a long paper book he used daily to write in; and for that business (for anything I can perceive per Mr. Keridge) there is small hope of present good event, without you may procure letters to better purpose than those already sent.

Sir Robert Sherley departed hence some five weeks past. He looked to have been entertained by the Chiefs, as other Ambassadors, but no such order from the king, neither did Coja Jehan or Aganoro once visit or send to visit him. He stayed here only 10 days providing necessaries for his journey, and so departed, carrying the Frenchman's elephant with him, and swore to me, he would make him juggle for another. Jadow presented him with a matter of 100 rupees, and afterwards asked money for his present, but Sir Robert's cashier not being in the way, Jadow entreated for his present again, which was given him. The Jesuits came daily to his house and there said mass, their church being still locked up. What passed with him in Agimere I make no doubt but you have particularly heard. He seemeth to be no great friend to the Company, yet makes show to do something concerning our trade in Persia; but there may doubt be made of his entertainment there, considering how barely he returneth.

At my last coming hither I found Jadow in prison for offering to cozen Coja Jehan with a false ring, selling it him for 2,500 rupees. It was expected daily he should have lost his head, and had I not come in good time it had gone hard with him. Before he reported the ring was sent him per the English from Surat to be sold, and so shameless he was that he entreated me to aver so much, but I made him recant his former confession, and afterwards he said he bought it of a banyan in the Laskar for 300 rupees (foolishly condemning himself). This made Coja Jehan so mad to be cozened so much that I thought verily he would then have cut his throat, but in regard he was broker to the English, he only sent him back again to prison, yet would not hear me speak for him, though ever heretofore he hath used me very kindly and still helped me in what I desired of him, about my anil business. But shame to be importunate with him in this cozening matter, notwithstanding (at Jadow's piteous plight and misery he lived in, having been 20 days in prison, not suffering him to shift his apparel nor wash himself, allowing him little to eat) I went twice more to Coja Jehan and with much ado yet at the last agreed with him that Jadow should give a present of 250 rupees for his cozenage to the king, and be released, for which sum I have passed my word to pay in four days; so I am promised he shall be released to-morrow, but I doubt it will cost him a greater sum besides the loss of his ring. His shroff hath paid me the 250 rupees; so I will do what I may for his present release (though he little deserve it at my hands) and send him to Mr. Keridge, for he hath often bragged to me he could recover the goods in one hour, such is his power with Asaph Chan; but I could never get him to depart hence nor Mr. Keridge, though ten times writ to him to come. The reason of his stay was for the sale of his ring, which now he confesseth and repenteth. I am certainly informed this ring belonged to Augustine, which may well be, and given Jadow on the same condition as his 100 rupees were. If all knaves had the like luck, there would be less cozening.

Some five months past here died a Portingal and now lately per the king's order his goods are seized upon to the value of 47,000 rupees. The other Portingalls that were resident here, some five days past departed secretly away towards [Brampore?]

with 80 camels laden with anil, semianos, and other merchandise. So that at present there is no Portingal remaining here, but one Jesuit an Italian and three days past here arrived an Italian which came from Tutta (Tatta). His merchandise, all looking glasses and Almain knives, he is commanded to carry to Agimeere to the king.

So not remembering further at present I take etc.

Your loving friend,

Nich. Withington.

## 173

William Eaton to Richard Cocks at Firando.

Osakeye in Japan the 30th of October 1614.

SIR, my humble duty unto you remembered etc. My last letter unto you was by this same conveyance, wherein I wrote you that here was great enquiry after gunpowder and is still very much sought after; so as if you have not sold it before this come to your hands it would not be amiss if you think it good to send it away for Sackeye with all expedition, as also what lead you have there remaining and likewise one stammel cloth, which goods I doubt not but I shall sell them away. As yet I am offered for my lead but 55 mass the pecul, but will not so sell it, hoping for a better price. Powder is worth at present 26 taels the pecul, but I make account it will be better sold hereafter. I have not now time to write you as I would, in that I am now come from Sackeye and the barque was going away in as I came. I am now abiding at Sackeye in the house of *Zezay* Seemon in the street called *Zeyea*. And thus for present being in great haste I end, praying to the Almighty God for your good health and prosperity etc.

Your loving friend to command,

Wm. Eaton.

## 174[1]

John Jourdain and George Ball to the East India Company.

Sent by a Dutch pinnace; received out of Holland in May, 1615.

Bantam the 31st October, laus Deo, anno. 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, Our most hearty salutations in all duty remembered etc. May it please you to understand the Concord arrived here the 8th of the last month, and, praise be to God, in safety; and we being now by your letters possessed of your minds with purpose with all speed and diligence according to our several talents to join in execution of the same; the Almighty lend us His blessing. But since the news here published of . . . . *refusal* to contribute to the charge of the *Hollanders and forts* in these parts, the only difference as it is said, hindering the combination *of* the *two companies, that of the English and* the *Hollanders,* they have taken a most strange course *of that trade,* but whether of compulsion or malice or both we are not able to judge. *Bantam* is stored by them for future years with the most vendiblest *commodities* . . . . at very base *rates, selling* that for *four* for which we *refused ten,* being withal so great hazard for *payment* as none but they would have adventured. If the *Hollanders* proceed in other their *factories* with the already begun project we shall be forced to follow a pernicious if not a most malicious example, perhaps both, for the *Hollanders* do already threaten to attack us if we do but so much as peep into those *countries that of* . . . . we desire to be armed for the trial, having already omitted too much opportunity. The inhabitants *of Amboyna* (?) and those parts as too much and too long oppressed *by* the *Hollanders* desires at present nothing more than a change, but more especially that *of* . . . . and if now we perform not with them they are like to fail in their hopes and we in ourexpectation. We have a *pinnace* almost in readiness to solicit *Amboyna* (?) and the adjacent towns; we wish the *Concord* had herein been at our appointments, not having any certainty when to be provided.

[1] This letter is partly in cipher. Those portions which have been deciphered are printed in italics, while blanks have been left for a few words or phrases (mostly represented in the cipher by arbitrary signs) the meaning of which could not be discovered.

Here is of late arrived the new General of the Hollanders with three tall ships. He came coasting it along the Indies, sending one ship into the Red Sea to perform what as yet we know not, but hope hereafter to understand. We have letters from Peter Floris giving us to understand that the ship is sheathed and he ready in August last to set sail, had he had water to have got over the bar, for which he is forced to attend a spring tide; hoped to sail in September last, and, making account thereupon, we hope to see them here within these 20 days. The *lading* she hath is *calicoes* (?) and *cotton yarn;* the rest she takes in here in *pepper* (?) about some *four* thousand *sacks*. We have no news of the Osiander, James, and Darling, but expect them daily to be here, the first from Priaman, the second and third from Potania and Siam. There will be *laden* this vintage by the *Hollanders* above *sixty* thousand *sacks, and of pepper* (?) a matter of 400 *tons*, besides *calicoes* (?) and other *goods;* and great cause there is they lay it on as needing new supplies to maintain *Amboyna* (?) and other the adjacent parts. The last year might have been more favourable unto them and if this year prove no worse their fortune may content them. And so for this time being compelled to abbreviate, with my hearty prayers to Almighty God to endue your Worships with increase of honours, long life and felicity, we most humbly take our leave. Vale.

Your Worships' servants,

John Jourdain.

Geo. Ball.

## 175

A note of the ports in Perscia, observed from Sir Robert Sherley. In Agemere, October [1614].

JASQUES is a point of the mainland of Perscia at the entrance of the gulf and is 30 leagues without Ormus. It is full of rocks, but guided by a pilot of that coast you may anchor secure within a musket shot of the shore in 5 fathoms water, and shooting off a piece of ordnance, you may be supplied with a pilot from the shore. It is not

fortified, yet hath it a fit place for that purpose. There is only a fisher town, and 3 leagues off it lieth the king's viceroy of that province. The road is a neck of land in fashion of a half moon.

Damone (Bandar Abbas?) is the second port within Jasques, and is the best and strongest in the king of Perscia's dominions. It lieth 3 leagues off Ormus right opposite thereunto, where rideth all manner of ships, without fear or danger except it be off at sea. Batan (Bostanah?) lieth 35 leagues within Ormus, a very good road. It hath a small island lying in the mouth thereof, by which it is defended from the wind which cometh off the sea, and is not much unlike the bay of Saldanya at Cape Esperance, save that it is not so big. It is not fortified, but hath a small city where is great trade of the pearl which is brought from Bareyne (Bahrein).

Bareyne is an island upon the coast of Arrabya, 40 leagues off the coast of Perscia. It yields no profit for commodity, except only the fishing of pearls, which are esteemed to be the richest and best in the world. This island the king of Perscia took from the Portingals and keepeth a garrison of 800 horse thereon. This place is environed with shoals in such sort that small fustoes very often run aground and is not navigable with vessels of burden.

Rashell (Reshire) lieth 80 leagues from Ormus within the gulf of Perscia. It it well fortified and hath 5 fathoms water on the one side and 7 fathoms on the other side thereof. The king keepeth there continually 100 fustoes and galleys with them to cut off all passengers that offer to go from Ormus to Balsora, which is the Turk's dominion, and no Portingal vessel approach in sight but they chase them, and some 8 years since they took a Portingal ship of 1,400 tons for breach of the premises. Ormus in acknowledgment of gratuity to the king of Perscia for sustaining them with water and provisions payeth yearly tribute 24,000 larins per annum for that it is in his power to cut off their water at pleasure, which the last year he did, the Portingals failing in payment of their tribute, whereupon they presently gave satisfaction. This Rashell is a fine town, and hath a navigable river for boats of burden in 8 days to go up to Sherase (Shiraz) which is the second city in Perscia and ten days journey with camels from Espahaune (Ispahan), the king's chief seat.

Note that all parts of the king of Perscia's dominions are free rom dache or customs, but there is a certain toll taken of every beast's lading of goods which goeth out of the kingdom of Perscia, which the king commandeth for the payment of soldiers, to keep the country free from thieves or robbers.[1]

Per me
Tho. Keridge.

## 176

Tecou, 7th November 1614.

A TRUE copy of all the writings sent home to the Honble. Company per me Wm. Nicholls.

Item, One whole journal of all accounts passed in Atchein (Acheen).

More, One Journal of business passed in Tecou in anno 1614.

One letter directed to the honourable Company.

One note of pepper taken from the Dragon's company in Atchein.

One invoice of goods laden from Atchein in the Dragon and Expedition.

One invoice from Bantam in the ship Rose.

A [?] of the king of Atchein's letter sent to His Majesty in England.

A note of household expenses and charges at Tecou in particular.

The last will and testament of Robert Carter.

One inventory of goods left at Atchein.

Mr. Jackson's account that died in Atchein.

Balance of account between Mr. Fursland and Wm. Nicholls.

Witness our hands
Thomas Brockedon.
Thomas Mill.

[1] This last paragraph is added from a more perfect copy enclosed in O.C. 270.

## 177

William Edwards to the East India Company.

By the Hope. Received 2nd December, 1615.

HONOURABLE and Right Worshipful, my humble duty and service remembered.

My last unto you was at Saldania, of the 28th June 1614, wherein I advised of our proceedings unto that time, which was with prosperous success, where we arrived the 15th June and delivered ashore that ungrateful Coria, who, after his first departure from the ship, never appeared in sight of any of our fleet. Our refreshing from the shore was very little, but from the river we had plenty of fish, whereby our men were much refreshed. In the same place we found, as the custom is, advice of divers of your ships that had lately touched there, both outward and homeward, viz.: The Dragon, arriving there the 20th February, 1613, departed thence the 6th March next homeward. The Expedition, arriving the 21st ditto March, departed the prime April next. The Concord, arriving the 9th May last, departed 28th ditto outwards.

The 2nd July we departed from Saldania with your four ships, and all our Company in health except 6 men which died thitherward (whereof 3 by sickness and 3 by accident), and proceeded for St. Augustine, upon St. Laurence Island, where we arrived the 6th of August, and departed the 13th ditto from thence to Socator (Socotra) where we arrived the 9th September, and bought of Mulliamer Benzaid, the king of the island, 27 kintals of aloes at 30 rials of eight per kintal, who entertained us with all love and courtesy, and showed us divers letters of Sir Henry Middleton and Captain Saris.

From thence we departed the 14th ditto and proceeded for India, and in our way we met with a junk belonging to Surat of 100 tons with 100 men in her, who being distressed by want of water, and fearful of being taken by the Portingals, we supplied her wants, and towed her at the Hector's stern, as being the best

ship of sail, which we delivered safe in her port, the which the people of these parts take in very thankful part, and begets us much love here, where we arrived on the coast near unto Dabull the prime of October, and plying along the shore with variable winds, there came aboard our General a frigate from the Captain of the Castle of Gingeere Rashpoorie (Danda Rajpur?) who informed us of the wars that is between the Mogul and the Portingals, which proceeded of the Portingals taking of one of the Mogore's ships richly laden, and tendered unto us whatsoever that place afforded for refreshing of our people, and earnestly desiring us to put into that place with our ships; unto whom our General sent a present of two sword blades, and some few knives, with a letter to Mr. Aldworthe to be conveyed by land to Suratt. And passing along, the next day there came aboard our General two Portingal frigates, armed with store of men, of purpose, as it appeared, to view our ships, who also told us of the wars before, with some compliments of courtesy, and so departed.

The 15th ditto we arrived at South Swally, or near where we now ride. The next day Mr. Aldworthe came aboard our General, who gave great encouragement for our welcome and trade in these parts, although since our coming hither, through the imbecility and weak judgment of Mocrob Chan, Viceroy of Suratt, whose disposition savours more of child than man, being very vain and toyish in all his proceedings, we have had many delays in the discharge of our goods unto our great loss of time; yet the general encouragement we have by the town, of all the better sort of people, and appearance of fear in the Viceroy that our uncourteous entertainment should come to the ears of the Mogore, gives great hope of better in this place hereafter. The principal pretence of his delaying us consisted of these two demands: First, that we would go with our ships, and ride at the river's mouth of Suratt, and fight with the Portingals if they should come thither; the next, that our General would give under his hand, to defend the city of Suratt if the Portingal should seek to invade the same; both which our General refused, as being forbidden by our king's commission, and in these and such like much time was spent. But in fine, seeing he could not enforce what he attempted, he gave us free leave to land our goods and proceed in our trade.

The consultation of the council of merchants appointed for the entrance of this trade, and the answers of Mr. Aldworthe unto the divers articles that concern Paul Canning and the needfulness of residency in Agra, with the circumstances thereon depending, go hereinclosed, underwritten by the parties present, with some further considerations annexed thereunto as appeareth.

On the 8th November we put ashore 100 broad cloths and 12 chests of rials with the two chests of looking-glasses; but in customing the same we have had much toil, by reason of the foresaid inconstant condition of Mocrob Chan, his carriage and entertainment in our affairs being very base and vile, whereof the people of the country speak much, desiring some opportunity to remove him out of these parts, whereof they have good hope.

Divers places on this coast is besieged by the Mogore, viz.: Chaule, Damon, Bassine; the Governor of Surat under Mocrob Chan, whose name is Hoginozan, is gone to Damone with an army to supply the siege there, and others. Great means is made by the Portingals for a reconciliation, offering restitution of the aforesaid ship and goods, but no acceptance will be had. The Mogore his answer is: he will have all his country under his own subjection, and will be no more subject to them as heretofore. No Portingals are suffered to remain here or elsewhere within the command of the Mogore, except two Jesuits, who are here imprisoned.

The Portingals, by the report of Mr. Aldworthe and others, upon the taking of the foresaid ship, offered to restore the same, if the Mogore would deliver the English that were here into their hands, which the Mogore refused to do.

Upon our coming ashore here, we have particularly run with Mr. Aldworthe into the state of this country, for the divers commodities fit to be reladen for England, and understand by him that great plenty of all such sorts are here to be had; but, computing the charge of relading, we find our stock to be very short for the lading of one of your ships with such commodities as you desire and are here to be had. Wherefore we shall be constrained to lade some store of cotton yarn more than else we should have done. The particulars of goods to be reladen by our consultation will herein appear.

December the 20th [1614], in Amadavar.

Since the writing of the above, we have been by the aforesaid Mocrob Chan delayed in the town of Suratt very long, and as we suspect through some vile designs of his, which is thought, being discovered to the Mogore, will hazard the loss of his head, for that he hath many great enemies near the king, with whom some respondency must be held in that point; for so long as he doth remain Governor in Suratt, we are not like to have any fair entertainment in our trade. He, being a great friend to the Portingals, worketh underhand to bring them in again, which the king will by no means hear of. We came into Suratt the 8th November and were detained till the 30th ditto, not being permitted either to proceed to the court with the king's presents or to return to our ships; and one principal cause was that he might not have a sight of the king's presents, whereof Mr. Aldworthe had written to the court, and that they were sent by such a man as would not show them to any until they came before the king, which he saith he would take in very good part, for he is very toyish and desirous of novelties and esteems not of things of this kind, whereof himself hath not the first sight. Yet the said Mocrob Chan hath forcibly seen them, and written thereof to the king, which thing being seconded by the discontents we have received from him since our coming ashore, will work him much disgrace with the king, which being so, will give a great furtherance to our proceedings in all these parts. The presents having been seen of Mocrob Chan and known of the king what they are, they must of necessity be delivered all at once, or within some few days respite allowed by the king, for his condition in these things will admit no delays.

Since our arrival in this place, and proceeding in our employments, we find indigo to be at such reasonable rates and our quicksilver, lead, elephants' teeth and vermilion to give such reasonable profit, beyond our computation in our consultations, for relading that I hope we shall be able to relade the Hector and Solomon, or at the least the Hector; the certainty whereof I cannot advise, for that I am presently to set forward for Adgimeare, where the king's court is kept, whereunto I am appointed, as in our consultations will appear, and under what title and circumstances, with the reasons.

If sufficient indigo be here to be bought, as I hope there will, then it is resolved to lade few calicoes or other commodities, for that the indigo of Cirques (Sarkhej), which usually hath been sold at 18 rupees the maund, is now bought for 12 rupees little more or less, which I suppose will be more profitable than any other commodity that can be laden from these parts.

Things best for presents generally with all the people of these countries are novelties and things of little worth, and are esteemed for their rarity and not for their value. Wherefore if it please you to send by your next ships for the Mogore, an English coach and coachman, to bring their horses to that labour, it would be very acceptable with the king; and to send some curled water spaniel of the greatest size, with a bloodhound or two, they would be very welcome, for they will hardly be persuaded that they can be taught to fetch or find things lost. The mastiffs that came along in these ships are all dead except one, whereof we are very chary, for that I understand it will be very acceptable with the king.

All the small commodities which were sent in these ships, as looking-glasses, comb cases, knives, pictures, fowling pieces, Muscovy hides and such like, serve only for presents, but will not sell at any price. Pewter is here worth 8*d.* the pound and copper to be bought is worth 10*d.* per lb. and raw Persian silk not to be had in these parts, nor are at any time, for it is here worth as much as in England. Gumlac is not now to be had, but, being bespoken at some reasonable warning, may be had some reasonable quantity. We have brought along with us from Suratt to this place 36,000 rials of eight, though with some charge and hazard by reason of the multiplicity of robbers in great troops, yet unto good profit, for it gives them picas (pice) upon every rial auanto, above the value at Suratt, the plain cross being worth two rupees and ten pice but the new cross is five pice less, and abatance in both for what they lack of weight, for they weigh all.

The rest of the former voyage in these parts under the charge of Mr. Tho. Aldworthe will be about 3,000*l.* sterling, as Mr. Aldworthe saith. The accounts are not yet agreed, nor could well be, for the daily trouble and employment given us by Mocrob

Chan, but the rest goeth along in these ships, employed in indigo and white baftas. In your succeeding trade in these parts, it will require that a reasonable stock be left here for the daily buying of indigo, which are to be had at all times of the year in the hands of the country people, whereby much good may be done, for that divers of the country people are constrained to sell to engrossers at very low prices for want of money to supply the needful, and this being the chief place for Cerques indigo, a factor would be settled here.

Mr. Richard Steel, an Englishman, coming through Persia in pursuit of certain monies in the hands of Jo. Midnall of the account of Mr. Leat and Company, which Midnall fled out of Turkey into these parts, thereby to abuse his employers, came about seven months since to Suratt and discovered unto Mr. Aldworthe part of what he had gathered in his travels through Pearsia, concerning the hope and likelihood of trade there by the way of the Red Sea and near unto Ormus, at a place called Jasques, which is an open road, but the wind blows at north seven months in the year, which is from the beginning of September to the end of March. It lieth from Ormus 60 courses, each course a mile and a half, and from Synda 200 courses, and from Jasques to Sphan (Ispahan), which is the emperor's court, 450 courses; but the description thereof our General will more particularly advise of, for that since my coming ashore he hath questioned some of the pilots of those parts.

This Richard Steel hath been detained here by Mr. Aldworthe ever since his first coming hither, under pretence of employing him in the discovery of the said trade of Pearsia, further to strengthen himself in the understanding and knowledge of those countries, and the several commodities vendible and to be bought there, which it seems he hath very willingly and cheerfully attended, and hereupon a consultation was had by such of the merchants factors, whose names are to the said consultation (the copy whereof I send here inclosed), wherein was determined and agreed that for better satisfaction of your Worships and more full discovery of the hoped trade, the said Richard Steel and John Crouther, one of your Worships' servants, should proceed therein, viz. the said John Crouther to go along with Richard

Steel as far as Sphane, which is the principal place aimed at, and thence to return for these parts with a relation of what discovery they shall have made, under both their hands, and the said Steel to proceed for England by the way of Alleppo, likewise to certify unto your Worships both what they both shall have done and also himself in particular after his departure from Sphan, whereby, if a liking shall be had thereof, you may with more certainty proceed in the same; and for the needful to defray the expense it is ordered they shall carry along with them by bills of exchange or in specie 600 rials of eight, which we esteem may be the charge of the whole journey little more or less, whereof the said Mr. Steel will give your Worships a reason upon his arrival in England. He is, both by the report of Mr. Aldworthe and by the little experience of him in myself, honest and fair conditioned, and I mistake him much if he prove not so. He is very desirous to do your Worships' service, and although some opportunity offered him preferment with the Dutch at Moslipatan (Masulipatam) yet he refused the same, to attend on his hopes in your business, the which he hath done these 7 months past upon his own charge without any allowance from hence. Wherefore if your Worships shall out of your liberal dispositions consider him for his good intents and expense, I suppose it will not be ill bestowed. His desire is that, as he hopes to be the first that shall discover this hoped trade, so he may have such employment therein as his endeavours and your good opinions shall make him worthy of, wherein I think your Worships shall think and find him very fit.

Whereas I understand that Mr. Aldworthe in his advice for England hath encouraged the sending of 1,000 broadcloths for this place by the first, I wish that either his letter may have miscarried or that you shall have suspended upon further reasons than his little time could then areme(?) for such advice, for more experience hath since showed him the error (which any man might easily have run into, the reasons truly considered) for one quarter of that quantity is more than all these parts will vent, for little use is here made thereof except covering of saddles. So as if you shall have sent by this next fleet according to the foresaid advice, they must of necessity remain here until your further order.

For the river of Synda I have informed myself what is needful, and understand that no vent for cloth is to be expected there, nor hope of returns worthy the sending thither.

Whereas it pleased our worthy Governor, his deputy and committees, in their commission to deliver their opinions whom they thought fit of their servants factors for residence at Agra, or the court of the Great Mogore, if of necessity there must be one residing there, the council of merchants appointed for determining the same, respecting the said commission, have proceeded in their choice accordingly and appointed me unto the same employment, as in our consultation with the circumstances will appear, and I like an unskilful pilot in the wayfaring mysteries of this court's conditions, have been glad to embrace the direction of better experience, and herein, as in whatsoever else, I desire to be engaged unto your Worships' temperate censures in case of calumny or misreports, which are incident unto foreign employments.

The Portingals it seems, being weary of their wars with the Mogore, use their best diligence to reconcile the difference both by sinister and violent means, first closing with the banyans of Cambaia, who before our coming offered, in the behalf of the Portingals, to make restitution of whatsoever was taken in the foresaid ship of the Mogore's, but the king would by no means hear thereof, forewarning all men any more to solicit that cause. The next means, the Portingal fathers have writ for Spayne for toleration unto the English for trade. And lastly their frigates run to and fro upon the coast burning and destroying all they can, and lately they have prevailed upon part of Baroch and burnt divers of the houses in the suburbs, and divers ships and boats there and left it. They have also burnt the greatest part of Goga, with three of their ships riding at anchor, with divers petty places on the coast; all which the king is very impatient for and fortifies in all parts on the sea coast. Three galleons are lately arrived at Goa, about the 20th of October last, who upon their arrival as we are advised made way to come to our ships, but we have little fear of them that they will be seen of our ships, for their last conflict is not yet forgotten but is very famous in all these parts.

Our good friend Mr. Nich. Emsworth deceased the [*blank*] and the same day died Timothy Wood, both of the bloody flux. Divers others of our friends here have been touched, but, praised be God, we are all at present in good health.

My stay in this city hath been somewhat the longer, to put and see some forwardness in our business of indigoes, whereof we have bought unto this time about 500 churls and I doubt not that the Hector and Solomon will return from hence laden for England whither God send them in salvo. So with my humble service I commend you to God's protection, who direct all your actions.

Your Worships' in all humble service,

Will. Edwards.

## 178

Copy of Tho. Keridge his letter to Mr. Aldworthe and Wm. Biddulph, sent from Surat by Mr. Tho. Elkington to Nich. Downton in Swally road.

Agimeare (Ajmere), the 15th November 1614.

WORSHIPFUL Sir and loving Friend, The 4th present by your pattamar I wrote you an answer of yours of the 5th of October, whereunto I refer you. Since have urged unto the king for restitution of Midnall's goods, showing him Mocrob Chan's letter to that purpose, which he hath given order shall be delivered unto me, and Aseph Chan hath affirmed it under his seal; but must use the same course therein as in getting Mr. Canning's goods, so it will be some time ere obtained. The goods are disposed for the king's use, but monies will be paid as they have rated them, which I have formerly written you is the custom. And now have received yours of the 22nd October, 22 days after the date thereof, whereby I perceive the arrival of the English ships, which doubtless is a great comfort unto us all; and blessed be God for the safe arrival.

Here was news of them eight days before mine came; and this people rejoiceth thereat, for that they hope it will be a means to bring the Portingals to a better conclusion with them than else, which the king longs for and is wearied with Mocrob Chan's profitless being there. I marvel not so much at our General for attributing all good services to be done by himself in settling of the factory as at that he should use means for the defaming [detaining ?] of our letters to the worshipful Company. I estrange thereat and cannot conceive with honesty it should be contrived or answered, neither by him nor the messenger. For his disgrace of all of us in his letters, for my own part I allege no desert, yet took pains by his commandments as other men; but this is most manifest: had not Mr. Aldworthe directly refused to follow his will, we had left this place and trade, as letters extant may prove; whereon grew that dissension betwixt them; whether did well I refer me to those who must censure either. I rejoice to hear of the civil conversation of those appointed by the worshipful Company to reside here, but more especially for Mr. Wm. Edwards the appointed lieger being a man so sufficient as you advise, which will be needful here amongst this inconstant people, the king carried away as a child pleased with toys from the adverse and from us, wherewith I doubt not Mr. Edwards cometh better furnished than any heretofore hath been, by which means his respect will be continued the greater; and it is requisite that honour be done him below by the English, whereof the king will have notice and regard him accordingly. Concerning the present he bringeth I think the king will like well thereof and esteem it the more, if it be not seen by any until it come to his view. The particulars I inform not, though some inquisitive to know, for that the things unthought on or once expected will most content him. Concerning the king's letters to Mocrob Chan for the kind usage of our people, free trade and so forth, by means of Aseph Chan I urged unto the king and he granted his firman should be written unto him; which obtained I will send it by your pattamar and some other, for the safe conveyance. As for Mocrob [Chan], all business concerning us and our trade is referred unto him, and as he adviseth so things here will pass, and what he granteth there will be confirmed here. Therefore all good means must be used to

give him content and to frustrate his expectation [of] dealing for your goods. If the Company resolve to leave so great a stock here, I think you shall do best to be slow in sales until the ships' departure and buy your commodities for ready money, which will advance your sales. The country is void of our commodities and here scarcity of cloth, where greatest quantity will vent, wherewith the lieger coming well furnished will soon have vent for the same.

For round indigo of Agra bought by Signor Nicholas is in a readiness to come down, and upon news of the ships, before the receipt of your letters, I wrote him and wished him underhand to vent there in expecting you would advise to that purpose, and that [on] receipt of your letter sent him the copy thereof, so as you sent the 20,000 mamoodies it will be invested and sent you down by the time prescribed. There is great quantity of old and new in Agra and no buyer, and cheaper now than before it was ready; and for the speedier conveying of it I have advised him to send it hither, and so by the way of Amadavas, which is much the nearer, and if need require I will procure the king's letter for safe conducting of it; though I think there is no danger in such commodities, and people daily pass secure.

The broker Jadow four days since is come unto me and denieth the receipts of the Frenchman; saith he will justify himself of his enlargement. I doubt not Nich. Withington hath written, whereunto I refer me. The Dutch letter I herewith send you, hoping you will now get them interpreted below, for the Dutchman is not returned from the Prince's Leskar. My letters for England I sent you to be conveyed for Mosolopatan, which I hope you have received, whereof I pray you advise me. You have been sparing of news within your promised letters I now hourly expect. I pray you commend my duty to the General, Captain Downton, and to Mr. Edwards, unto whom, though unknown, yet by your foot-post I will write unto him. I perceive my old acquaintance Mr. Watkins hath been more mindful of me than I have had opportunity to remember him. I wish you had sent his letter, that I might have answered it by the ships. To Mr. Dodsworth I pray you to commend my love until the next, when in a few lines I purpose to gratulate his courtesy. And

thus with my prayers and best wishes for the whole fleet in general, not forgetting my duty to yourself and kind commendations to Mr. Biddulph, I rest

Your loving friend to be commanded
Tho. Keridge.

If you have occasion to send a foot-post, employ this bearer, who is the speediest in Surat and enjoins you 2 days for the journey; otherwise they attend for other letters after their dispeeding.

## 179

The copy of the opinion of all the factors concerning the behaviour of Richard Cobb.

16th November, 1614.

1. IT is not unknown unto you all in general that Richard Cobb is a man which is ordinarily given to drink, at which time he is subject to talk much and reveal the secrets of the worshipful Company to any that at such time is familiar with him; and therefore not fit to be of a council.

2. When he is a little in drink, as also in his best wits, is apt to brawl with any man upon the least occasion with such bitter, vile, and base terms, provoking anger, that a patient man is not able to suffer it.

3. Further, he is a man given to sloth and idleness, not endeavouring himself to do any service which concerns the worshipful Company's business, scorning to be commanded, thinking himself to be in rank of the best, and therefore not under command.

4. Also he will upon the least occasion given scandalize any man without respect of place or person, as well in public as private, and at all times when he meets with his companions.

5. For which cause, and many other disorders, he was left behind the James when she went for Potanye (Patani), having made great strife between the captain and cape merchant.

6. And having divers times misbehaved himself since his being here in Bantam, to the great disgrace of our nation and the rank of civil merchants, and now last of all, the 11th of November, 1614, having been abroad and taken some drink more than ordinary, began to rail at some of the merchants, breaking into their chambers perforce to brawl with them, for which cause I took him into my chamber, thinking to pacify him by fair means, entreating him to go to bed, which with much ado he promised and so departed; but within two hours he went out of his chamber and sought to break open the merchants' doors, they being abed, railing on them with such an outcry and noise that all our neighbours might hear it, and especially the Hollanders who dwell near us; whereupon awaking, I went forth to pacify him, but the more I entreated the more he railed; and seeing no remedy I called for the bilboes and put in one of his legs, and within a quarter of an hour I sent the steward to let him out if he were quiet; which he refused, saying that he would be cleared by justice. Therefore I have thought good to set down in writing these his ordinary pranks, with others which I omit, desiring you and every of you in particular to set down in writing your opinions, without envy to him or favour to me, whether he deserves the place of a merchant or not, all these things being considered, which you know to be true.

[John Jourdain.]

Bantam the 14th of November, 1614.

The opinion of George Ball upon the abuses and defaults approved against Richard Cobb, one of the merchants of the Ninth Voyage is that he is not sufficient to negotiate as a merchant in affairs of weight and trust, as are the employments of the Company in these parts, he wanting both wit and experience to counsel, secrecy to conceal, and will and ability to perform. But since it is his desire (as finding himself in the judgment of himself much wronged, to be subject unto the correction of authority) to go for his native country, I do freely,

as finding no reason for his stoppage, give my consent to his passage, knowing with others that the Company's affairs hath no need of him nor his like, howsoever others.

Whereas it hath been required by John Jourdain, Captain of the house, for the opinions of the rest of the merchants of the said house, whether Richard Cobb, now resident in Bantam, be fit to negotiate the place of a merchant, and to know the secrets of the Company's affairs and the course of their business as one of the Council, my opinion is that he is not nor no way worthy the place of a merchant. My reasons are these: First, he is much given to drink, and in his drink to reveal what hath been declared and spoken of in private council concerning the Company's affairs, not only to men of our own house but also unto strangers. Secondly, he is not a man fit for any business, being very lazy and not desirous to put himself forward in that which belongeth to a merchant. Thirdly, in his drink much given to scandalize and slander any man that he taketh disgust against, and in his best wits so contentious that he is not fit to live in a place of civil government nor come into the company of any man that desires to live quietly; therefore, as his desire is, more fitter to be sent home to his native country with the first than to remain here, where there is no need of so ill a member in so small a commonweal as is our house at Bantam, or any other the Company's factories in the East Indies.

Upon a Council held concerning the misbehaviours of Richard Cobb, I was, with the rest of the factors here in Bantam, required to give my opinion unto Captain John Jourdain, chief of the factory, concerning him, which is as followeth, viz.: First, I know it to be true that he is a man given to drunkenness and in that humour much given to brawls and making of bait betwixt parties, and scandalizing any man upon any small occasion, although no otherwise grounded than upon his own invention and rash folly, and also in such humours easy per circumstances to be drawn to reveal secrets. He is so much a lover of his own ease that since his coming to Bantam he hath not been found forward nor fit in or for any business whatsoever, but rather a hinderer of

other men's proceedings concerning the worshipful Company's affairs, for which causes, for the better and more quiet proceeding of the rest of the factors in the Ninth Voyage he was left here at Bantam, where he hath not omitted to verify that in himself by his evil carriage which formerly he was accused of, for part of which causes he hath lately suffered a small punishment for a malefact committed per him, which he justly deserved, being drunk. Wherefore my opinion is, in regard of his infirmities, that he is a man not worthy to know the secrets of the worshipful Company's affairs determined in council, but rather that he be sent home for England, discharging the worshipful Company of that charge, rather than he stay longer here in the country and do them no service.

A proposition related by Captain Jourdain, wherein is required all our opinions of the carriage and behaviour of Mr. Richard Cobb, whether that he doth deserve to be in the rank of merchants or worthy to know the affairs of the worshipful Company, being a man inclined to ill carriage as he hath been hitherto.

I have hitherto found Mr. Cobb in his actions to be so perverse in making of brabbles and slanders of the factors here resident that it is impossible for a patient man to endure his most vile and outrageous railing; besides that I do truly speak, that he is very unwilling to give his aid, help and assistance in furthering of any business for the Company; and being desirous to go for his native country at this present, I rather give my opinion in letting his mind be fulfilled therein than to stay him here, because he is not a man to live under a command or government, and therein I hope he shall be well contented, and the rest here might hereafter enjoy peace and quietness, which, if it be otherwise, I do expect more contentions than have any reformation. Moreover in conclusion, because, through difficulty in overseeing himself in drink, he is apt to speak and reveal the secrets of the Company, and therefore a man not fit for such a place, that the Company might receive any further harm. Thus referring the same to the rest of your opinions that it may be for the best, I commit you to God Almighty's protection.

The opinion of Samuel Boyle is, that Richard Cobb doth justly deserve to be displaced from being a merchant, in regard of his manifold abuses and misdemeanours; first, in regard the said Richard Cobb is much addicted unto drinking; secondly, that he doth disclose the secrets of the Company, and also is held and reputed to be a turbulent and contentious person, and one that hath caused much strife and dissension between many of the Company's chief servants, which is an evil precedent and very prejudicial unto the worshipful Company. Yet under correction and your favourable censure it may please you, upon his submission with hearty promise of reformation of his former abuses, to remit his punishment, I doubt not but that he will hereafter endeavour to give good satisfaction and content unto all men.

Having taken the opinions of all the merchants in Bantam concerning the abuses of Richard Cobb, and finding all of them to concur in one: to be a seditious person and such a one as can conceal no secrets nor fit to be employed in the Company's affairs; and myself having seen some part of his proceedings to be corresponding to their opinions, finding him to be a man which will obey no command: these things being considered, I hold it necessary that in the first convenient passage he repair for his country, there to make satisfaction to the worshipful Company of his wilful proceedings; and, in the meantime of his being here, I do exclude him from the council of merchants until such time as his merits may deserve better, etc.

Bantam, the 16th of November, 1614.

## 180

### Piete Willems Floris and George Chauncey to Thomas Aldworthe at Surat.

### 16th November, 1614.

GOOD Mr. Thomas Aldworthe, my kind commendations remembered etc. Yours of the 19th of August last I received the 11th September, whereby I perceive the long time that the pattamar hath been in the coming thither, which might have been a great hindrance to the right worshipful Company's service, if it so had fallen out as we did make account at first, but it is fallen out contrary to our expectations, because that the ship, being trimmed this four months past, could not come over the bar till the third of October last, at which time she had a happy hour, because if she then had not come over, at this day she should still have been within the river; but God be praised for His assistance and blessings bestowed upon us, so that the 23rd she came here into the road, and now we are shipping our goods; so that I hope by the grace of God to be ready to set sail from hence about primo December next, and to touch first at Bantam and so for England. The Lord of Heaven give us His blessing, and send us well into our country; and then the letters which you send to the right worshipful Company shall be well and safely delivered. In the meantime I shall take a special care of the keeping of them. I perceive what you write about the cotton yarn, calicoes and indigo. If the calicoes would yield no more than three for one then they are not worth the charge which the Company must bear. Concerning indigo, that you esteem your flat indigo better as our best muster which we did send you, we are here wholly contrary of opinion, because this indigo is higher of colour and much more coppered than the flat indigo is. It is true that there is more dross in this indigo; yet nevertheless this indigo is sold in the Low Countries at 15 and 16*s*. Flemish, and the flat indigo is worth no more than 11 and 12*s*. Flemish the pound. The time will learn as it please God to send us well home. Gion Maria di Moreth is arrived

here in a very poor estate. I have delivered him the letter which was enclosed in yours. He is willing to go with the ships for Bantam. I shall advise me about this matter, considering he is in a poor estate and destitute of all help and friends. But as for that roguish John, whereof I did write you in my last, he is run away; he hath sought to cozen me, but if I could catch him I would cozen him. I have kept this bearer till now because that I might write you certainly of our estate, which is as I have noted before, five or six days more or less, because I have here yet some debts to receive; and so soon as I have them I hope to set sail, having nothing more to sell or to buy.

The first of this month arrived here a Dutch ship coming in three months from Bantam, and in her there comes the Visitador General for the Dutch to visit these coasts, and they look for two ships more within a month. News they bring that Prince Henry is dead, the Duke Charles established into his place, the Princess is married with the Prince Elector of Heidelberch, commonly called Palsgrave of the Rhine, of whom he hath a young son, whereof there is great joy throughout all countries. The king of Spain did make great suit for her, but he was denied, who is now to marry with the daughter of the duke of Savoy. Denmark and Sweden are united together. The war of Muscovy and Poland continues. The truce betwixt Spain and the Low Countries continued, but at home and not abroad. Prince Maurice is established Knight of the Garter of England. These are the general news of Europe. At Bantam there are no English ships. The James is gone for Siam and Patania, and the Osiander for Priaman, where the English are in great danger, for the king of Acheene, who is [*blank*] very angry that the English have set a factory in Priaman without his leave and he hath sent some prows and other fustes to fetch them from thence and to bring them for Acheene, although I hope the Osiander shall prevent them, which the time will learn. In February last came a small ship from Holland with advice, who did arrive in August at Bantam. He hath encountered and spoken with an English ship who was full of men, who came expressly to succour the Trades Increase; which ship was not yet arrived at Bantam. As for any other ships I cannot learn

what quantity the Company is to send; only they say that the next spring was to come a fleet of ships from England.

In the Moluccoes continues the war betwixt the Spaniards and the Dutch; albeit that the Dutch have the strongest part, yet they cannot beat out the Spaniards.

The Darling is departed from Bantam now almost a year ago, and was bound, as the Dutch tell, for this place; but we have here no news of her, neither have they at Bantam, so that it is to be afraid she is not well, wheresoever she may be. I pray God prevent the worst.

The trade in the Moluccoes as at Bantam is very bad, especially cloths of all sorts almost in no request; therefore if you are providing some cloths for Bantam I could wish that you only did buy some red Carricanns and black Candekins with some chintz and patales of silk for girdles, and a small quantity of black baftas; the rest, I believe, will be but small profit. The opium they say is worth almost nothing. This is the news which I have learned by this ship. As for letters, I have received none, according to the fashion of Bantam, who are very loath to spoil a sheet of paper. And so, not having other news at present to advise you of, only to take a kindly and honest leave of you, beseeching God to bless and prosper you in all your business, and to send you well home, as I hope He will do us, that we may have more acquaintance one with the other. In the meantime I pray that you will have a good honest opinion of me as I have of you, and because of the uncertainty of men's lives, if so should fall out that it pleased God to call me out of this world before I come into England, that you then will give no other report of me than you well and surely are informed of, because a man after he is dead can have no better or greater treasure than a good name. And so I commend you to the holy protection of the Almighty Lord. Mr. Geo. Chauncey, merchant, commends him very kindly unto you. The like I pray have me commended unto the rest of the friends which are with you.

From Mussilpatam, this 16th of November, 1614, stilo Ang.

Your very loving friends,

Pieter Willems Floris.

George Chauncey.

## 181

### Captain Nicholas Downton to the East India Company.

Swally Road, the 20th of November, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, These are to give you to understand in briefest sort of our proceedings since the seventh of March, when we departed Dover Road. Without any touch or stay, more than contrary winds enforced, by our best endeavours we attained to Saldania the 15th of June, where, to the great hindrance of our business, by loss of our boats, we wore out the tail of a long storm, many of our people now appearing somewhat touched with the disease. Refreshing of flesh we had in manner none; we had some little fish, by our continual endeavours in the river. For Cory, soon after our coming thither, we in hope of his better performance, and nothing doubting of his love, I let him go away with his rich armour and all his wealth in the company of his friends, but what became of him after we know not, neither could ever understand. Having dispatched our watering and some time tended on the wind, we set sail and put to sea, the 2nd of July, 1614; and after much contrary winds and a long passage, we arrived at the bay of St. Augustin the 6th of August, where we took in water and wood and somewhat refreshed our people with very good beef, so far as we had any silver chain or links of whistles to buy them, for otherwise we could procure very little. For a cow we paid twelve new English sixpences, which they hang about their necks; if we had not had sixpences they would have had so many shillings. Spanish money they will take none. They seem to be people well-inclined and just, though I wish none to be bold thereof, for one good or bad man in authority may sway much among the multitude. From thence we departed the 12th day, directing our course so near the shoals of St. Lawrence as fitly we might. We passed along leaving the islands of Moyella and Commora on our larboard side and the great island of Moyetta on our starboard side, but touched at neither, in regard of our haste to save the monsoon. The 9th of September at night we anchored in the road of Delisha at Zoccatra (Socotra) where by

the king and some Indians, which in a small ship were there, I endeavoured to inform myself of the state of our business at Surat, of Captain Best his last proceedings with the Portugals; whose report suited my content. We lingered sometime about the aloes, which at a dear rate we bought at 30 rials per kintal, which is 96lbs; and the 14th day we set sail towards Surrat. The 23rd day the wind took us short, being 168 leagues short of the coast of India. The 2nd of October we had sight of land so far to leeward as Dabull, and against the wind we turned up and arrived in Swally Road the 15th day; and to my great comfort not having above four sick men in the whole fleet. We find by report Chaull and Bassaim slightly besieged by the Decans, and Damon and Diu by the Mogore's forces, and Mocrob Chan our arch-enemy general of the forces against Damon. Great report was of his gladness of our being come; but we find for no other cause but to serve his own turn, thinking to have had us at command to have battered the castle of Damon with our ships (which would have been his honour) wherein the Portugals are contained; which business and attempt my commission barred me. Then he would have had me under my hand to keep the Portugals' forces out of the river of Surat, which I could neither grant; for that there was room for frigates and galleys divers ways to pass in, where wanted water for my ships to ride to stop them; neither had I warrant to begin wars with the Portugals, unless they first gave me cause. Many days have we spent in frivolous debating of our business, long doubting whether we might resolve to stay, land our goods and do our business here, or seek some other place where we might have more hopes in the governors, who are all greedy of presents. At length it seemed to us that there was no doubt of danger in landing of our goods, but only that he had crossed us for not having his will, both in the use of our ships and appointment of men for the buying of all our goods to his own use and benefit, unfit for us to grant; in which time the people were often restrained their boats and carriages to transport us; so that when our merchants were sent to the town, we could not in long time get them again, nor well hear from them; not that they were much ill entreated, but all boats restrained to carry them back over the river. He so much

presumeth on the king's favour that he doth what he list. We have hope when Mr. Edwards shall come to the court by his good endeavours with the king to help much. He is now setting forwards for Agra, and others with money towards Amadavar to buy commodities for return home. I pray God bless their journey and endeavours.

At my first speaking with Mr. Aldworthe, who through his desire of the good of the Company, which in my conceit (upon new acquaintance) he is very zealous of, he informed me that in Persia may yearly be vented a good quantity of cloths and kerseys, so the colours be good, and dyed in the wool, and that there may be silk returned at reasonable rates, so as place may be found for to contain ships within the king of Persia his dominions, which is near unto Ormus; where may arise some opposition by the Portugals when they grow to strength, though now they seem but weak, and if the Indian princes do exercise their own strength they will be every day weaker, yet it is like by reason of their many occasions the next year there will go some good forces out of Portugal, from whence the report is there hath come no ships to India these two years, by which they are much at present disabled; yet there is still a report that the Viceroy will come for Surat with all the forces he can make, which I think cannot stand with good discretion in regard they are so many ways beset. Though I purpose to seem no more secure than if they were to come to-morrow, for I more think of their wily stratagems by fire and otherwise than of their force, which I think cannot be much; true intelligence what it is I have none.

It seemeth to me the ill sales of cloth in India put Mr. Aldworthe into an extraordinary desire by inquisition to seek out a better place in regard of their cloths yet remaining on their hands, as for such as he feared were to come by the next shipping, and the next after that, before advice can be sent home to forbear. By his industry he learned of a port some 40 leagues without Ormus called Jasques. Moreover there came one Richard Steel, born in Bristoll, who had lived some time in Turkey and afterwards spent some time in Persia, who by an occasion of business with John Midnall in the behalf of Mr. Morris Abbott, Mr. Robert Offley and Mr. Leat and others of the Committees

was also drawn unto Agra, where he caused the goods of the said Midnall to be seized on, craving aid of Mr. Thomas Aldworthe from Surrat, who sent Tho. Keridge to Agra about the same, himself forced to fly to avoid the practices of Midnall and his confederates for his destruction, whereof it seemeth Richard Steel had a taste by wounds received in his journey towards Surrat, where being arrived he confirmed Mr. Aldworthe's former intelligence concerning the use of English cloths in Persia by reason of the cold there in the winter time, as also making a hopeful report of silk at easy rates to be returned from thence; the conceit of which grew to such strength in Mr. Aldworthe, together with the good carriage and discreet behaviour of the said Steel that he invited him by persuasion and kind usage to stay with him until the coming of the next ships, not without giving him some hope of fit employment.

Amongst ourselves we have had divers conferences concerning that business, and though the charge seemeth great in performance of the same, yet I wish not to let slip the least hope tending to the future good of my employers and country. We once thought of sending Richard Steel and Mr. Munday with him, by land, to search and sound the place of Jasques, how fit it may be in safety to contain ships; but upon better advisement we altered that determination, in regard it is not passable by land by reason of great numbers of outlaws and discontented people, which permit none in safety to pass, and also for that this business could not be effected without license from the Persian Emperor, which would ask long time and great charge to perform. Since when, by great means made, I have attained to the conference with a Guzerat pilot who informs me that Jasques is neither bay nor indraft, but a town standing upon the Persian shore some 30 leagues without Ormus and is a straight coast where a ship may ride in 8 fathom within saker-shot of the shore, or nearer if they will to 6 fathom, where he saith is good riding for the most part from September to the end of February with reasonable weather and wind at north, which bloweth trade along the coast. Upon which information I esteemed it needless to spend long time and waste of charge by sending a seaman to sound the place, where I perceive is no danger or difficulty, and

a discreet mariner will not miss much of the length of the place. If he cannot formerly get a pilot he must help himself by a linguist by the Arab or Persian tongue. So that now we purpose to send Mr. Steel and another merchant by land into Persia, with a letter to Sir Robert Sherley, entreating his help to move the king for his allowance and license for our peaceable and quiet trading within his dominions, which Mr. Richard Steel thinketh it will please him well to grant; which being obtained, by all fit endeavours to inform themselves like merchants in every respect of the state of the business. Then from thence Mr. Steel to hasten for England, there to acquaint the governor and assistants of the Indian Company what is herein done; and if God give him health, I make no doubt that he will give you good account of his proceedings; and the merchant to return to Surat, there to make known the like. For Sinde, to travel by land, by reason of discontented people as aforesaid, we are wholly discouraged; but I make no doubt but that you are well informed of that place by Captain Newport. For the country near Sinde, we cannot understand of any hope for us there, but only by that fair river, whereby we may transport our goods to and from that goodly city and country near Lahor. I wish by any means we may find it fit for our use, for while Mocrob Chan hath authority at Surat we shall be ever crossed; besides the carriage to and from thence into the country is chargeable, and customs at divers places, which I doubt by his means will not be abated, which, if we can with our ships come to Sinde, the river will be our good friend for transportation.

Besides Mocrob Chan hath sent to Messalapatan for the Hollanders to come hither, promising them Damon when it is taken from the Portugals, but is like they will be here ere long, for they had a factory here before we knew the place, and they have still a stock remaining here in the Shabunder's hands, ever since all their factors here died. You sent now divers cloths which you have been warned of and it is in vain to show them here, nor anywhere else in these parts for ought I know, which are all your musk colours and sand colours and all other inclining to sadness. The most in request are in disgrace by reason of the deceitful colours. We are so long delayed here,

and for fear of the Portugals, I dare not leave the ship that should be sent home alone, which I doubt will bring us a long voyage, and she will be so long a-lading that I doubt her falling on our coast in an unseasonable time. In this fleet we brought neither weights nor scales to weigh half a hundred weight. I know not what shift to make here nor in any other place till we come to Bantam. All our straight swords will not one of them sell here. I desire pardon for that I can make but a weak account of our business yet done here, for that we have scarce made a beginning; therefore must refer you to the report of Mr. Edwards from Agra after his speech with the king, being at present bound thither. Therefore wishing a happy success to this and all other your adventures, I remember my humble service to your Worship, Mr. Deputy and all the Committees. I rest your Worship's firmly affectionated,

Nich. Downton.

Aboard the New Year's Gift in the Road
of Swally, the 20th of November 1614.

If it please God to send Richard Steel well home, and that he give you a good account of his employment, as I make no doubt but he will, then I desire your Worships to use him kindly.

## 182

THE report of Brinzee, Nahuda of a junk from Larree describing the Province of "*Zinde*," subject to the Mogul; the value of English commodities at that market; and of exports thence fit for England; with the coins in circulation at Negrotat (Tatta), the capital, and Bunder Larree (Lahori Bandar) the Port.

[Nov. 20, 1614.]

[*Now missing. The particulars given are taken from the* 1831 *catalogue.*]

## 183

PARTICULARS desired by Mocrob Chan to be provided in England and sent by the next ships for Surat, for the Great Mogore, 1614.

The copy of a note given in by Mocrob Chan of such things as he desireth to be furnished of by the next ships that come out of England.

*a.* Two complete armours wrought, but light, and easy to wear.

*b.* Crooked swords, broad; hard to be gotten, for they try them with their knee and, if they stand, in no request.

*c.* Knives of the best, large, long and thin to bow almost round and come straight again of themselves.

*d.* Satin of red, yellow, green, tawny.

*e.* Velvet of the best, of red, yellow, black, green.

*f.* All manner of toys that may content the king.

*g.* Broadcloth of the finest that will not stain, of yellow, red and green.

*h.* All manner of toys for women.

*i.* Pictures in cloth, not in wood.

*k.* Perfumed leather.

*l.* Cloth of Arras, wrought with pictures.

*m.* The greatest looking-glasses that may be got.

*n.*, *o.* Any figures of beasts, birds or other similes made of glass, of hard plaster, of silver, brass, wood, iron, stone, or ivory.

*p.* Perfumed sweet-bags, embroidered with gold.

*q.* Rich cabinets with a glass, embroidered.

*r.* Rich shag of red colour.

*s.* Mastiffs, greyhounds, spaniels and little dogs, three of each.

*t.* Large Muscovia hides.

*v.* Vellum and parchment good store.

[*Notes.*]

*d.* Satin some small quantity, for I think they will give little more than it cost in England; of that least gummed.

*e.* Velvet we brought by Sir Henry Middleton made but little profit and is no man's money but the king's; therefore the less.

*f.* Things will ask some labour to find.

*g.* Broadcloths. His meaning is very fine cloths and perfect colours; and the red he meaneth scarlet.

*i.* Pictures on cloth as you had made at London, not as the French, which warp, rend, and break.

*l.* Cloth of Arras is very costly; therefore I think best to make show of difficulty in the getting thereof, unless a little, but tapestry instead thereof.

*n.* Figures of divers beasts and dogs in stone or plaster I have seen come from Frainckford (Frankfort). I think at Amsterdam may enough be had.

*s.* Dogs hard to be carried.

*t.* They thought much to give the price they cost in England.

*v.* Parchment you may fit them with store, for I think it be but to write books on.

Nich. Downton.

## 184

Captain Nich. Downton to Sir Tho. Smith.

Surat, November 20th, 1614.

HONOURABLE Sir, if it be conceived that covetousness drew me again into this troublesome, pining and weary business, I answer no, but the conceit I had of your love, with the love of divers others which I esteemed by your means, drew me (though my body unrecovered) with greedy desire to frame my mind to your wills, neglecting my own ends, applying myself wholly to yours, rather wishing you should find my zeal to you by proof than by bragging promises; which affection might be perceived in that (notwithstanding your small gratuity in regard of my expense the former voyage,

imputing it to none of the worthiest, but most inconsiderate sort) I did of purpose, to show how much I was yours, commit my monthly salary to be set down at your own pleasure, at such a rate for which, but to show my love and to hold my word, I would not then have been so hired, nothing doubting that my tractable and easy yielding would have incurred your more base conceit of me, who without offence to my friends dare say that in commonwealth business my deserts have not been inferior to any man's which in this kind you have formerly employed; neither doubted I that the king's commission should have been otherwise than Sir Henry Middleton's was, for while I live I would not therein have been partner with any, which being so unfitly yoked hath brought me much disturbance. I have a place in show, but by your commission I have not power to determine of any material thing but by the counsel of such as may partake or band against me; which if it were well for you, there would be less dislike in me. I do not move this in hope of remedy from you, but as a caveat for the future good of your business and quiet of such as you may hereafter in principal place employ. The sharing of the authority of a commander among divers doth much increase pride, cause divisions, and greatly hinder the common business. Many are ready to tax a commander with weakness, when it is their own deeds at home in clipping the wings of his authority, in raising great spirits and green heads to partake in government. If my haste and often provoked occasions were not qualified by a conscionable care of the common good, I could quickly fall into rigorous courses, thereby to stay the insulting carriage of the proudest; but then I must expect to follow the breakneck of fit government in the generality, for these unsteady-minded and giddy-headed people, if they once perceive divisions amongst the principals, whereby authority is weakened, will soon run into sides or factions as their humours lead them; or else, if trusting to their own strength, will not care for either. I have not failed by all upright means possible in hope to stop the mouths of all ill-willers to this journey, and to remove the scandal laid upon former voyages, so carried the business that I make least doubt of the love of the common people, yet so little trust thereto that I have always thought most discretion by patience to pass over the

things which often grieved me. Though I expect this voyage will fully wear me out, yet my love to government is such, and to foreign journeys which most needeth the same, whereby I wish to deliver my poor opinion, referring the determination to your better understandings and judgments; which is that in these journeys you let the government rest principally upon one man, whose discretion and honesty you have assurance of, by which he may do most right to you, right to himself and to all well-deserving men who by their honest behaviour and discreet carriage deserve the same, by which means they will be drawn to your best service, being tractable to the content of their commander, which will also restrain pride, stop combining into factions and other careless negligences, whereof all are not free, and make them strive by industry and diligence to deserve well, and to be let know that their employment shall be according to their desert, by the judgment of their commander, though in private you may ordain otherwise; for when they bring all their grace from home and know how they are appointed in the commission, knowing that it shall not be altered, grow negligent and careless of any command. It will be good that such factors as you employ that divers of them may write well, which good property is wanting among most of them you now employed; and as your factors have been fed at full cannot endure so straight a diet as the poor seamen must, and also if they should have more allowance out of the hold than the rest it will cause much grief and dislike in the common people, who are kept in best order seeing provisions justly divided, wherefore it may please you to give your factors some allowance for private provisions. Henry Smith and Roger Prowd have continued all this voyage in health and are now bound up to Agra with Mr. Edwards; so also is Mr. Rogers. I would have had them stay at Suratt with Mr. Dodsworth till their bodies were seasoned with the air and with the feeding of the country, but they desired it and Mr. Edwards threatened to have them thither when I was gone, which then I thought better they should go now than at any other time in less company, when less care might be had on them, and Will. Nelson goeth up therefore to attend on them. We have been long pestered here with delays and unkind crosses by Mocrob

Chan, but I hope that Mr. Edwards will so behave himself with the king by presents that for future times he may alter it; but for the present I pray God send us a good despatch. I fear it will be long ere we shall have means to despatch a ship homeward, and so she will fall on our coast in an unseasonable time. We find not above 3,000*l.* stock remaining of the Tenth Voyage and much of that is about Agra, so that thereby we know not the certainty thereof. Presents here will go deep and charges in transportation will be great. In many particulars Mr. Edwards may better inform you from Agra than I can here, since we have scarce yet made a beginning to our business. So with my most respective and good wishes and my earnest prayers directed to heaven for the continuance of your health and safety, I rest

Yours in all humility,

[Nich. Downton].

## 185

*A copy of* 181, *with the exception of the postscript, which is as follows:*

P.S.—If it please God this Persian business fall out to your content, and that you think fit to adventure thither, I think it not amiss to set you down as the pilots have informed me of Jasques, which is a town standing near the edge of a straight sea coast, where a ship may ride in 8 fathoms water, saker-shot from the shore, and in 6 fathoms you may be near. Jasques is six gemes from Ormus southwards; every geme is 60 cosses, makes 30 leagues. Jasques is no high land, yet there are some mountains near the port. Jasques lieth from Muschet (Muskat) east. From Jasques to Sinda is 200 cosses or 100 leagues. At Jasques commonly they have north winds, which bloweth trade out of the Persian Gulf. Mischet is on the Arabian coast, and is a little port of Portugals.

## 186

### Thomas Keridge to Captain Downton.
### Received by the Hope.
### Agmier, November 22nd, 1614.

WORSHIPFUL Sir, by Mr. Aldworthe's of the 22nd of October I had intelligence of the arrival of your ships at the bar of Suratte in safely, which as it is the joyfullest tidings we here resident could hope for, so it bringeth the greater comfort in that the time of our expectation was now fully expired; blessed be God for so high a favour. Mr. Aldworthe advised me of our king's letter and present, sent by Mr. Edwards, the appointed lieger, for the Great Mogul, and of his purposes in not showing the same until it came unto the king's hands, whereof he willed me to certify the king, as also to procure his letter to Mocrob Chan for the kind usage of our people, and to permit them free trade, which he seemed to doubt of by Mocrob Chan's imprisoning of some people that came aboard the ships, wherewith, the latter excepted, I acquainted Asaph Chan, the king's brother-in-law, requiring his furtherance in my suit to the king, who answered he held it not fitting I should speak of free trade, for that Mocrob Chan had order to buy goods for the king, and that our business were altogether referred to him, wherefore he could not urge it; but I alleging reasons to move him thereunto he promised to do it, and the same day by him I erzed unto the king, who granted his letter; which procuring to be effected, and searching for the contents thereof, I understood there was a letter written for the sending up of the lieger with the present unseen, but nothing concerning our trade; whereupon I repaired again to Asaph Chan, desiring the letter might be written as I required, who expostulated the business with me and told me we should make Mocrob Chan our enemy thereby; which when I cleared, he in conclusion said the king had thus ordained, and that until Mocrob Chan's *erzedach* or letter came to that purpose it would not be granted, for that yet he had not written to the king concerning us; whereupon I acquainted Coge Abullosan herewith, a man of as great place,

though not so highly in favour, by whom I erzed unto the king again, who answered Asaph Chan had already order, and demanded him for the letter, which he had ready in his hands and delivered it unto me, and though I replied in the king's hearing that the principal of our request was omitted, yet they urged the ceremonies accustomed and dismissed me, which letter herewith you shall receive. Concerning Mocrob Chan, you shall perceive that he and all seaport governors whatsoever have express order given them to buy the chiefest of all the commodities for the king, but more especially for jewels and all sorts of strange things, wherewith he is extraordinary delighted, which will cause Mocrob Chan to prohibit all men dealing with you until his turn be served and he hath had sight and knowledge of all things; and after, I think, he will not so much disparage himself as to urge you to an inconvenient sale. I doubt not but Mr. Aldworthe hath fully acquainted you with the estate of our business here, which hitherto hath been fickle and uncertain. Mr. Canning at his coming to the court was referred to Mocrob Chan to determine of and to answer all things concerning us and our trade, and at my coming hither I was referred also unto him and always with promises delayed (nothing at all effected); neither could answer to our king's letter be obtained, though I got it translated into the Persian and delivered it unto the king. The reasons in their councils was they could not hold friendship with the Portugal and permit us trade, though themselves willing thereunto. Yet the merchants of Surat wrote earnestly to the nobility in the behalf of the English, and being Mocrob Chan is best acquainted with the affairs of those parts, it was referred unto him, being then appointed for Surat, at his coming thither to determine of those things. But in the interim the Portugal took their ships, as you have heard, whereupon the king gave forth firmans denying them trade in his dominions, debarring them provisions etc; and withal delivered another firman authorizing Mocrob Chan to give place to the English to fortify in, always provided it might redound to the profit of the king, which I presume was rather given in policy to bring the Portugal to a better conclusion in the restoration of their goods than in favour unto us as they pretend, whereof you will now

have trial. The articles of General Tho. Best concluded at his being there were firmed by the Governors of Amadavar and Suratte, and since both of them are deceased; besides the supposed governor of Amadavar was only a deputy and not so great in respect with the king as we accounted. Wherefore hitherunto none here will take notice; and whatsoever you intend to require of the king demand it first there of Mocrob Chan, for matters of consequence will not be obtained without his advice, and far more facile to obtain anything now while your ships are there than hereafter when they are gone. I rejoice that the worshipful Company have so well provided themselves with fit men to reside in these parts, but more especially in the sufficiency of the lieger, which for this place is most requisite, having to deal with a people subtle and deceitful, full of delays in all businesses except to serve their own turn, and no truth in them, and the king ruled by those men near him, too much delighted with toys, wherewith the lieger must come so well provided that once in eight days, or at least when he hath occasion to proffer speech, he hath something or other to present. Any toy that is not of his country, though not worth two shillings, sometime is sufficient, which may move the king not only to favour our business and to grace him, but in short time to give some pension or allowance towards his maintenance, for the better obtaining whereof fit presents must be for the nobility brought which are chief in grace. Cloth and such things as are to be bought for money they esteem not; good sword blades of the country fashion, rich knives, cases of bottles with hot waters, they (as the king) affecting toys; our pieces, being long and heavy, they esteem not. And for that the king's esteem of him may be the more (whereby our business will be the better effected), respect must be given him there below, attended on by those fit and such as know duty, whereof the king will have intelligence. Our English cloth is at present scarce and in good request, viz. stammels, Venice reds, popinjay greens, and such like light colours, good quantity will vend speedily, so that the lieger need not fear the present sale of two or three hundred cloths, and some Devonshire kerseys also, which here they begin to wear in garments. Sir Robert Sherley sold some two or three hundred covadas of

broadcloth at 14 and 15 rupees per covada, which cost in England 12, 13, 14 and 15s. per yard, but most of them were stametts, which are best liked. Quicksilver is worth 280 rupees the great maund, the seer being 30 pisas in weight; vermilion at 290 rupees; at present no great quantity here, but oftentimes it is brought from Bengala, and then to be had reasonable; so that I think, the danger of the bringing of the quicksilver considered, it will be better sold there or at Amadavar. Elephants' teeth are of different prices, according to their goodness; the small round teeth which are white and sound are worth 100 rupees per maund, and those best esteemed, the hollow of them being little worth. Lead is worth 6½ rupees per maund, but that too heavy so far to be carried. If the lieger so advise, I will procure the king's letter for his safe conducting hitherwards, for that the way is dangerous for Christians; yet from Amadavar there cometh monthly caphilas. Concerning Midnall's goods which I got deposited, upon Mocrob Chan's letters received from Mr. Aldworthe, I sued unto the king for it, the delivery whereof he granted, but yet I have not received it, for I must have his second confirmation of the said grant, and being the goods of a deceased it is a difficult business, for that all dead men's goods are disposed to the king's use as his, and had not Mocrob Chan written we should not have had it, notwithstanding the article for that purpose, though it had been the goods of one of our own people, (as by experience of Mr. Canning); and restoring they deliver not the goods but monies for it, rated as themselves please, for future preventing whereof you must now provide, lest haply the least occasion, which is incident to any of us, may be detrimental to the worshipful Company in matters of greater consequence. For indigo to be sent down I have advised Signor Nicholas Withington by two or three several conveyances on purpose, and doubt not, if your bills of exchange came safely, the quantity written for, or the greatest part thereof, will be with you by the time prescribed by Mr. Aldworthe, together with that formerly bought. Mr. Aldworthe adviseth me our letters sent home unto the worshipful Company by the General's direction were detained from them, and that in his letter he wrote disgracefully of all of us. At the first I much marvel, considering the General's profession

and cannot conceive how so evil an action should be contrived. For the latter there happened a controversy betwixt him and the agent, occasioned at the first by their differences in opinion concerning the settling of our factory; whereon it seems the General aimed at his displacing, which if he had done, the Company's loss had been the greatest, he being a man of so well known government and now experimented in these parts, both which in my opinion maketh him fitter for that place than any that could be left here. For my part I have received favour of the General, and will acknowledge his love, yet for that I may not be partial to the prejudice of our employers. Thus I have enlarged of those things at present needful, and have showed you the particular passages in procuring of the king's letter, that thereby you may perceive the managing of our affairs here, and their shifting of business when they like them not. And thus as unknown, wishing all prosperous success to your affairs, I commend my duty to the General and to Mr. Edwards and with remembrance of my love unto the whole company, I rest

Your Worship's to be commanded,

Tho. Keridge.

## 187

COLLECTIONS from all the letters received from Surratt and Bantam by the Hope, who arrived in Ireland November 5th and came to anchor in the Thames [November 24th,] 1615.[1]

### I

Captain Downton's letter, being a copy of one sent by Richard Steel by the way of Persia, dated 22nd November, 1614. [*See No.* 185.]

[1] These abstracts are printed only in the cases in which the originals are no longer extant. In other cases a reference to the original has been deemed sufficient.

2

A letter from John Young, 25th February, 1614.

He going out for Mr. Aldworthe's boy had no salary allowed unto him; now doth entreat the Company to allot him salary amongst the rest of their factors. Captain Downton doth commend him and soliciteth for him.

3

A note of divers particulars desired by Mocrob Chan to be provided in England for the Mogore.

[*See No.* 183.]

4

Edward Holmeden, dated the 7th of March, 1614, in Surratt.

He was employed in Cambaya in buying quilts and conserves. He humbly desireth Sir Thomas Smith to be good to him in procuring him increase of allowance of his salary, as he shall be found to deserve.

5

Thomas Keridge from Agimere, 20th September, 1614.

[*See No.* 165.]

6

Wm. Edwards' private letter to Sir Thomas Smith, [26th December, 1614 and 14th March, 1614.]

[*See No.* 219.]

7

Richard Baker's letter in Saldania, 20th June, 1615.

All the masters erred in their course, bringing all the fleet in great hazard upon the main shore of Barbarie at Cape Boyador. His direction for the best course from England to the Cape Bone Spei. The mariners will not be brought to confer their observations together notwithstanding your commission; therefore fit to be enjoined unto it upon a penalty.

They attained Saldania in 91 days, notwithstanding they had 23 days contrary winds. Mr. Woodall's great abuses in the chirurgeon's chest, putting divers boxes of one simple, whereas he writeth in their superscriptions to be diverse; drugs rotten, unguents made of kitchen stuff. Boys that have no skill thrust into place of chirurgeons. He is to be accounted guilty of the death of so many men as perish through his default. The abuse of carpenters also, that place their unskilful boys in place of that weighty charge. Barret hath put into this fleet six unfit men instead of sufficient. Old salted beef not noted or distinguished from the new, that so it might have been first spent; and some hogsheads miscontented. The masters will not yield unto any good article concerning dead men's goods, which Captain Keeling had made. Tho. Barwick, master of the Peppercorn, was (for falling out with Captain Harris) put master into the Lion. Wm. Cradle dismissed from being a master. Divers men changed out of one place into another. All your pursers (except Tho. Arthington) were exempted from being of the council. They take 900 and odd breams at one draught at the Cape. Higgons and Starkey dead in the Dragon between England and the Cape. He adviseth to preserve all your old sails to make tents in Saldania, &c., for the refreshing of your sick men, for the storms do spoil your new sails. Contentions between Captain Harris and Robert Gipps, the cape merchant in the same ship, striving who shall have the charge and managing of the merchandise. Captain Keeling demurreth upon the question and inclineth to the captain's part in this kind of voyages. It is good to distinguish or limit the offices and charges of captain and cape merchant, for the captains do arrogate all authority to themselves from your merchants. Nine condemned men landed at Saldania to shift for themselves, etc. Cory the Saldanian is returned to his old bias of guts about his neck; he hath done some good and some harm there. The Hope from Surratt arrived at Saldania. The General, Captain Keeling, maketh much of his men. The Lord Ambassador setteth up a pillar at the Cape with inscription of his embassage.

8

Tho. Keridge to Sir Thomas Smith, dated in Agimer, 20th September, 1614.
[*See No.* 166.]

9

Nicholas Downton by the copy of his letter written to Mr. Edwards from Swally to the Court [? March, 1615.]

He reproveth Wm. Edwards very sharply of many abuses in general and particular, and wishes him to take measure of himself with reformation; wherein I gather that if Captain Downton be truly humble, charitable and sincere, then is William Edwards very blamable.

10

George Uffington in Saldania [to the East India Company], 20th June, 1615.

Danger of our whole fleet upon the main of Barbary; better sometimes to be fortunate than wise, for all our wise men erred. Captain Harris and his men would not underwrite the act made by Captain Keeling concerning dead men's goods. France Johnson and Edward White died in the way to the Cape. But 20 men sick in all the fleet to Saldania. Mr. Cradle, master in the Expedition, displaced and made a mate in the Dragon, and Tho. Bonner made master in his place. Discord between Captain Harris and Robt. Gipps, cape merchant in the Peppercorn.

11

Captain Downton from Surratt or at sea [to the East India Company], the 7th March, 1614.

Many distastes offered by Mocrob Chan at our ships' first coming. By a letter from Tho. Keridge it appeared that Mocrob Chan was but the king's instrument to fulfil the desire of the king, etc., and that there was no hope from the king but through him. I therefore endeavoured by all means to win him to us. Mocrob Chan takes occasion to think us

confederates with the Portugals because we denied with our ships to go against Damon, nor otherwise to promise him to fight with the Portugals except they gave us first cause, notwithstanding he offered us large sums of moneys to fulfil his desire. The said Mocrob Chan was the more suspicious of us to be confederates with the Portugals because when a fleet of 60 frigates came within shot of me I would not shoot at them, I being unwilling to break the peace. The said Mocrob Chan, after I endeavoured to give him the best content I could, did ever show me great kindness. He suffered us to carry our goods (which we bought in the country) aboard without bringing the same into the customhouse. The Mogul commanded Mocrob Chan to make no peace with the Portugals. If your ships come yearly for a little while of sufficient strength to encounter the Portugals, the Indians in short time would little care for them, and the Portugals for want of trade would be discouraged and grow weak, for the inhabitants love them not. I had by mine intelligencer advice of a letter which Mocrob Chan received of the Jesuits, declaring that the Viceroy had express commandment from the king his master first to drive away the English and then to take the town of Surratt. This letter I obtained of Mocrob Chan; the copy Englished I herewith send you. The manner of the Portugals' coming with his fleet, their force, etc., pride, etc., never speaking to us, nor showing the cause. Our consultation, accord and resolution to fight with them. Their manner of fighting with us and success. The Guzerats ready to embrace a peace upon a parley with the Portugals, doubting of our success; for the force of the Portugals was great, insomuch that it would not have gone well with us if God had favoured their cause. I never see men fight with greater resolution than the Portugals; therefore not to be taxed with cowardice as some have done. The gallants of the Portugals' army were in this business, whereof divers killed and afterwards burnt in the ships; and yet the report cometh from Damon that the frigates carried thither to be buried above 300 Portugals. For others they took not so much pains or care, besides many drove ashore and swam about. If the Portugals had not fallen into an error at the first they might have destroyed the Hope, and by likelihood the rest hastening so

to her aid. They renew their strength again within ten days; we feared new dangers and prepared accordingly. They set upon us by fireworks. The Portugals with all their power departed from us and went before the bar of Surratt. We were afraid they would set up their rest against the town; but they were wiser. Much quicksilver lost for want of good packing. The ships' muskets break like glass; the cocks and hammers of snaphances evilly made. The false making of sold pieces hath disgraced them. The axletrees of your great ordnance made of brittle wood. The tracks must be turned when the timber is seasoned. Match too scanty. Want of iron chains to lay upon our cables to keep them from cutting. Defect in our flesh; our oil most part run out; our meal also spoiled by green casks; so of our pease and oatmeal. No scales nor weights. Much of our beer cast overboard, being put into bad casks.

12

William Biddulph [to the East India Company], 28th February, 1614, in Surratt.

[*See No.* 254.]

13

Wm. Edwards [to the East India Company]. In Amadavar, the 20th December, 1614.

[*See No.* 177.]

14

Tho. Mitford [to the East India Company], 26th December, 1614.

[*See No.* 217.]

15

Edward Dodsworth [to the East India Company].

Aboard the Hope, in Ireland, in Gelbege [Killybegg] Harbour; written at his first arrival; 5th November, 1615.

At our arrival at Surratt we found small store of goods provided for our ships; therefore we concluded to send up into divers places of India to buy goods both for England and other parts of the Indies. It was the last of November before we could be permitted to go forward by reason they of Surratt feared that the Portugals would assault Surratt. We go along to Amadavar, having Mr. Edwards in company towards Agra. We came to Amadavar the 15th December, being limited by our General to return with our goods by the last of January. Some of our factors sent to one place and some to another to buy several commodities. We buy indigoes at Amadavar and Sirques (Sarkhej). The country people wanting money were desirous to put off their indigoes at reasonable rates. Description of the Portugals' arrival, forces, attempts and success. The governors of the whole country generally do not well affect Christians, but for their own peace and profit ready to take part with the strongest. The trade at Surrat like to be commodious, for vending of some cloth, quicksilver, lead, elephants' teeth, etc. and goods to be bought to relade two ships for England yearly. Good trade there will be also for spices, etc. from Bantam, wherewith he adviseth that one ship be yearly laden, and from Bantam to go at such season as she may meet with our fleet going from hence towards Surratt (at such a convenient place as may be appointed), which will be a good strengthening each to other; and of such India commodities so laden at Bantam to make sale at Surratt as that place will profitably carry; and for the rest of the spices in the same ship to be shipped for England among the indigoes which shall be laden at Surratt, being very fit stowage, and the rather because much room is lost in stowing the indigoes alone, as in this ship the Hope experience showeth. The Portugals having felt the sweetness of the trade at Surrat a long time, being the nursery of all their trade both for buying and

selling, will not easily be put out; but, as they have received authority from their king, I make account will this next year following make their strength to give us a general overthrow, whereby utterly to discourage us and redeem their graces lost. I think fit to write you thus much and not to defer the relation hereof till my coming, fearing it would be too late for you to provide a sufficient fleet this year, which being omitted, questionless Surratt will be taken and we then frustrated of our present hopes, for that the Mogore's timorousness will then bring him to compound. I arrived at Saldania the 17th June, where meeting happily with Captain Keeling I advised him of all matters, and spared him what ordnance I had least use of, he also supplying unto me what we wanted. At Saldania you may have a plantation if you please, which will be good comfort to such of your shipping as shall have recourse that way. I in 27 degrees north latitude met with a Holland ship which went to Mouris Island (Mauritius) to lade woods, which seemeth to be bastard ebony; but there found 3 Holland ships cast away and split upon the rocks, of two whereof all the men and goods wholly lost, but of one the men and best part of the goods saved, with which goods this ship was laden. Sir Henry Folliot's kindness and good offices performed to us in Ireland. Captain Mainwaring came into Ireland with two ships, having received his pardon. If this ship the Hope could come soon enough about, it would be a good strengthening to your fleet now making ready, etc. To furnish him with necessaries according to the master's letter, and with what money shall be thought fit.

16

Captain Keeling's letter [to the East India Company] from Saldania, dated the 19th June, 1615.

He professeth himself to have a care to observe all your articles in the commission, repeating the particulars. To send some store of thick warm clothes (besides canvas suits) to clothe your poor sailors in cold weather and wadmall stockings. He wondereth you will employ Portugals in your ships and business, a ready way to betray all. One of them shipped was

a plotter to betray Captain Newport in the Expedition. Bad men put into our ships; not above 12 helmsmen in the Peppercorn. Batten, a master's mate, wholly unfit for the voyage and place; your stewards more fit to be under tutors and a rod than in charge; your factors very unfit etc. You put too much kintlage into these ships. The Peppercorn more fit for peace than for these voyages; she cannot carry out her ordnance but in very smooth water; being deep laden she is a slug, but jocund; she saileth well. They lost many days sail by the sluggishness of the Peppercorn at the first; and the Expedition in the whole voyage. But 25 sick men in all the fleet to Saldania. The Dragon is undersailed in all her small sails and her boltropes so small that they often break to the spoil of her sails; her rudder also is very defective. Mr. Burrell much blamed. Your lemon water in that fleet stark naught. Sweet oil run out by reason of bad casks. Discord between Captain Harris and Robert Gipps. Captain Newport discontent because Mr. Barkeley is set above him in succession, avowing that if Captain Keeling die he will never wear his flag upon the foretop. Barkeley commended. He challengeth your license for sending home 5 or 6 cwt. pepper in each ship: and Wm. Cradle for the use of 20 or 30*l.* for private, and divers others the like. He wondereth what should move the Company to bind some so strict from private trade and yet tolerate others; the reasons are that men's affections are free. He wants presents of worth to present unto kings etc. as former Generals have done. That you make ready your Surratt fleet to be in the Downs by the 15th of January at the furthest. Directions out of his experience what course all our ships are to hold as most direct unto Cape Bone Spei. Wonderful many arguments and requests to have his wife sent unto him or to permit him to come home (in what fashion soever) in your next ship from Bantam. But three men lost in all the fleet in the way to the Cape. Wishing you not to suffer any gentleman passenger to go along in any of your ships. Merland, whom some of the Lords commended, is the veriest villain in the world. A dissension between Captain Harris and Robert Gipps about priority and duty. It were meet you distinguish or bound the offices and authority of each, viz., captain

and cape merchant. Wm. Cradle displaced and Thomas Bonner master in his place. Tho. Barwick removed from the Peppercorn to the Lion for contention between Captain Harris and him. Ningin root not a peck yet gotten together by all our means. They resolve to newlay the Peppercorn's hatches. The quicksilver in the Lion much leaked out. Not to build your ships so pinned in above. He desireth to be resolved whether we may put the condemned men ashore where we will against their wills, for the Lord Ambassador saith no; therefore do they purpose to keep them till your advice. At the Cape the lord Ambassador found a rock wherein he affirmeth to be quicksilver and vermilion, whereof 30 or 40 lbs. is sent home for trial by Edw. Dodsworth. The course they mind to take for Surratt through God's conduct. He wisheth to send in every fleet to Surratt a ship or two of small draught and good defence, which, having done your service at Surratt, may be employed from port to port in the Indies, such as are also roomy, which is fitting for hot weather. Requests again for his wife with arguments.

17

Thomas Keridge [to the East India Company], dated in Agimer, the 20th January, 1614.

[*See No.* 235.]

18

John Sandcrofte, [to the East India Company], 29th November, 1614, in Surratt.

[*See No.* 194.]

19

Ralph Preston's letter [to the East India Company], the 9th March, 1614, before Dabul.

[*See No.* 265.]

20

Robert Gipps [to the East India Company], the 19th June, 1615, in Saldania.

Ignorance of our mariners to the endangering of all our ships upon the coast of Barbary. Barwick removed from the Peppercorn into the Lion for discord with Captain Harris. Curtis is put master into the Peppercorn. Edward White dieth out of the Peppercorn the 26th May, 1615. Discord between Captain Harris and Robert Gipps; the captain revileth the merchant and threateneth him. Complaints of Captain Harris, who refuseth to advise with his council and would not entertain the Company and General's order concerning dead men's goods, being faulty himself. Captain Harris brought 100*l.* to sea for private trade. At Saldania they esteem brass better than copper. The captains arrogate much over the merchants. Mr. Cradle displaced from master out of the Expedition, and Tho. Bonner put in his place, Cradle being made mate in the Dragon. Only four men dead in all the fleet from England to Saldania. Nine condemned men put ashore at Saldania.

21

Thomas Elkington's letter [to the East India Company], dated aboard the Solomon in Swally Road, 25th February, 1614.

[*See No.* 251.]

22

Tho. Keridge his letter from Agra or Agimere [to Captain Downton], dated 22nd November, 1614.

[*See No.* 186.]

23

Thomas Aldworthe and Wm. Biddulph [to the East India Company], of the last February, kept till the 2nd March, anno 1614.

Mention of former letters sent by the Globe and James, whereof herewith also the copies. The arrival of Captain Downton's fleet and receipt of your letters. William Edwards ordered to go for Agra and Tho. Aldworthe to remain at Surat; divers appointed to go into the country to buy goods, some to one place, some to another, to relade a ship home. Fourteen hundred churls of indigo bought at Amadavar and Sirques and sent down. The copy of their journal and balance of their ledger sent by the Hope. Sixty churls of indigo formerly bought for the Tenth Voyage now put over to the Joint Stock and rated at 11½ rupees the maund; but the baftas rated and charged as they cost, being worth no less. Some things bought formerly which they keep there still as unfit for England to sell again in Surratt and to be employed with the rest of their stock in indigoes etc. to send home in the next ships. Our cloth, quicksilver and vermilion which was sent up to Agra not yet sold, for anything we know by writing. Midnall's goods deposited into the king's hands. Likelihood of good trade at Surratt. Some quantity of cloth is hoped will sell yearly in Agra, wherefore we sent up thither all the cloth that came in these ships. Ormus besieged by the Persian. Good trade expected between Bantam and Surratt with spices etc. and from Surratt to Jasques in Persia; our hopes are great concerning this business. Our lead, quicksilver and vermilion yet unsold; the lead is worth 8 mamoodies, but the quicksilver and vermilion worth at present but 250 or 260 mamoodies per maund. Pictures, comb-cases, looking-glasses, spectacles, burning-glasses and such like are not for sale here but for gifts; therefore we wish no more to be sent. The stock now left here at the departure of your ships (which others write to be 1,700*l.* in Surratt and Agra) we intend presently after the departure of these ships to employ in indigo and other things according to order to be ready to relade a ship at their next coming. If you leave here a stock of 20,000 or 25,000*l.*, you may have two ships re-laden yearly from this place,

and that within forty days of their first coming, without longer stay. The 500*l.* worth of Lahore indigo bought at Agra, being 33 fardles containing by estimation 6½ maund per fardle, is now come down and shipped aboard the Hector. Withington sick at Agra. All the baftas are shipped from Surratt to the southwards. Fourteen hundred and twenty one churls of indigo shipped in the Hope etc. Two books of Paul Canning's sent home in the Hope, but his account of moneys spent in Agra etc. not yet sent by Tho. Keridge. The difference between Captain Best and Mr. Aldworthe.

24

Thomas Arthington [to the East India Company], from Saldania, 18th June, 1615. By the Hope.

Aboard the Dragon.

Their passage from England to Saldania from the 4th March to the 5th June. Williams Higons, Ric. Starkey (upon the packs); these two only dead in the Dragon; Higons the 24th May, 1615. The news which the Hope brought from Surratt hath furnished our General sufficiently. He commendeth much the General, Captain Keeling. The masters of your ships will not be brought to confer their observations together. Your act in your commission concerning dead men's goods is not well understood; which you may please to reform and to write the construction thereof, being the 10th article of your commission for seafaring causes. Mr. Barwick master of the Peppercorn is removed and placed master in the Lion. Mr. Curtis master of the Lion is put into the Peppercorn. A falling out between Captain Harris and his cape merchant about good [ ? ], made friends again by the council. Wm. Cradle for abuses displaced from being master in the Expedition and made master's mate of the Dragon, and Tho. Bonner placed master of the Expedition. The pursers excluded the council and the causes why. Ten of the condemned men set willingly ashore at Saldania. Commendations of their bread and ship-beer unto Saldania. His advice and directions concerning our ships' nearest course for the Cape out of England to the Cape Bone Spei.

## 188

### Thomas Keridge to Wm. Edwards.

Laus Deo. In Agemere, the 23rd of November, 1614.

WORSHIPFUL Sir, Having intelligence from Mr. Aldworthe of your purpose in coming hither to the court, I held it my duty to advise of such things as I held fitting in the behalf of the right worshipful Company, which in my general letter to Captain Downton and yourself I have written, whereunto I refer myself. And for that I have had some experience of this court, I have advised you should come well furnished with fitting trifles for continual presents for the king, which, though it may seem ridiculous, you shall find that longer than something is to be given former favour and respect will be restrained, the king so exceedingly delighted with toys, which I may well so term, for anything that is strange, though of small value, it contents him. So that you must use means to procure all things fitting, as rich gloves, wrought or embroidered caps and purses, looking-glasses, Venice drinking glasses, curious pictures in stone, in wood, in wax or painted, knives great and small exceedingly requested, striking clocks; if a jack to roast meat on, I think he would like it; or any toy of new invention, though but for sight only, will please him; if any coloured beaver hats or silk stockings for his women, they will be esteemed. Fit presents for some of the nobility must also be thought upon, choice sword blades of the country fashion much requested and, if extraordinary good and will endure bending, nothing is more esteemed; if you have store, as Sir Henry Middleton had, bring many, they will sell to great profit; knives great and small, cases of bottles filled with strong waters and such-like things, whereof I doubt not your ships are well provided, being we suffered the inconveniency of the want of them. I have advised concerning broadcloth; this the principal place for sale of it; and I think it requisite you should bring some small quantity of all sorts of other commodities, though they bear good price below, that this people may have the better knowledge what our country yieldeth;

and if you advise I will procure the king's letter for your safe conducting along.

Sir, your care must be in the choice of your company and servants, that they be men of civil conversation and government, the contrary a fault incident to our nation in foreign parts. At Amadabaz you are to fit yourself with provision for your journey, where all things are cheapest to be had, good horses only excepted, which are to be had here reasonable, and if you advise for any I will provide they shall meet you at Jalver (Jhalra Patan ?) which is near the midway from Amadabaz hither. Saddles and furniture are to be had at Amadabaz reasonable and choice [to] content.

And thus, though unknown, you see I am bold to advise in what I think needful, hoping you will take it in good part and excuse my present haste, with remembering my duty to yourself. I wish all prosperous success to your affairs and rest

Your loving friend to be commanded,

Tho. Keridge.

## 189[1]

Richard Cocks to the East India Company.

(Sent by the Sea Adventure to Siam, and so to Bantam, whence it was brought by the Dragon. Received, 19 May, 1617.)

Firando in Japan, the 25th November, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful,

May it please you to understand that the Clove being departed from hence towards England, the 5th of December, 1613, I went within three days after to Langasaque, accompanied with Mr. Wm. Adams and Mr. Edmund Sayer to the intent to have bought a junk to have made a voyage for Siam and have saved the monsoon, as Captain John Saris left

1 Some gaps in this letter have been filled up from O.C. 201, which is almost a duplicate of it.

order. But there was no junk to be sold, all being made ready to go, some one way and some another, according to their owners' directions; amongst which there were four or five that were bound for Cochinchina and offered us freight as other men paid; whereupon by general consent we agreed to make a voyage for that place, because, some 2 or 3 years before, John Joosen, a Dutchman, in going in a junk for Syam could not get that place, but was constrained to put into Cochinchina to Quinham (Quinhon), where he was well received of the king, and made a far better voyage than he should have done at Syam; which being considered, as I said before, we made a cargazon of 730*l.* sterling, wherein was eight broadcloths and two hundred pounds sterling in rials of eight, the rest in cloth cambaia and half our elephants' teeth; and Mr. Tempest Peacock and Walter Carwarden appointed to go with it, because they might come back again in time to go the next monsoon for Syam. And for their better entertainment in Cochinchina, they carried the King's Majesty of England's letter with them, which the General left here to serve for such a purpose, with a present for the king, if it was thought fit. And they arrived in safety at Quinham, delivered his Majesty's letter with the present and were kindly entertained, with large promises. But the Hollanders, seeing that we made a voyage for that place, would needs do the like and sent an adventure in another junk; yet I advised Mr. Peacock he should not make nor meddle with them in any matters of business, but be alone. Yet notwithstanding in the end he went in company with the Flemings to receive in certain sums of money which the king owed them for broadcloth and other commodities he had bought of them, but they were set upon in the way and slain, both English and Dutch with all their juribassos and followers. The general report is that the king of Cochinchina did this to be revenged on the Hollanders, who burnt a town and slew many of his people not many years past. The original grew by means of a great quantity of false dollars or rials of eight which the Hollanders carried in times past and bartered them away for silks and other commodities, but their false money being found out they laid hands on the Flemings and as it is said in their fury killed someone, in revenge whereof the Hollanders used great cruelty against

[ ] and children which is the occasion of their and our late loss, Mr. Peacock being slain because he was in company with the Hollanders. But Walter [Carwarden . . . aboard the] junk escaped and came away in her, but from that hour to this we can hear no news neither of the junk nor him. So it is thought they are cast away with other junks like [them], for of five that went from hence there is but two returned, one of them coming from thence 20 days after the junk that Walter Carwarden was in was departed and she arrived here four or five months past; so that now I am out of hope to hear any good news of him. There has never been such foul weather and so much shipwreck in these parts as hath been this year etc. We have sold some part of our broadcloth, most of them blacks at 12, 13, 14 and 15 taels the tattamy or matt (which is something more than two yards: the tael is 5 shillings); for the Hollanders have sold their broadcloth at such base rates to make despatch that they have marred our markets; but they have not much cloth now [to] sell. White broadcloth and yellow are much enquired after, as also clove colour and mouse or rat colour; hare colour, cinnamon colour, and violet colour are also good, but stammels not in such request as heretofore; but they will not look on a flame colour nor Venice red; and I think kerseys, both whites, and blacks and of such colours as I said before, would sell well, as I think both cloth and kerseys of mingled colours will do the like. It were not amiss to make trial of bayes, sayes, cottons, perpetuanoes and other stuffs, which may be afforded at a low rate, as also of fustians such as are made in England and if it please you to send a chest or two of cony skins, lamb and budge or to make some of them into gowns or kerimons, as they call them here, such as Captain John Saris our General carried a sample of from hence (I mean of such a fashion). The Emperor took the four culverins and one saker for one thousand four hundred taels and 10 barrels of powder at one hundred eighty and four taels, and 600 bars of lead poise 115 pecul and 10 catties at 6 condrins per catty (ten condrins making six pence) is six hundred and nine [ty taels]. We have also sold about half our pepper for 65 mass the pecul (the mass being sixpence), and most part of our allejas, Amad [avaz ?] cassidienils, pintadoes, pisgars and such striped

and spotted stuff at divers prices; but for red zelas, blue byrams and dutties, they will not away; the reason is the abundance of linen cloth made in these parts and far better cheap than in any part of Christendom. And for tin, it will not sell here for the price it cost in England; and iron is here both better and better cheap than in England. Neither as yet can I sell any of the rest of our elephants' teeth; but if it please God we get trade into China, as I hope we shall, then they will be [ ] where are three or four Chinese my friends who are labouring to get us trade in their country and do not doubt it will take effect. The place which they think fittest is an island and near to the city of Lanquin (Nanking), to which place we may go from hence, if the wind be good, in three or four days. Our demand is for three ships a year to come and go and to leave only factors sufficient to do the business. If we can but procure this, I doubt not but in short time we may get into the mainland itself, for, as the Chinese themselves tell me, their Emperor is come to the knowledge how the Emperor of Japan hath received us and what large privileges he hath granted us. But the Hollanders are ill spoken of on each part by means of their continual robbing and pilfering the junks of China, which at first they put upon Englishmen, but now it is known to the contrary. The Chinese do tell me that if it please the King's Majesty of England to write unto their Emperor and send a present, that it will be taken in good part, and safely conveyed unto him. If it please God this take effect, then I hope your Worships will let me have the credit in pursuing of it. I speak not this in respect I am assured it will take effect, yet my hope is great and, as the saying is: nothing seek, nothing find. If somebody did not seek after it, it could not be effected; for sure I am the Chinese will not seek after us to come unto them. I did think to have sent these elephants' teeth which are left to Syam, but I am persuaded to the contrary; and therefore will keep them and send so much money in place. At present we have bought a junk of some two hundred tons. She doth stand your Worships with repairing and setting out above 1,000*l.* sterling, besides the cargazon of goods which go in her. She is called the Sea Adventure, and now attendeth the first fair wind to set forwards towards Syam. Mr. Wm. Adams goeth captain

and master in her, and Mr. Richard Wickham and Mr. Edmund Sayer for merchants. I send one thousand [pounds sterling] besides the worth of the elephants' [teeth . . . ], above two hundred and fifty pounds sterling in rials of eight, with 4 chests cloth Cambaia, which [are not vendible ?] here viz.: zelas, byrams, candequisnill, chader lullawy and such like, with 5 bales dutties and ten corge, and some hundred pounds sterling in Japan armour, pikes, cattans, bows and arrows and other trifles to give away in presents to the king of Syam and others, as the custom is, and that is overplus will be sold for profit, and is better than to carry so much money. We have bought the house which our General left us seated in, for which as then we paid after forty pounds a year, in the fee simple and repairing or rather new-building doth stand your Worships already in above three hundred pounds sterling, it being builded with [walls on every ?] side a yard thick, and covered over with tiles to make it fire-free, we being daily in [danger ?] before to lose all by fire. The Hollanders have laid out above two thousand pounds sterling already about building them an house and yet still a-building etc. Also may it please your Worships to understand that I have with the consent of the rest entertained into your Worships' service a Dutchman called Gisbright Tuning for 80 taels or twenty pounds sterling per annum. He came into Japan when Mr. Adams came and speaketh the language of this country perfectly and hath entrance to speak with the Emperor, if need so require. The man is poor and had his house and all that ever he had burned but lately. The man is sufficient to do good business if occasion serve to employ him, and is willing and diligent. Mr. Wm. Adams hath paid me twenty pounds sterling your Worships lent his wife in England. He paid it presently after the Clove was gone. I find the man tractable and willing to do your worships the best service he may, and hath taken great pains about the repairing our junk called the Sea Adventure; otherwise she would not have been ready to have made the Syam voyage this year. He hath great desire to find out the Northern Passage for England from hence and thinketh it an easy matter to be done, in respect the Emperor of this place offereth his assistance; and your Worships shall find me as willing as any man it shall please you to employ into these

parts to second him etc. The Emperor [of] Japan hath banished all Jesuits, priests, friars, and nuns out of all his dominions, some being gone for the Phillippinas, the rest for Amacou (Macao) in China. It is thought wars will ensue in Japan betwixt the Emperor and Fidaia Same, son to Ticus Same the deceased Emperor. Mr. John Jourdain, the captain and cape merchant under your Worships at Bantam, hath advised me to my great grief of the mortality happened to Sir Henry Middleton and his company with the loss of the Trades [Increase . . . . ]. He also advised me that a month [before the ?] date of his letter, which was the 30th of May last, [departed the Darling ?] bound from Bantam for Patania and there to take [ ] and so to come for Firando. But since I received another letter from Mr. Wm. Ebrett [from] Pattania the 23rd of June last, wherein he adviseth me he can hear no news of her, [so] he doubteth she is cast away. If it had pleased God she had come hither before the [junk] had been bought (as she might well have done) it would have saved your Worships the best part of 1,000*l.* sterling in cash. And so, beseeching the Almighty [to] bless your Worships in all your proceedings, I rest

Your Worships' in duty at command,

Ric. Cocks.

We cannot per any means get trade as yet from Tushma into Corea, neither have they of Tushma any other privileges but to enter into one little town or fortress, and in pain of death not to go without the walls thereof to the landward, and yet the king of Tushma is no subject to the Emperor of Japan. We could vent nothing but pepper at Tushma, neither no great quantity of that and the weight is much bigger than that of Japan, but sold at a better rate. I am given to understand that up in the country of Corea they have great cities and betwixt that and the sea mighty bogs, so that no man can travel on horseback nor very hardly on foot. But for remedy against that they have invented great waggons or carts which go upon broad flat wheels under sail as ships do; so that, observing monsoons, they transport their goods to and fro in these sailing waggons. They have damasks, satins, taffetas and other silk stuffs made there as well as in

China. It is said that Ticus Same, otherwise called Quabicondono, (the deceased Emperor) did pretend to have conveyed a great army in these sailing waggons to have assaulted the Emperor of China on a sudden in his great city of Paquin (Pekin), where he is ordinarily resident; but he was prevented by a Corean nobleman, who poisoned himself to poison the Emperor and other great men of Japan, which is the occasion that the Japans have lost all that which some twenty-two years past they had gotten possession of in Corea etc. Ric. Cocks.

## 190

Richard Cocks to Adam Denton, English merchant in Patania. Firando in Japan, the 25th of November, 1614.

MR. DENTON, Your joint letter written in that of Harnando Ximenes in Bantam the first of June, came to my hand in Firando the 27th of July following, which is the occasion I wrote you these few lines in answer to Pattania, as you desired. I cannot as yet brag of any beneficial trade we have found in these parts, yet time may find it out for us as well as it hath done for others; and it may be into China itself; and the rather for that the Emperor of Japan hath banished all Jesuits, priests, friars and nuns out of Japan and pulled down their churches and monasteries; as it is said the Emperor of China means to do the like at Macou (Macao). It is the misdemeanour and covetousness of the Jesuits (as most report) that causeth this alteration. Also here is some rumour of wars like to ensue in Japan between Ogusho Same, the Emperor that now is, and Fidaia Same, a young man of 22 years, son to Ticus Same the deceased Emperor. And for sales of commodities, our broadcloth goeth away per little and little at 15, 14, 13, and 12 taies the tattamy or Japan measure (which is something more than two English yards), blacks in most request; but stammels not so much sought after as heretofore, and flame colour, Venice red and sea-water greens nothing at all esteemed. The Hollanders, to make money, have sold at such base prices that

they have spoiled our markets. And for cloth of Cambaya, that in most request is allejas of Amad [avaz?], pintadoes, pisgars, broad pintadoes, chader pintadoes, cassidienils, cajany harer, bacar Baroche, Tabshill macura, Tabshill grand and boralls, as also white baftas. These sorts of cloth will sell for some profit, but red zelas, blue byrams, candequisnill and chaders lullawys will not sell at any price, neither make they any great reckoning of dutties. I write you thus at large, because when you find fit opportunity you may advise Captain Jourdain and Mr. Ball thereof to Bantam, to the intent that, when any shipping cometh from thence to Firando, they may send some of those sorts that will vent here, if they lie by the [ ] there. Raw silk at present is not worth above 230 taels the pecul (the tael is 5s. sterling); and yet the Macou ship brought but 300 peculs silk this year, which is but a small matter in respect of that quantity they were wont to bring heretofore, but by means of this bruit of wars everyone looks on and keeps their money by them, it being a thing light to carry. Brazil or red wood is worth 4 taels the pecul, and deer skins, 30 taels 100 skins, and buffalo horns 20 taels the 100 horns; and for all other stuffs, as velvets, satins, grograms, damasks and taffetas, they are sold at divers prices according to goodness. Bantam pepper we sell for six taels and a half the pecul; but the Patania pepper is better, and as I understand the Dutch sell it at 10 taels or 100 mass the pecul, and cloves at 3 mass the catty, and nutmegs the like. But we have none of those commodities. Lead is now worth 6 taels the pecul, because of the bruit of these wars; otherwise it would be better cheap. And tin not worth so much here as in England, and iron the like. This letter cometh per our junk, called the Sea Adventure, we have bought and now bound for Syam. She is of burden some 200 tons and Mr. Wm. Adams goeth captain and master in her, and Mr. Richard Wickham and Mr. Edmund Sayer for merchants. I send you per Mr. Wickham a jar of rusk or white biscuit, which I pray you may be parted betwixt

you and Mr. Wm. Ebrett and received as a token of my good will; the jar is marked as in the margin, with a ticket on it wherein your name is written. I have written Mr. Ebrett answer of the receipt of his letter of the

23rd of June, dated in Patania. And so with my very hearty commendations to you both, with the rest of our good friends and acquaintances, I commit you all to the protection of the Almighty, resting

Your very loving friend,

Ric. Cocks.

I marvel what is become of the Darling. If she had come hither before the junk had been bought, it would have saved the Company the best part of 1,000*l.* sterling in cash. I am little beholden to Mr. Ball and the rest which came in the Eighth Voyage, for none writes me who is alive or who is dead, nor so much as of the mortality happened to Sir Henry Middleton and his company nor what became of the Peppercorn. I pray you, as conveniently you may, write me what you know hereof. I have written Mr. Ebrett at large of our loss in Cochinchina and death of Mr. Tempest Peacock and willed him to make it known unto you. R. C.

## 191

The Commission and Invoice of goods shipped in the Sea Adventure for Siam.

Firando in Japan, the 25th of November, 1614.

MR. WICKHAM, I know it is needless to give instructions to them which know how to do well of themselves, neither can I say more than formerly I have done at your going up to Edo. Only, as then, so now, again I wish (and heartily entreat you) not to give any occasion of discontent to Mr. Adams, but rather bear with him both for your own good, and the good of the worshipful Company; for fair words are as soon spoken as foul, and cause a man to pass through the world as well amongst foes as friends.

Neither is it needful to speak unto you of the feminine gender, although the liberty of these parts of the world is over much in that kind and were I to give admonition to my own brother I would say much more, and doubt not but you my friend will accept hereof in good part etc.

I am not of opinion, neither will give you counsel, to land any goods on the coast of Camboja, or Cochinchina, if in case you should not get to your port of discharge in Syam (which I make no doubt but you will). If not, stand upon your guard and barter with such as come aboard if you find it beneficial for the worshipful Company, otherwise return the goods back in the junk, for our late loss in Cochinchina is not yet out of my memory, although there was nothing done therein but by a general consent as you yourself can witness. But, God sending you to your port of discharge in Syam, then I pray you use all expedition you may to procure the lading of our junk with brazil (or red wood), deer skins, raw silk, pieces or China stuffs, or any other matters you shall understand by good proof may be for most profit for our worshipful employers, in doing whereof you are best to take the counsel and assistance of Mr. Lucas Antheunis and Mr. John Gourney, unto whom I have written to that effect. I think brazil wood will yield the Company most profit and with it we may compass the lading of the [junk] with our own cargazon of moneys and commodities, with an overplus to employ in deer skins or any other finer commodities. For I would willingly the whole lading should come for the worshipful Company Adventurers in the Eighth Voyage if our stock be sufficient to compass it; if not then had I rather the worshipful Company's goods of any other voyage should come in her than that of strangers, in paying ordinary freight according to custom, for that the junk with charges of setting her out hath cost our employers much money etc.

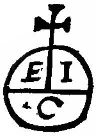
And if you buy deer-skins, a care must be had in choosing of them large and without holes; they are worth at present (as I am informed) 30 taels, one with another, the hundred skins I mean, great and small together. And red wood 4 taels the pecul, and raw silk the pecul 230 taels. For other China stuffs you know we sold according to goodness. There is also a kind of fish-skins to make scabbards and handles for cattans, which is a very good commodity if they be well chosen, or else they are worth little or nothing. Also buffaloes' horns are sold here for 20 taels the 100 horns; but I know not whether any be to be had at Syam, for these came from Phillipines.

And for a present to be given to the king of Syam or any others, take the counsel of Mr. Lucas Antheunis or such others as have lain longest in the country, both for the quality and quantity. It is said that these armours, guns, pikes, cattans and bows and arrows are most esteemed of, and to that intent were bought; but what resteth or is overplus will be sold for profit and is better than to carry so much money. Take Mr. Adams' counsel herein; it will give him content and do you no hurt.

And if you find it fit (and for our employers' benefit) to leave a man in those parts, then with the counsel of Mr. Lucas Antheunis (or others which are experienced in those affairs) you may leave Edmund Sayer; but do it not except upon good occasion, for you know we are but few and that our want is much here, etc.

And make Edmund Sayer acquainted with such business as you do, which in some sort will be a discharge for yourself, howsoever matters may fall out, and be a credit and encouragement to the young man, and bring him to know how to do such business, for every man must have a time to learn etc.

And if you find any of the worshipful Company's servants willing to come hither, of what voyage soever they be, bring them along with you and let their goods have passage upon reasonable composition, and they shall find me here ready to assist them how I may. And if you find Mr. John Gourney at Syam then deliver him the letter I sent him, with the worshipful Company's packet letters; but if he be not there then open his letter and use the best means you can to send both his letter and the Company's packet to Captain Jourdain for Bantam by the first sure conveyance, with directions to see the packet sent for England with all speed possible, for that it importeth. And the other two letters to Mr. Adam Denton and Mr. Wm. Ebrett I pray you send to them to Patania per first sure conveyance etc. And for the great leather bag marked as in the margin, wherein is seven hundred forty and eight taels Japan plate, it is for so much received of John Joosen per advice from Mr. Lucas Antheunis for account of the right worshipful Company Adventurers in the Seventh Voyage, which bag of money you are to deliver to Mr. Lucas Antheunis for the use of the right worshipful aforesaid, etc.



And the time of the monsoon for the return of this junk the Sea Adventure towards Firando in Japan being come, I desire you to despatch her away and not to be an occasion of her stay upon what surmise soever, as you will answer to the contrary; for it is better to have her to come back without part of her lading than unadvisedly to adventure the rest. But I hope your forwardness in the business will be such that I need not to stand upon this point; and the rather that you carry most part of your cargazon in ready money etc.

And if I have forgotten anything that (upon good ground) you may find fitting for our worshipful employers' benefit, then I refer it to your own discretion, desiring you to enquire and look out, wheresoever you shall come, what trade may be had into any other places whereinto yet we have had no entry, and how we may have entrance into them, with the benefit that may arise to the right worshipful Company thereby; in doing whereof it cannot choose but redound to your great credit and reputation. And if you find any fit conveyance to write me before your return then I pray you let no such opportunity overpass, as you shall find the like from me. And so I beseech the Lord God to send you a prosperous voyage and safely to return. Amen.

Your very loving friend,

Ric. Cocks.

The cargazon of merchandise and moneys are as follows, viz.:—

| | Taels. | Mass. | Cond. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cloth cambaia, 36 corge 03 pieces, [*details omitted*] cost - - - | 0,313 | 0 | 3 |
| Armour and weapons, quita solls (or sombreros), fans, boxes, dried tunnyfish, gunpowder, materials for casting shot &c. [*details omitted*] - - - - - - | 0,387 | 3 | 0½ |
| Money in bags - - - - | 5,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Ready money - - - - | 129 | 4 | 5 |
| Sum total of the whole cargazon, goods and money, is - | 5,829 | 7 | 8½ |

Besides the leather bag of seven hundred forty and eight taels Japan plate in bars sent to Mr. Lucas Antheunis for account of the right worshipful Company Adventurers in the Seventh Voyage.

I am given to understand that there is some tonnage in hold due to the officers of the junk. What it is let them have it, and rather more than less, for I hope we shall make more voyages, and therefore good to please these sort of people, etc. And when you come to sea if any lurkers go along, thinking to make benefit of empty cabins, seek them out and make them to pay or sleep on the hatches; and if any cabins be empty at return fill them with light merchandise for the worshipful Company our employers; let not sharkers go beyond you in this case. And so the Lord prosper you in your proceedings and send you a safe return. Amen.

Your very loving friend at command,

Ric. Cocks.

## 192

A consultation of merchants whose names are hereunder written, held the 28th November, 1614, in Suratt, concerning a discovery of the coasts and parts of Peartia (Persia) for trade of merchandising, viz.

ONE Richard Steel, an Englishman, who came lately through Turkey and Peartia and now having been here these five months past hath from time to time given such reasons unto Mr. Tho. Aldworthe and Wm. Biddulph of great hope for trade and commerce in Pearsia, and especially the convenience of place for shipping to arrive and discharge at, whereof General Downton will make particular relation, and the concordancy of divers reports from others with this of Richard Steel gave cause of this consultation, whereof when we had with our best judgments debated and considered, it was generally thought fit and concluded that the said Steel,

accompanied with John Crouther, should proceed in the said discovery under such a competent charge as by our estimation may amount unto 150*l.*; the manner of payment thereof, for the avoiding of the danger of robbery or other accidents, was not now concluded but referred to further consideration.

General Nich. Downton.
Will. Edwards.
Tho. Aldworthe.
Tho. Elkington.
Edw. Dodsworth.
Tho. Mitford.

## 193

Captain Nicholas Downton to Sir Robert Sherley.

HONOURABLE Sir,

When in the Peppercorn I parted from you at Saldania, my poor means for so long a passage considered, I little thought from this place ever to have written to your Honour into Persia, yet God of His mercy (notwithstanding the great mortality amongst my people) continued my life not only home, but also though in weak estate carried by the desire of my mind this far outwards towards Java, Moluccoes, Japan and China, if I find fit encouragement. And here meeting divers of my countrymen, as Mr. Thomas Aldworthe of Bristowe and Richard Steel, by whom I was informed of your landing, and evil usage by the Portugals and their favourers at Sinda, with the loss of divers of your followers, by name not knowing whom, and of your long abode in the Mogore's court, Sir, by a true heart I swear I shall always rejoice in hearing of your happy fortunes and also have a friendly feeling sadness if I should hear the contrary. It gladdeth me to hear that my Lady Sherley hath so well overcome her sea travel, and departed Agra in health. William Hawkins died homewards; so did most of the people in that ship. He was buried in Ireland, and his wife

is married to Gabriel Towerson. Mr. Towerson did visit your son, and informed me of his health. Myself put into Ireland, for want of better winds and strength of people to work my ship, and there stayed till the depth of winter before I had means to bring her home; where being arrived, by reason of extremity of cold and other infirmities of body, I went little out of my chamber till I was carried to these ships made ready for this journey, wherein though weak I desired to be transported into a warmer climate. Sir, besides the ancient desire long dwelling in me, for to understand or find out fit place for ships safely to ride and do business within the king of Persia his dominions, the little conference I had with your Honour at Saldania of the hopes withinland for sales of cloth, and other our country commodities or to barter and exchange them for the commodities of those countries, together with your report of the magnanimity and noble virtues of that king, much increase my desire that our countrymen may have intercourse into Persia. Diligent have I since been by all means possible to inform myself of some place fit to arrive on the coast, wherein Jasques is the most hope we have; yet that is no harbour nor safeguard for ships at all times, but may find time in fair weather, if we have the country to friend, both to land and receive goods, but it is a world of inconveniences when men can have no hope of quiet being by sea. Also I hear that in the town are divers Portugals, which are always enemies to all our proceedings and by reproachful slanders use ever to incense all nations against us; besides, according to their force, they will show their malice, but I will leave that to the trial of time. And though I remain destitute of a main and principal ground fit to lay a foundation upon (which is safe harbour for our ships) my estate or credit in this business stands in hazard, since my commendations or scandal I expect to follow according to the success. And as the charge will be great and dangerous if it miss, so wise men desire to be strengthened with the best assurance by likelihood that they may, before they will adventure their goods, yet I have now resolved, leaving the success to the pleasure of God. I purpose to put the Indian Company to that expense in sending this bearer Richard Steel to you into Persia, desiring your help in this business, which may as I think increase your honour with the

king for bringing trade by sea into his country, and bind your countrymen more to honour and respect you, to which by all good offices I do assure myself your heart is inclined. If these my endeavours effect nothing, I shall be for ever disgraced for undertaking a business beyond my commission. If it prove well, the Indian Company will not fail to be thankful to you, and I, that have no ability to do good or hurt, shall be bound to pray for you for lending your best assistance to save my credit, for I forget no syllable of what concerning this business I formerly have received from you. The thing principally to entreat you for is to move the king, and know his Majesty's pleasure, whether he will grant and give his firm and chop for the subjects of the King of England to have free intercourse and peaceable commerce throughout all his dominions, which if his Highness will grant, then that it may please him that Jasques may be prepared by his directions for the courteous entertainment of the English, when it shall please God to send any of our ships thither, as also for their quiet transportation from thence to the court and other places as occasion shall import; and also that it may please you to give Richard Steel, who is now the Indian Company's servant, all furtherance for his information concerning merchandising business, as also your help for his quiet passage out of Persia homewards, to give account to the Indian Company of his good endeavours herein, and the like to whomsoever shall come in his company, who is to return to Surat, there to make our factory understand the same, the better to govern themselves according as occasion offereth itself. So with all true affection and friendly respect, I remember my service to your Honour, ever resting

Your loving friend,

Nich. Downton.

## 194

John Sandcrofte to the East India Company.

Laus Deo. In Zurat, the 29th November, 1614.

RIGHT worshipful Sir and Sirs,

May it please you, the 19th April we crossed the line in 4 degrees 43 minutes in circa variation. The 15th June we arrived at Saldania thanks be to God in safety, viz. the Gift, Hector, Hope and Solomon. May it please you, Captain Best arrived at Saldania the 20th February last and stayed there 14 days; Captain Newport the 21st March, departed the 31st ditto; Mr. Pet arrived there 21st of May, departed the 7th of June. The 30th of June we set sail from Saldania; the 6th of August we arrived at St. Augustine in St. Lawrence with the 4 ships, thanks be given to God, having had many contrary winds since we came from the Cape of Bona Esperanza. At St. Augustine we bought some 20 head of cattle, most of them excellent good and fat and cost 5, 6, and 7 shillings per head, and for a silver chain worth 8 or 9 shillings two beasts of the best sort. The people did much desire chains such as came from the masters' whistles, being all silver; those which were gilt they would not take at any rate. If we had had more chains they would have sold us more cattle. The second of September we crossed the line. The 9th ditto we arrived in the bay of Delisha in the island of Socatra. The 12th ditto the cape merchants bought of the king all his aloes which were merchantable, which was 27 kintals in circa at thirty dollars per kintal, whereof 14 kintales were dry, the rest more green; but all excellent goods. The 14th ditto we set sail from thence. The 23rd ditto the monsoon left us. The second of October we fell with Dabul, being in 17 degrees 35 minutes in circa. The 15th ditto we arrived in the road of Swallie in good safety, thanks be to God, having lost in the four ships twelve men in circa, but not any one merchant or other man of note; and the rest of the people in better health than they were when we came out of England, which I pray God

long to continue. May it please your Worships, about a year since, the Portingals took in this road a great ship of a 11 or 1,200 tons called the Remewe richly laden, and divers great men were interested therein, and the Great Mogul's mother was a great adventurer, which caused the Great Mogul to drive the Portingals out of this place and hath made peace with the king of Decane who hath joined their forces together and hath besieged most of the forts belonging to the Portingals between this and Goa. The Moors have vowed to drive them out of this country, which they might easily do with the help of these four ships. The Viceroy of this place did much import our General to go to Daman with the ships, which is some 13 leagues off, to keep the road that the frigates might not bring in no victuals to the besieged, but in regard our General could not do it, the Viceroy would have forced him to go, whereupon he hath much detracted time, but now all is in good forwardness, and I think Mr. Edwards will be ready to go for Agra within two days at the farthest, and is promised by the Viceroy to do him all the kindness he can; and he sent for Mr. Edwards two days since and gave him a present worth 300 dollars in circa. The 23rd of this month Mr. Emsworth and Mr. Wood departed this life. The rest of the merchants are in good health, thanks be to God. I cannot advise your Worships of the prices of commodities in this place, in regard there hath not anything been bought or sold since our coming, only a few swords at 7 and 8 dollars per piece. Here is great store of goods in the country, and we are to go to Amadavar, Cambaia and Brothera to buy goods for the lading of one of the ships, but which of the ships shall go home it is not known. Mr. Oxwicke and Mr. Young went to Baroach the 23rd ditto to buy cotton yarn and other goods. Here is one Mr. Steel, who is employed into Persia to discover trade, and Mr. Crouther is to go with him. Mr. Steel do pretend he is able to carry ships to a port in Persia where silk may be bought at 7s. per pound. We do hear of the death of Sir Henry Middleton and of the most part of his men, which is much lamented. At our coming to this place we found Mr. Aldworthe and Mr. Biddulph, who have been very well used. Mr. Canning died long before our coming. And thus with remembrance of my

humble duty and prayer to the Almighty for the long continuance of your Worships' good healths and happy success in all your affairs,

Your Worships' servant in all duty to be commanded,

John Sandcrofte.

Laus Deo. In Amadavar, the 19th December, 1614.

RIGHT worshipful Sir and Sirs,

May it please you, the 13th of this month we arrived here in safety, thanks be to God, having brought up with us 12 chests money to buy goods for the lading of one of the ships for England, and to send for Agra 88 broad cloths, 192 sword blades, a chest of looking-glasses, a trunk of comb-cases, divers pictures, and burning-glasses, besides the present; but the particulars cannot advise, in that have them not. Mr. Edwards, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Mitford, Mr. Browne, Mr. Young, Mr. Ufflett, Mr. Fettiplace, Mr. Smith, Mr. Prowde is to go for Agra; Mr. Aldworthe, Mr. Dodsworth, Mr. Preston, Mr. Battie and Mr. Elmore is to stay here to provide goods; Mr. Hamden, Mr. Humphrey Elkington, Richard Pitt and myself are appointed to go to-morrow to Cambaya, to buy what goods we can at reasonable prices that serves for England. May it please you here is great store of goods in the country and at reasonable rates. It is reported here is Serkesse (Sarkhej) indigo enough to lade three or four ships. The merchants hold it at 10, 11, and 12 rupees the maund (the maund contains 32 or 33 lbs. English in circa; 2 rupees 5 pice make a rial of 8, being new; the old rials is worth 2 rupees and 10 pice, the rial being 164 pice in circa). This day we bought 50 maund of rich indigo as good as ever I saw in Aleppo, for 15 rupees the maund. We sold this day 6 broadcloths at $8\frac{1}{4}$ rupees the covad (being 34 inches) and 13 sword blades at 14 rupees per blade. The Portingals here burnt divers small towns, which hath brought these people to be their utter enemies. There stayed nobody at Brothera, in that the gumlac did not prove this year and that

there was none to be had. As occasion shall be offered I will not fail, God willing, to write your Worships by every conveyance. This is a very good country, a very good air and a quiet sort of people. I should have been glad to have spent my time in these parts, if it had not pleased your Worships otherwise to dispose of me, to which am very well content. And thus, with remembrance of my humble duty, commit your Worships to the gracious protection of the Almighty.

Your Worships' servant in all duty to be commanded,

John Sandcrofte.

## 195

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham, aboard the Sea Adventure, at or near Firando.

Firando, in Japan, the 2nd of December, 1614.

MR. WICKHAM, Yours dated yesterday, or rather at 10 o'clock yesternight, came this morning to my hands with the 13½ mass, which I gave to Mr. Nealson. If Captain Adams will not carry John Phebe with him, let him use his own discretion etc. Even now per Yasimon Dono I have received your other letter and am much grieved at the news of another leak. Captain Adams wrote me nothing thereof, and Yasimon Dono the bringer hereof saith it is a matter of nothing and will easily be stopped within ship, and for that purpose is come to fetch two or three barks to unlade stones into. I know Captain Adams will not adventure his life in desperate sort if he saw any just occasion. If the wind be out of the way, I would be glad of your company. I have not received any money for Ed. Sayer. They which owe it are none of the *hastings* in paying. I had rather it were in his purse than mine, etc. (I mean in Ed. Sayer's). You gave me a great lock to put

on a chest or door, but I know not where it is, neither where the key of the lock of your chamber door is. If Toshtro have that key let him return it per this bringer; and write me a word where the great lock and key is. Mr. Nealson saith you gave it him but that he received it not. Commend me to Ed. Sayer, Signor Damian and Signor John. And so I end, with hearty commendations to yourself, resting

Your loving friend at command,

Ric. Cocks.

## 196

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham, aboard the Sea Adventure, at Cochi, in Firando.

MR. WICKHAM, John Japan promised me to leave me the writings of the boy Tushma, how he bought him, and render up his right to me. Let him send me those writings if he have them, or send me word where I shall find them. I send John Phebe of purpose to bring this letter to you, understanding the junk is ready to put to sea. Vale.

Ric. Cocks.

Firando, 3rd December, 1614.

## 197

*A document in Japanese, being a list of parcels, with their weights: in all, seven packages, wrapped up in leather, matting, etc. Sakuyemon gives his sealed receipt for them on the 22nd August* [1613]. *Probably he had undertaken to carry them to some other part of Japan.*[1]

[1] Communicated by Dr. Riess, of Tokio University.

## 197A

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham, aboard the Sea Adventure, at Cochi in Firando.

Firando, in Japan, the 3rd of December, 1614.

MR. WICKHAM, Your letter with the paper in Japan characters I have received, and am heartily glad the leaks prove otherwise than was expected. Also I have spoken to Mr. Nealson and received your scissors of him, and send them along to you per the bearer hereof, John Phebe. And for John Ocanano the Spaniard, I know not what other course you should take with him but set him ashore at Syam, for as I understand him that was his desire. Only if any English ship be there to carry him to Bantam, I know you will favour him in what you may; or else send him to Patania, if shipping be there to carry him. I for my part have not been forgetful to give him something out of my poverty. If you or others do the like, no doubt God will reward you, etc. I verily think now that you will have a fair wind, and therefore the Lord prosper you in your affairs and send you a good voyage and safely to return. Amen.

Your loving friend at command,

Ric. Cocks.

*On back:*

I pray you send me your packing bill with the number of chests and fardles, and what is in them, to put in the waste book.

## 198

Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke, at Baroche.

In Surrat, this 8th December, 1614.

LOVING Friend, Your health desired etc. By letters received from Mr. Edwards and the rest I have understood of their safe arrival and departure from Baroch. They advise me for the payment of 3,000*l.* or thereabout, if you charge me therewithal; it shall be accomplished whensoever you do the same according to their order. Our General for use of the ships is to be fitted with some strong dutties, which here are not to be had; therefore he would have you to provide and send him so soon as you can 20 corge of the strongest you can there procure, being for the mending and making of sails; and hereafter as he shall have cause of more he will advise you. Our elephants' teeth we have sold at 70 mamoodies the maund, but not yet all delivered or money received, but hope for all. And this is all the sales of import that hitherto we have made. News we have not much to advise you; only on Sunday last passed by, within musket shot of the ships, 60 sail of frigates of the Portingals, which, as far as those aboard could perceive, went towards the northward.

Thus for present not having other, I rest and leave you to God.

Your loving friend,

Thomas Elkington.

## 199

Thomas Aldworthe to John Oxwicke in Barocha.

Brodera, this 9th of December, 1614.

MR. OXWICKE, We hear there is a difference between Narangee and the other broker, so must you with your discretion temper it that the general business be not hindered; for though we ought to respect Narangee as an honest man and our broker, yet if any other broker can fit us with better bargains than he, you are in such a case to take your

advantage as heretofore told you; when not, then fitter to use one than two. Only have a care the business be not delayed, and for your better assistance Mr. Farewell is sent down, for that we have no cause to leave any Englishmen here as we thought to have done. So hoping on your careful endeavours, I commend you to God.

Your loving friend,
Tho. Aldworthe.

Herewith are sent you
3 musters 2½, 3, 5, of white baftas
with their prices. They are half an
inch narrower and one covad shorter
than those of Barocha.

## 200

Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke in Baroche.

Laus Deo. In Surrat, the 10th December, 1614.

LOVING Friend, Hearty commendations with desire of your health etc. Two days past I wrote you a few lines, requesting you to provide for our General 20 corge of strong dutties such as may be fit for making and mending of sails and that it be done with as much speed as you can. Now you shall understand that yours of the 7th present I have received by the Nabob's peon and according to your writing have sent you by him 2½ covads stammel and 2½ covads Venice red, not having any cloth of the colours you sent for muster, and 10 sword blades crooked, in price of which you may use your discretion and go the nearer hand with him in regard of the kindness he hath showed to Mr. Edwards. We have not here sold any under 40 mamoodies the piece and so with you I think they may be very well worth. Your own are not yet out of the custom house; else would have sent them. I perceive you have hitherto done little in the providing of those commodities that are there to

be had. You being there present shall see what is most requisite, yet withal it were good to consider of the small time we have remaining to do much business in. You write of a note that Mr. Edwards should send for the 5 covados cloth, but I never received any such; notwithstanding upon your own letter have sent them. Thus for present not having other, I commit you to God's holy protection, resting

Your loving friend,
Thomas Elkington.

To Mr. Bayly Ball I pray commend me and request him to hold me excused that I write him not. I am not forgetful of his things with the Nabob, yet nothing done therein.

## 201

See under No. 189.

## 202

Richard Cocks to the Company of Merchant Adventurers of England resident in Middleburgh.

[Firando, 10th December, 1614.]

RIGHT worshipful Sir and Sirs,

May it please you to understand that I, being [ ] unworthy brother of that your right [worshipful Company] of Merchant Adventurers of England thought [it] my duty, being in these remote parts of the world, [to write] unto your Worships of my health and welfare, not being [able by] means of other employments to make my personal appearance as otherwise I would do,

if place and opportunity would give me leave, which I beseech your Worships to take notice of [and not] let me fall into any broke of the house, for may it [please your Worships] to understand that for the space of 15 or 16 [years I] have been very little or no time at all in England, my employments being still in foreign parts; and it is now almost [ ] years past since my last departure out of England in the Clove of London, under the command of Captain John Saris our [General], where we passed a most long and tedious voyage of almost three years, doubling the Cape Bona Speranza and coming along the southern parts of Ethiopia, entering in [the Red Sea ?] and visiting other islands and places along [ ] Cambaia and India, till we arrived at Bantam, and from thence went and visited [ ] islands of Molucos, and so took [our course for the ?] mighty empire of Japan, arriving [ ] the 12th day of June 1613 [ ]. Large privileges of the Emperor [ ] all parts of his dominions, with promise [ ] further discovery to the northwards [ ]. The Dutch arrived here some three years before [and obtained ?] the like privileges, they being assisted [therein by William ?] Adams, an Englishman who hath remained [ ] in these parts and now is entertained into the [service of the] right worshipful Company of English Merchants trading [into the] Indies, etc. Also may it please your Worships to understand that of late the Emperor of Japan hath banished all [Jesuits], priests, friars and nuns out of his whole dominions of Japan, shipping them away some for Amacan (Macao) in China (where it is said they will have but cold entertainment) and the rest for the Manillias or Phillippinas, and hath pulled down and [ ] all their monasteries and churches. They lay the fault of this [ ] or alteration in the arrival of our nation in these parts, though it is well known their own merits and bad behaviour [are the] chief occasion thereof. Once gone they are, and many here nothing sorrow thereat etc. At present here is [rumours of ?] wars in Japan betwixt Ogusho Same, the Emperor [ ] and Fidaia Same, the son of Ticus Same [the deceased Emperor ?], Fidaia Same the young prince being strongly [ ] or fortress of Osekey with 80,000 or 100,000 [ ] come

of it in the end God He knoweth [ ] other is in person [ ] an army of 300,000 men. I know not what else [ ] advise your Worships of, and leave you with all your [affairs to the] holy protection of the Almighty etc. From the [English ?] house at Firando in Japan, the 10th of December, 1614.

Your Worships' most humble servant at command,

Ric. Cocks.

Inclosed I send your Worships a Japan almanac whereby you may see their order of printing, letters and characters, and how they divide the year into twelve months.

## 203

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham, aboard the Sea Adventure, at Cochi in Firando.

Firando, in Japan, the 10th December, 1614.

MR. WICKHAM, I perceive per the words of Captain Adams that he is sorry he was mistaken in advising or writing against you as he did the other day. He tells me you and he are very good friends and drank together this morning. I am heartily glad it is so and hope it will continue, or that you for your part will give no occasion to the contrary. I think this cold weather will bring in a northerly wind, which God grant. I pray you commend me to Signor Ed. Sayer, Signor John de Ocanano and the rest of our friends, and so rest always,

Your loving friend at command,

Ric. Cocks.

I understand Mr. Eaton
is well received and spoke
to Fidaia Same before he went
to Sackay, who used him kindly.

## 204

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham, aboard the Sea Adventure, at Cochi in Firando.

Firando in Japan, the 10th December, 1614.

MR WICKHAM, I thought you and Ed. Sayer would have come to dinner, as I expected Captain Adams would have done the like; but your host came and told me that foul weather stayed you. I send John Phebe with a little fresh fish for you and Captain Adams, and did think to have come myself, but that I am now writing to my countryman Eaton, and think the way is foul if I should have come to you per land. Commend me to Ed. Sayer, Signors John and Damian. And so I rest

Your loving friend at command,

Ric. Cocks.

## 205

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham, aboard the Sea Adventure, at Cochi in Firando.

Firando in Japan, the 12th December, 1614.

MR. WICKHAM, Captain Adams writes me he was your guest at supper ashore. I wish many such meetings may be, as well aboard, which would give me much content, and so have I writ him. I send 30 loaves fresh bread by John Japan, 15 for you and Ed. Sayer and 15 for Captain Adams; also two great sacks rice by John Japan for you; and I sent 22 great sacks rice before to Captain Adams, for that he said the long stay of the junk caused the company to desire it, of which you may take notice. I hope the wind will be good in the morning, at which time the Holland ship meaneth

to come out, and God willing I will come and see you in her, if you be not gone out before. Commend me to all good friends in general, and the Lord send you a prosperous voyage and safe return. Amen.

Your very loving friend at command,

Ric. Cocks.

## 206

A remembrance to be done per my good friend Wm. Biddulph, viz.:

IMPRIMIS, to call for these things out of the Custom house:

One damask piece 5 foot long, which is in a black case pinned with fourpenny nails.

More, 1 dozen of white hafted knives of 12*s.* per dozen.

More, 2 pair of knives of 4*s.* 6*d.* p[er] p[air].

More, 1 knife of 2*s.* 6*d.*

Entered in the name of Tho. King these abovesaid.

More, 2 damask guns long.

More, 6 sword blades with scabbards to them, bound up in a white woollen cloth.

More, 5 pair fine hafted knives.

More, 4 sword blades wrapped in two linen pieces of cloth next the hilt bound with thread.

Per these marks you may know all those things that remain in the Custom house, and do with them hereafter as I shall write you more at large from Borocha.

More, 1 suit of apparel not yet finished.

Your friend to use,

John Oxwicke.

Wm. Biddulph to John Oxwicke in Barocha.

Laus Deo. In [Surat] the 12th of December, 1614.

GOOD Mr. Oxwicke, Yours of the 7th I have received, perceiving thereby you were informed by Mr. Aldworthe and Mr. Dodsworth that your things were out of the Custom-house, which is altogether unknown to me, having demanded them of the Customer many times, but as yet they would not be at leisure to deliver them. Howsoever I will not rest until I have got them out of their hands, but, for the sending of them to you, without can find good company will let them rest here, for the way is very dangerous. For the tailors, have moved them oft to come to you; but they answer they are not used to travel so far afoot, and indeed the most and best are at present aboard the General. Your suit of apparel is finished, and so I will do with that and the rest of your things when they come into my hands according as you shall give order in your next, the way being very dangerous without good company. Thus not remembering further at present, but pray you excuse me in not writing oftener unto you, but, God willing, as occasion is offered I shall be bold to trouble you. Praying for your health and to bless and prosper all you take in hand, with my hearty love to yourself, I commit you to the protection of the Almighty and rest

Your loving friend to command,

Wm. Biddulph.

## 207

Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke in Baroch.

Laus Deo. In Surrat, the 14th December, 1614.

LOVING friend Mr. Oxwicke, Hearty commendations, with desire of your health etc. My last unto you was by the Nabob's peon, by whom according to your order I sent you ten crooked sword blades, 2½ covads stammel and 2½ covads Venice red, not having any of that colour you sent the muster of; the same I hope to come unto your

hands in safety. Two days past I sent you a letter from our General by Mr. Biddulph's conveyance, wherein I doubt not but he hath writ his mind touching your proceedings there, our hopes now being that you are in some good forwardness with that business, whereof we do long to hear; but if you should find them still to hold up their commodities at extraordinary rates, as our General's opinion is, so I think it were very fitting you made some certain semblance of coming away, whereby the sooner to bring them to reason. For such moneys as Mr. Edwards gave order to furnish you withal, whensoever you charge me withal, your bills shall be paid at sight. Yesterday we received letters from Mr. Thomas Keridge from Agemer and therewith a letter from the Mogul to Mocrob Chan, but not to that effect we expected, which was for our better usage, which would not be granted for that Mocrob Chan had not written of our arrival, this letter being for the sending up of the present without seeing of it. So that we stand in some doubt, were it not that we fear it is too publicly known that a letter is come unto us, whether to deliver it or no, for that we think it will rather increase his spleen unto us, for that he will suppose it was of our procuring, and good none at all it can do, in regard what hath passed concerning the present and that it is gone, as our General shall advise, to whom Mr. Keridge his letters are directed. I will proceed. For sales we find them very slow; no great inquiry made after anything. Our lead, quicksilver and vermilion we will now hasten hither and then shall see what the time will bring forth. God grant we may find it to content. Thus, with my hearty commendations to Mr. Bayly Ball with Esay Butt, I commit you to God's holy protection and rest

Your loving friend,
Thomas Elkington.

## 208

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham, aboard the Sea Adventure, at Cochi in Firando.

Firando in Japan, the 15th of December, 1614.

MR. WICKHAM, I walked yesterday in the afternoon to your lodging at Cochi, according as I informed you in my letter per John Phebe I would do, but found you were removed to the place where the junk is. So I returned back, but sent Simon our juribasso to you with a dozen of bread to be parted betwixt you and Captain Adams. I make John Phebe did deliver you the two fishes and letter I wrote you yesterday. He is now grown stately and will not serve in the English house for comprador; so he and I are parted. God speed him well etc. If the wind be out of the way, I would be glad of your company with Signor Ed. Sayer and Signor John Ocanano. Signor Damian is here looking out for a caffro which is run from his master; he cannot choose but meet with him, for he was in this house yesterday and is in town. I know not what else to write, but end with hearty commendations to yourself and the rest, resting

Your loving friend at command,

Ric. Cocks.

## 209

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham, aboard the Sea Adventure, at Cochi in Firando.

Firando, in Japan, the 15th December, 1614.

MR. WICKHAM, Your letter dated this day I have received with your barrel morofaco, for which I give you thanks. I am sorry it was not my fortune to have met you yesterday at Cochi. I do not marvel that that fool, John Japan, playeth the ass, for I always esteemed him a simple fellow. He is not here, for I have sent out to look for

him; and as I am given to understand he is gone in a bark for sea. So I think he is gone for Langasaque. If any man have played the fool it is I in trusting him too much. The Spaniards have laid hands on the caffro and so may you tell Signor Damian, if he be not come away before this come to your hands. George our caffro saw him when he was taken. I have done your commendations to Mr. Nealson. I make no doubt but Damian delivered you the letter I sent you this day. That knave Simon the caffro is not he I took him for. When he was sick I bade my boy lend him a warm kerimon to walk up and down in till he was well, but he gave it to a whore in this street, on whose back my boy espying it took possession. I also gave him a Surat coat of allejas Amad [avad] which I saw upon the back of a Japan at our door this day. In fine he is a knave and better lost than found. I have bought a parcel of live freshwater fish, which I mean to send to you and Captain Adams per first conveyance; unto whom I pray commend me if he be not come for Firando, as I think he is. And so with hearty commendations in general I leave you to the holy protection of the Almighty.

Your loving friend at command,

Ric. Cocks.

## 210

Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke and Christopher Farewell.

Laus Deo. In Surrat, the 16th December, 1614.

LOVING friends, Hearty commendations, with desire of your healths and continuance thereof etc. My last to you, Mr. Oxwicke, was of the 14th present wherein I writ as cause served, to which do refer me; since which I have received two of yours, one of the 13th from Gagara (Gajera, near Jambusar) and one of the 15th from Baroch, with one from you, Mr. Farewell, of the same date, with letters from our friends which you left at Brothera, being very glad to hear of

their safe arrival there, hoping that [. . . . before?] this they are arrived at Amad[avad . . . . ] indigo, which being good [ ] had been more; but Mr. Edwards having advised you to withhold it must be followed, and so you did intend, and to employ yourselves [in] the buying of the baftas, wherein you do well to use all good stratagems to bring those crafty people to some [ ]. Yet I hope ere this you have made some entrance [ ]. And for the moneys Mr. Edwards hath ordered you should charge [me?] withal, as formerly I have writ, you may do it whensoever or how much thereof you please, and your bills, God willing, shall be paid at sight. The cloth and sword-blades sent per the Nabob's peon I [now?] understand you have received the same. For the cloth I writ you not the price thereof, for that I thought it had been given per Mr. Edwards. As yet we have sold not so much as a covad of any cloth, but our order is for the stametts at 25 mamoodies the covad and the red 22½ mamoodies, the covad of this place being a yard within an inch; and that measure we have sent you, doubting whether that of Baroche be so large or not. And as for the sword blades, as I writ you we sell not the worst here for less than 40 mamoodies. Notwithstanding, being such a trifle, knowing better than myself the Nabob's pleasure done to Mr. Edwards and what more he may do unto you, may [decide?] what you shall see most [ ] not to expect a price to be set [ ] business to your [ ].

We here have news that [ ] Portugal frigates have been at Goga and there burned 120 ships whereof ten great, the Remew being one of them, and so are gone to some other place. The people here are in very great fear of them and have requested our General to ride at the bar with two of his ships, to whom I have writ thereof, and I think he will do it. Thus, not having others at present, I commit you and your affairs to the protection of the Almighty, resting

Your loving friend,

Thomas Elkington.

## 211

Richard Cocks to Richard Wickham, aboard
the Sea Adventure, at Cochi in Firando.

Firando in Japan, the 16th of December, 1614.

MR. WICKHAM, Your answer of my letter sent per Martin I have received, perceiving how the hobgoblin led John Japan through the mountains but I rather take it to be his drunken nole, etc. I wrote you yesterday how the Spaniards had laid hands on the caffro, which is true; but presently the king's brother sent for him and caused him to be brought to his house and that the Spaniards should attend his brother's pleasure until he returned from hunting. They came to me (I mean the Spaniards) to crave my assistance in the matter. I told them I was a stranger as they were; yet at their request I went to Oyendono and asked his opinion, but he resteth doubtful of the matter. The reason is as he told me because the Spaniards carried away our men the last year, notwithstanding the king of this place wrote them and desired the contrary, as Safiandono did the like, so it seems they mean to use the same measure to them. It is said the king meaneth to muster all his soldiers in barks by water this day and make a great show. I wish you were here to see it and eat your part of a neat's tongue to dinner. I know not what else to write but desire the two buckets the fresh fish went yesternight in may be returned. And so with hearty commendations to you and the rest, I rest and remain

Your loving friend at command,

Ric. Cocks.

## 212

JERONIMO DE VARRADA, at Nangasaki, to the English at Firando, Dec. $\frac{16}{26}$, 1614. (In Portuguese.)

[*Missing.*]

## 213

Raphe Preston to John Oxwicke in Barroch.

From Amedever (Ahmedabad), the 17th December, 1614.

MR. OXWICKE, My kindest salutes, with desire of your health, etc. Your letter received with thanks for your kind remembrance, wherein I wish requivolence. Whereas you made account that Mr. Sandcrofte and myself was at Brodra, for that there was none of that commodity which was aimed at, as gumlac, it was thought fitting not to leave any there, as Mr. Farewell our friend can inform you if he have not already. For the news in these parts, such as they be, understand briefly: for indigo, here is great store and cheap, being offered the same for 10*d.* the seer the best: but as yet have gone through for none, but purpose very speedily to make a partido for a great quantity; and here baftas are reasonable, but for anything I know they are minded to proceed in that place. Some two days hence our friends go for Cambia, whither I should have gone had not an accident happened, which I have touched on at large in my letter to Mr. Farewell, which party, good Mr. Oxwicke, understand aright. [He] is one that I dare assume is no haggard to prey upon carrion. Mistake me not; my meaning is he will not seek his own where it tends to the disgrace of another. You are both wise and both, I hope, will understand yourselves. Oppositions have been always and will still be. You are not alone, you have partners to sympathize with you. Rest assured all will be for the best, and calumniators will one day be made manifest. Well, I leave them in the meantime to God and in the meantime wish patience; and rest with my best well wishes to you both and end,

Your loving friend,

Raphe Preston.

Pray you commend me to Mr. Ball,
Esay Butt and John your lad.

## 214

Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke in Baroche.

Surrat, this 17th January, 1614.

MR. OXWICKE, I heartily commend me unto you, etc. Yesterday, by one of our peons that went with 18 fardles cloth and 4 cases bottles for Amadavar, I wrote you a few lines and by him sent you sealed in a piece of canvas 87 mamoodies 10 pice for our General. After which I received yours per Bamond of the 15th present, wherein you write to have sent from hence some of our packers, which after much ado I procured and have sent you six. They are very unwilling to come, fearing they shall not be permitted to work there; if so I was forced to promise them they should be paid for their going and coming. And for that they have no house or friends there, they desire they may lie in yours. Thus for present God keep you.

Your loving friend,
Tho. Elkington.

## 215

A remembrance given to my good friend Christopher Farewell for Baroch, the 19th of December, 1614, in Brothera [by Thos. Mitford ?].

LOVING Friend Christopher, at your coming to Baroch, whither God send you in safety, I pray you deliver to Mr. John Oxwicke the letters which you carry for him, the contents importing principally that whereas the business being of import and little assistance there for the performance of the same it is thought fit that yourself should equally be joined with him in the performance thereof, which I desire you would do with all carefulness for your own credit and the general good, and that you both run in the same in an equal

yoke of friendship, which will be a principal furtherance to the business. You carry with you a muster of calicoes of three sorts with their prices, as they are here to be had; but for that we esteem them dear, and that the great plenty of them in all parts of this country gives hopes of better pennyworths, you shall do well to be very careful in your buying, for thereby much may be advanced. But for that the time is short and we subject thereto, you must proceed the best you may, of these sorts which you carry with you. We have bought none but those sorts, expecting advice from you by every occasion, and accordingly Mr. Aldworthe at his return from Amadavar will buy or leave in this place. For indigo I wish you forbear to buy till Mr. Aldworthe further advise you from Amadavar, for that it is hoped it will be found better cheap than the musters that we saw at Baroche.

## 216

[Richard Wickham] to Richard Cocks in Firando.

Oxima (Amami Oosima, one of the Liu-Kiu Islands), December the 23rd, 1614.

LOVING Friend Mr. Cocks, My heartiest commendations remembered, etc. Having a fair gale at N.N.E. on Saturday, the 17th ditto, we set sail from the road of Cochin (Cochi) with fair weather all the same day; but all the same night we had much lightning with much wind, and the next day very foul weather so that we could not bear much sail, being seven leagues to the southward of Mexma (Me-sima). This morning our [ ? ] Firando leaks began to increase, so that this day and the whole night following the Japan men never left pumping and bailing in many places or petackas of the hold. The 19th the storm increased so that we all doubted to see any more land, our leaky junk having almost tired the most part of the mariners labouring to heave out and pump the water continually, which struck the merchants and other idle

passengers into such a fear that they began to murmur and mutiny, saying that we had brought them out in a rotten junk to drown them; and so they all agreeing with the mariners came the next morning unto Captain Adams and afterwards unto me, saying that if we would not stand with some of the Lequeos that they would not pump a stroke, being, as they said and so I do well know, all extremely laboured and tired so that to hold on our course for the coast of China they would never agree thereunto, although both by Captain Adams' reckoning and mine, as we told them, we were neither of us 30 leagues off the coast of China. And at that present the wind veering to the northwest so that we could not lie our course, and seeing ourselves in extreme peril of death if that our leaks should increase never so little more, having now not above 15 men, being the officers, which could stand upon their legs, the rest being either sea-sick or almost dead with labour; so that the 20th about 10 of the morning we stayed our course for the Lequeo Grande, having by observation at noon, as near as the weather would give leave, 29° 25′, and per Captain Adams 28° 57′; and so steering east and by south and east sometimes, our men bailing and pumping night and day, and much ado we had to seek some of the leaks within board; some few places notwithstanding the foul weather we stopped, yet by no means could free her. And the 22nd by the break of day it pleased God that we had sight of the island of Fuego alias Javea with other two small islands adjoining, and within half an hour after we had sight of the island of Oxima, 9 leagues to the southwestward of Fogo and also of divers other small islands to the southwards of Oxima or Oshima, being the northernmost of the Lequeo Islands. On the northwest side of this island of Oxima we came to an anchor this evening in a very fair harbour, where the Governor and others came aboard and promised us all the friendship that the place afforded, upon whom we bestowed a langanatt or pike. But he hath advised us to go for Nafe (Nafa), being the chief harbour on the island of Lequeo Grande (Okinawa-sima), where the king is resident, and there God willing we make account to stop our leaks, chiefly by bringing our ship on ground, which otherwise we cannot possibly accomplish without apparent hazard of all. The time and winds we have lost doth grieve me

to write of, through the unfortunate proof of our leaky ship. I am sorry I was not worthy to be a help to have prevented so great a hindrance, nevertheless, God most merciful, that hath delivered us out of this danger which we have passed, will still help us and further us in our proceedings; so that I trust within this month or less we shall be ready to proceed upon our voyage again, which God willing we purpose to attempt about the fine of January, if wind and weather serve. There hath been a China junk lately cast away which came from Satchma (Satsuma) and bound for Nanguin (Nanking). There is also one other arrived on some part of this island, which likewise this year departed from Nangasaque or Satchma for the coast of China, and determineth within few days to go to Nafe on the Lequeo Grande, whither, God willing, we determine to go unto, for we cannot effect our purpose in this place. The [ ] more than you did expect, but now there is no remedy but patience for all [ ]. For my part my best endeavours shall not be wanting to help what [ ]. If I see likelihood of conveyance I will write you of our proceedings; until which time I most heartily commit you and all your [ ] blessing of the Almighty God, the giver of all prosperity and happy success, desiring you to commend me to Mr. Eaton and to our friend Mr. Nealson, with the [ ] Firando. And so for the present I rest

Your loving friend to command,

[Richard Wickham].

P.S.—The bearer hereof is the Governor of this island, being within these two months bound for Satchma, and hath promised conveyance of our letters, for he is vassal unto the [ ], as also those of Lequeo Islands are. These people do much resemble the Chinese yet [speak?] the Japan tongue, although with difficulty to be understood of the Japans. They wear [their] hair long, bound up like the Chinese, with a bodkin thrust through, but it is made up [on the] right side of their heads; and are a very gentle and courteous people.

Yours,

Ric. [Wickham].

## 217

Thomas Mitford to Sir Thomas Smith, Governor, and the Committees of the East India Company.

RIGHT Worshipful,

My service remembered. Being arrived in the Indian country in good safety with the loss of some few men in our fleet, whereof two merchants, to say, Mr. Emsworth and Timothy Wood, for which the Almighty make us ever thankful, amongst many others I thought it not unfit to certify you of our proceedings here since our settling in the country.

The 14th of October, 1614, we arrived in the road of Swally, where our General sent a messenger to certify your factors at Surrat of our arrival and to request the principal of them to come aboard our ships to advise us of the state and condition of the country, and in what safety we might land our goods, as also what store of commodities were fitting for our country, with their prices.

The 16th Mr. Thomas Aldworthe came aboard and reported that the countries within themselves were at peace, only at wars with the Portingals; our safeties there not to be doubted, all former matters being concluded and ended; and for buying of commodities we could not have come in a more fit time, by reason of the wars betwixt the Portingals and the Indians, which had continued for these two years past, so that there had been very little or no commodities transported by sea. Mr. Aldworthe likewise acquainted us of the death of Paul Canning and said that of necessity one must reside at Agra, both for holding respondency with the Mogore as for the buying of commodities at certain times of the year; and therefore at a Council holden the 18th of October, Mr. William Edwards was made choice of to reside at Agra with seven other merchants, and Mr. Thomas Aldworthe to remain principal at Surrat with the rest of the merchants. And having so disposed of the factories we made all haste that could be for the landing of our goods, that we might proceed about our business for the lading one ship or more for

England, as well for your encouragement in proceeding here as to give you notice of a port in Percia called Jascas, lying betwixt Sinde and Ormouce in the latitude of 26°, where ships of great burthen may very well come unto; and therefore if you will send shipping thither no question but you may have a trade settled there, which will be very commodious if God give a blessing unto it. For I have been informed by many (especially by one Richard Steel, merchant, who came from Aleppo to Spahan in Percia and so into India, with one John Midnall, who died at the Mogore's court, and that by means of the said Steel all his goods and moneys are in deposito in the Mogore's treasurer's hands, which amount unto five or six hundred pounds, to make good the rest of an account due unto Mr. Leat, Mr. Abbot and others that were interested in his Percian voyage), that Percia will vent five hundred cloths and one thousand kerseys, Agam colours, per annum to very great profit, besides tin in bars, lead, iron, cony skins, fitches and other commodities of the like sorts, for the Percian country is so cold that for six months in the year they wear cloth; and also there is divers commodities of India will give great profit there. Upon which encouragements, by a general consent of a council, we have entertained the said Richard Steel in your service to come home through Percia again for better discovering of the country, and have given him only money to bear his charges. More he did not require, but doth wholly refer himself unto you for a reward when his labour of discovery shall be shewn. We have also appointed John Crouther to go along with him to Spahan and then to return to us again for our better instruction of Indian commodities vendible in those parts; but if either should die before their coming to Spahan then is the other to proceed for England.

At our landing at Surrat we stood betwixt hope and despair for the space of a month whether we should proceed in these countries or no, for by Mocrob Chan, chief governor of Surat, we had many wrongs done us, ourselves stayed so that we could have no recourse to our ships, our goods taken and used at his pleasure, our arms that we brought for our defence taken from us, and forced us to show the king's presents, which formerly we had

certified to the court should not be seen until they were presented to the Mogore (only to make us break promise, to bring us in disgrace with the Emperor), and so with delays and by force kept us in Surrat from proceeding about our businesses until the last of November; and then with much ado were licensed to proceed for the buying of commodities. The 3rd we came to Barroch, where great store of calicoes are made; and having seen the musters of many sorts, as also of cotton yarn and indigoes, we left three merchants there with a commission for the buying of these commodities, if they could be had at reasonable prices.

The 9th we came to Brodera, where commonly is store of gumlac, where we purposed to have left two merchants, but not finding any quantity we departed without leaving any there.

The 13th we came to Amadavrs, which city was the seat of the king of the Gogerats; it is a great town as spacious as the city and suburbs of London, where we found not many commodities for our purpose, only indigoes, of which there is commonly great store, for the countries round about doth bring their commodities here to be sold.

The 20th we sent three merchants to Cambay with two thousand rupees to be employed in quilts and carpets.

Here in Amadavares we stayed 20 days to provide ourselves of carts and camels for our journey for Agra; in which time we bought 15 churls of indigo Chirkes at 10, 10½, 11, 12 and 12½ rupees per maund, which is thirty-two pounds. Some indigoes of Byana there were in town, of which we had bought but little quantity. Thus having no further at present to certify you of, I humbly take my leave and rest

Your servant to be commanded,

Thomas Mitford.

December 26th, 1614.

## 218

John Crouther to the Governor and Committees of the East India Company.

Amadavar, the 26th of December, anno 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, my reverent duty in all humble manner remembered, etc. Having received certain notice of the return of one of the ships from this place for England, and myself being to undertake a long and tedious journey as hereafter I will declare unto your Worships, I thought it a part of duty before my departure to give your Worships advertisement of all occurrences according as the shortness of time and place will permit me. Wherefore, to let pass the tedious discourse of our voyage betwixt England and Surat, fearing to be troublesome and knowing your Worships shall receive ample advice from the General and masters, it may please you to understand that the 15th of October we arrived in the road of Suallye, where the same day Mr. Aldworthe came aboard unto us, who brought us certain advice of the wars betwixt the Portingals and the Mogul: that Chaoull was besieged by the king of Decanee and Damon by the Mogul his forces, and that Mocrob Chan was general of the forces against Damon and governor of the kingdom of Surat. The next day Mr. Aldworthe with three of the factors went up to Surat to entreat Mocrob Chan that he would be pleased to give us the benefit of the king's firman which he had granted unto us, and that he would go down unto the general to ratify the same. He seemed at the first to receive great content that we were arrived, but excused himself that he could not go down aboard the ships by reason that their Ramdam was not expired, and, that being past, we should have what in reason we would desire; yet underhand secretly he had given a special command that none should dare to buy any of our commodities without his license. He delayed us in this kind three or four days till at last, being importuned by Mr. Aldworthe and Mr. Dodsworth, he sent Hadgeeozan, whom the General received, and invited him to go aboard, but he excused himself;

so the General having bestowed a present upon himself and another upon Mocrob Chan which he sent by him, he departed with great shows of content. In his company went Mr. Aldworthe, Mr. Emsworth, and Mr. Mitford. Mr. Elkington three days afterwards went up to Mr. Emsworth to visit him, he being fallen sick of a flux and a fever. Now Mocrob Chan, having these merchants in his power, began to show himself in his true colours, discovering the secret rancour of his poisoned stomach and the hidden malice which he beareth unto our nation. For presently he caused all the ways to be kept betwixt the town and the ships by his servants and soldiers, that no letters nor provision might be brought unto us; withal demanding us to land the goods we had, and to go with the ships against Damon, which if we would not consent unto, then we should take what goods we had in the country and so depart. Whereupon some few bales of indigo and packs of cotton wools were sent aboard, which Mr. Aldworthe had provided before our coming. Mocrob Chan seeing that he could not prevail, and thinking we would rather forsake the country than yield unto his demands, rather for fear of the king's displeasure than for any good-will he bore unto us, gave us the benefit of the king's firman. In this sort, by this malicious wretch's occasion we were delayed until the 7th of November before we could unlade any goods, at which time we discharged and sent unto Surat by carts overland all your packs of cloth, all the pictures, two chests of sword blades, 12 chests of money, the Mogul's present, 3 chests with cases of bottles, with all the trunks of looking-glasses. The 8th, Mr. Edwards with most of the factors went up to Surat, where instead of a welcome we were most basely searched, Mr. Edwards himself not being exempted. This course they took with all the rest of your goods, opening the packs of cloth, the trunks of looking-glasses and whatsoever, not sparing the king's presents, whereupon there grew some difference betwixt the governor and our cape merchants, but instead of kind usage he cast them in the teeth with Sir Henry Middleton's doings in the Red Sea, threatening that now he would seek to have restitution. In this manner we were detained until the last of November, at which time Mr. Edwards with most of your factors departed upon the journey towards this

place with the aforesaid 12 chests of money, the cloth and all other goods which we had before discharged. We arrived here the 13th of this month, and to-morrow Mr. Edwards meaneth to take his journey towards Agra, with Mr. Mitford, John Browne, Nicholas Ufflett, Robert Young, Henry Smith and Roger Prowde, Francis Fettiplace and myself. Mr. Aldworthe, Mr. Dodsworth and some others do remain here for the providing of indigo. Humphrey Elkington, Edward Hamden and Richard Pitt are sent to see what good may be done at Cambaya; John Oxwicke with three others are left at Baroche (two days' journey from Surat in our way to this place) to provide cotton yarn and calicoes, and Mr. Thomas Elkington, Edmund Aspinall with others are left at Surat.

Thus far in the amplest manner that time and place will permit me, I have showed to your Worships the estate of our business. Concerning the estate of the country for sales and employments, it may please you to understand that your vermilion, quicksilver and elephants' teeth are in great request and will prove good commodities in this place; your cloth little respected and there is only six bargained for at 20 rupees the covad, which are not as yet delivered. Your cases of looking-glasses and knives are little enquired after in these parts; it is thought they and the cloth will prove good commodities at the court. Your sword blades, some few of the crooked ones have been sold at 14 rupees and of the straight at 12. For the lead and iron, I fear they will be forced to seek a new market for it. The country here is full of commodities, for by reason of the wars with the Portingals there hath been but little shipped for the Red Sea or any other parts these two years. There are bought here at several prices, as from 10 to 14 rupees the maund, at least 500 maunds of indigoes. As yet they hold up their indigoes somewhat dear, but when they shall perceive the small quantity that we intend to buy they will fall apace, for they have great store lying upon their hands and no vent for it.

At our being at Surat, upon certain encouragements which Mr. Aldworthe by letters received from Sir Robert Sherley for the discovering of trade into Persia, as also upon a notice of a port in the king of Persia's country called Jasques, fit for our

ships of burden to come unto, and out of any great danger of the Portingals, it was concluded by the consent of the General and council that one of your Worships' factors, for which business it pleased them to make choice of myself, should be sent into Persia in the company of one Richard Steel, a young man of Bristol, which came hither overland out of Persia in the company of one John Midnall, which deceased at Agra; there by the means of Sir Robert Sherley to learn how the king will be affected to this trade, as also to desire his letters unto the Governor of Jasques for our good entertainment, and to discover to the utmost of our power what commodities of ours will vent in those parts and the fittest places for the venting of them. Our business being accomplished there, Richard Steel is to proceed on forward to Aleppo and from thence with all speed for England to acquaint your Worships what is done in the business, and myself to return into these parts. This business, although it was agreed upon at Surate, yet was it not fully concluded until yesterday, which is the reason that, having so little time for to provide ourselves (for we intend, God willing, to begin our journey to-morrow), that I have not so amply advised you of all matters nor in so good form as willingly I would; but out of Persia, if it please God, I will advise you of all occurrences from this forward. In the mean space I beseech your Worships to pardon these rude and scribbled lines and impute it rather unto want of time than to any negligence in me. And thus ceasing further to trouble your Worships at present, I humbly take my leave, remaining

Your Worships' servant ever to be commanded,

Jo. Crouther.

## 219

### William Edwards to Sir Thomas Smith, Governor of the East India Company.

Anno 1614, the 26th of December, in Amadavaz.

RIGHT Worshipful, the best of my service and wishes I tender as rightly due unto your many favours, etc.

In my general advice I have related what my little experience in those parts affords my pen and therefore needless to trouble your Worship with the same herein. But forasmuch as the same is general I have thought it not unfit to acquaint you with some occurrences passed here by the council of merchants in the point of residing at Agra, or the court of the Great Mogul, which is that whereas your Worship and Company out of your undeserved opinions have preferred me to that employment, and that in our consultations the merchants, having rather respect unto your Worship and Company's wisdom than any desert in me, have appointed me thereunto, and howsoever my intent and purpose was to run in profession and fashion and other circumstances of a merchant, yet my endeavours herein and in what else for the general good shall appear cheerfully forwards, and as my desire hath ever been to show my thankfulness unto your Worships' love, so have I opportunity in a small measure not to deserve but to continue your favourable opinions of my sincere intentions. Your two young kinsmen, Mr. Henry Smith and Mr. Roger Prowde, I have obtained to go along with me for Agra by their own desires, but some oppositions in others. There the Persian language is commonly spoken, which passeth through all these countries; here in Surat it is in little use, though most understand it; so I esteem they shall much more profit there than here.

But in this employment at Agra, as it appears in our consultations, the necessity of residency with the king is such, by the report of Mr. Aldworthe and one Richard Steel, an Englishman, of whom mention is made in my general advice, as cannot be avoided, and he to be a man sent immediately from our king, for that the title of merchant is of them despised, as appears in the

letter of Paul Canning's sent for England by Mr. Aldworthe. The expense answerable must of necessity follow, and whereas in the said consultation an estimation of 300*l.* expense per annum is set down, Paul Canning's letter having since been reviewed by Mr. Aldworthe and the rest it appears thereby that between four, five, or six hundred pounds per annum is the least that can defray the needful expense for himself and three or four persons more. These things have somewhat troubled my thoughts, in respect of the strict capitulation in your commission, insisting on the point of frugality and abridgment of Paul Canning's charges, which by the computation of Mr. Aldworthe is much to be enlarged. He, being known to be a merchant both by profession and charge, was wholly neglected, whereof he complained in his letter to Mr. Aldworthe, wherefore the necessity being such as either to keep residency with the king or to give over this trade, we have jointly concluded to make one year's experience of the charge, or till your next ships' arrival here; and herein hoping of your Worship's and Company's good acceptance of my endeavours I do with all willingness undertake this charge, which God make prosperous.

Your servant Mr. Nelson, by virtue of your Worship's letter in his behalf and his own desires, proceedeth to Agra with me, who may in time be able to do your Worship and Company good service.

Right worshipful Sir, whereas it pleased your Worship and Company to deliver me in your commission fit for residence in the court of the Great Mogul, and that the merchants appointed to determine the same have proceeded accordingly in their choice, it was long debating in what manner and title I should proceed, wherein my especial aim was to follow the letter of your commission in observing the fashion and profession of a merchant; whereunto was answered that if I should do so, it were much better not to proceed, and so not to expect the continuance of a trade, for that the title of a merchant is despised in the court, as by experience in Paul Canning and Thomas Keridge, who while they professed to belong to our king, and of his followers, they were gracious in the eyes of the king and nobles, but afterwards were much neglected. Wherefore, though jealous of giving

offence, yet the necessity of the present occasion makes me presume on your allowance and good acceptance of my sincere endeavours herein, and so it is ordained I proceed under the title of the king's messenger and servant, as will appear in our consultation. My humble request is that your Worship and Company will conceive my intentions to be as I have professed and shall by God's assistance manifest loyal and sincere.

Some disquiet it hath given me for the breach of your commission, though with all the allowance that this place can give, which makes me bold to be thus tedious unto your Worship in my own excuse herein, but I am too bold with your patience.

There is a lewd fellow in the Hector, of whom, though against my custom, I must give notice of, Henry Brighust, one of the quartermasters, of whom our General can say much for the times past; he is mutinous and scandalous and fit to work the destruction of a fleet. One thing among many I shall acquaint your Worship with, and is that gathering divers together of his consortship he professeth in these words, that if this trade were continued Sir Thomas Smith and his crew for their private benefits will overthrow the state of the commonwealth of England; which grew unto a public question among themselves pro and contra a long while, for which he hardly escaped severe punishment; but by the mediation of divers in the ship, I was content to refer him to your Worship and Company for his reward. He is generally evilly conditioned and therefore I thought it my duty to advise of so disdeserving a man.

R◇B

I have been bold to consign unto your Worship by the order of Mr. Robert Bell one truss of quilts and carpets marked as in the margin, which he ordained me to buy for his particular use, which it may please your Worship to cause to be delivered him. So with my humble service and prayer for your Worship's many happy years of government over us I commend you to God's protection.

*Letter continued from Ajmere.*

Right worshipful Sir, we are now in the 14th March, and the above is copy of one sent by sea in your returned ships. And now it may please you to understand that our entertainment by

the Great Mogul hath been very honourable, as in my general advice at large appeareth, and our expectation of a contenting trade hereafter without obstacle or impediment, the Portingals being at present in deep disgrace with the king and people and wearied in their proceedings, and hopeless of prevailing in their purpose of surprising of or burning of Surat, whereby they hoped to have fashioned their own peace; and now that they perceive our ships to arrive on the coast at the last of the westerly monsoons, and depart about the last of the easterly monsoons, in the interim whereof no ships can stir on the coast, whereby they are prevented in their purposes, they doubtless will give over this place (so the king thinketh and so he wisheth); and the country being full of commodities, viz: of indigoes of all sorts, and calicoes also of all sorts, with cotton yarn, drugs and others, sufficient to lade every year 1,000 tons by weight. And as the people of this country of all sorts pretend to love us, so I am sure they fear us concerning their seas, for great and small are merchants, and hereafter, the Portingals standing in these present terms with them, they either will desire our waft of their ships for the Red Sea or to freight our ships thither, wherein a course would be thought upon, and order given in the same.

I presented the Mogul with your Worship's picture, which he esteemed so well for the workmanship that the day after he sent for all his painters in public to see the same, who did admire it and confessed that none of them could anything near imitate the same which makes him prize it above all the rest, and esteems it for a jewel.

In the returned ship goeth a pair of playing tables without tablemen, which will follow. Let it please your Worship to accept of them as a token of my remembrance, and acknowledgment of the great debt I owe you. And so committing your Worship to the merciful protection of God's providence, I rest

Your Worship's humble ever at command,

Will. Edwards.

## 220

Thomas Aldworthe to the East India Company.

Amadavas, this 27th of December, 1614 (stilo anglicano).

RIGHT Worshipful, my duty remembered, etc. These are certifying your Worships that in November last was twelvemonth, I wrote you from this place by letters I sent to Meselapatan with the James, wherein I certified you at large of all things that passed here with us until that time; after which I wrote you again in September last by the aforesaid way with Mr. Peter Floris, who wrote me that he meant to depart from Meselapatan in October last, and so for Bantam, and after that for England; and although he make a long voyage of it, yet by his writing me it seems it will prove profitable in the end, which God grant. Your Worships shall now perceive that it hath pleased God to send safe to Suratt Captain Nicholas Downton with his four ships, who arrived at Sually Road on the 15th of October last, with all his people in health; whereupon I repaired aboard them the next day following, and after consultations had according to your orders given, it was concluded that Mr. William Edwards should go up to Agra to be resident there with the king, and myself to remain in Suratt as before for the ordering of your business in these parts. In which consultations aforesaid it was determined that present provision should be made for the relading of the Solomon with the greater part indigo, and some baftas and cotton yarn to fill her, for which purpose Mr. Dodsworth with three or four more came up with me to this place, in company of Mr. Edwards, the better to safeguard our moneys. We came hither on the 13th of this instant having been long detained in Suratt by Mocrob Chan his foolish weakness, who is now Viceroy of those parts, yet no fear of danger. And here we find indigo of Sarques at a more reasonable rate than we expected, by reason of the wars between the Portingals and the Moors, which yet continues, through the taking of a ship of Suratt as I have formerly written you; by which means we shall be able to lade a greater quantity of indigo than was determined aboard the ships, insomuch that we are yet in good hope

to lade two ships herehence; when not, to lade the Hector at least. God willing, our best endeavours shall not be wanting. We are at present in some good forwardness and have (as it were) under hand and packed near 500 churls, which will stand us in about 12 and 13 rupees per maund, one with the other; our time limited to be ready by the last of January next, or within 15 days after. I hope we shall not much exceed it, yet for the lading of two ships a little more will break no square. Mr. Edwards is at present on his departure for Agra. Mr. Emsworth, and one Mr. Wood a young merchant, both died at Surat before our coming therehence; all the rest of our merchants in health.

And whereas I have heretofore written your Worships concerning the state of Persia for venting of our cloth, so did I make known unto General Downton with the rest of your merchants as much as I had learned touching the same, who upon hearing of it they all embraced it, and liked well of the course. And to this purpose have they chosen one Mr. Richard Steel, who came from Aleppo through Persia, of whom I have formerly written you, and another of your merchants named John Crouther to accompany him overland to Persia with letters to Sir Robert Sherley, who hath formerly written me for that business. Richard Steel is to pass through Turkey homewards and John Crouther to return back hither with informations from Persia. We all are in good hope of this business, being a matter of good consequence and are much encouraged by the bearer hereof, Mr. Richard Steel, to whom for particular passages here with us I refer me, for that he hath been remaining with us these 5 or 6 months at Surat, being I partly stayed him for the Persian business, for that I stand still in doubt that our cloth will not vent here as we first hoped. Mr. Edwards carrieth up with him about 80 broad cloths to try what they will do at Agra. Your elephants' teeth are sold in Suratt at 70 mamoodies per maund; but your lead and quicksilver remain there yet unsold. Howsoever, I hope to do them away to serve our turn. Thus being in the midst of our business and this bearer on his departure, I crave pardon for writing short, and so will commend your Worships all to God's merciful protection.

Your Worships' to be commanded,

Tho. Aldworthe.

I have formerly written and sent to Mr. Nich. Crispe the copy of Mr. Best's letters and mine, whereby may plainly be seen how dishonestly he hath dealt with me in his writing.

Tho. Ald.

Since the above written I received letters from Meselapatan that the Globe was to depart well laden for Bantam, and so for England, in the beginning of this December.

**221**

William Edwards, Thos. Aldworthe and Edward Dodsworth to John Oxwicke, Chris. Farewell and Bayly Ball at Barocha.

Amadavas, this 29th of December, 1614.

MR. OXWICKE, Mr. Farewell and Mr. Ball, my kind commendations unto you all remembered etc. Yesterday we received Mr. Farewell's and Mr. Ball's letters, perceiving the quantity of indigo there to be had and at reasonable rates, insomuch that Mr. Ball writes us that he may now buy for 18 mamoodies as good as that which cost 20 mamoodies before, but that Mr. Oxwicke tells him that he is not to meddle with the prices thereof, save only in the choice of it, which makes us much to marvel, being you are all there for the general business, and so should all join together for the general good thereof. Wherefore we pray you all to consider better hereof and not to have the business done as it were in corners, secretly, but with a mutual consent and with clear hearts openly. For the packing up of your indigo it must be done after the manner of Sarques in round fardles containing 5 maunds per fardle with leather and straw accordingly, even as it must go aboard, for we intend not that it shall go to Suratt but directly from Vriaw to Sually, Mocrob Chan having promised us so for that and all the rest of indigo. Our request is that you will get of the best as near as you can; and whereas you write about the rupees, they are of

84 pice the piece, and we here buy of good Sarques indigo for 11 rupees the maund, they allowing us 42 seers of the new and 41 seers of the old to the maund, the seer being of 18 pisas; and out of the net of the money they deduct 1½ per cent for vataw, in all which you must be careful and to take the advice of Narangee. Thus in haste, as you see, we leave you until next conveyance, and commend you all to God's protection.

Your loving friends,

Will. Edwards.
Tho. Aldworthe.
Edward Dodsworth.

## 222

Edward Dodsworth to the East India Company.

Amadavas, the 30th December, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, and Worshipful, my service remembered etc. My last from Saldania I doubt not but you have received, which although importing but only of our safe arrival there, with the state of our people, yet doubt I not of your friendly acceptance thereof, which is as much as I desire; and now, right Worshipful, having such an opportunity as by this bearer Mr. Richard Steel, who is determined of by our General and the rest of that council appointed by your Worships, to return for England by the way of Persia for the discovery of that trade, I thought it the least part of my duty to acquaint your Worships with the rest of our proceedings.

May it therefore please you that after our departure from the Cape we arrived at St. Lawrence in the Bay Augustine by the sixth of August, where, after 7 days staying, for some small chains of silver to the value of 13*s*. sterling we bought to the number of twenty beasts to the great refreshing of our people. From hence we departed the 12th ditto, and having a prosperous passage and no hindrance with currents, for that we held our course on the

eastern side of John de Nova and not on the western as with Captain Saris which was a great help unto us, rather finding helps than hindrances of the tides with fair shoalings, we arrived at Socotora by the 9th of September in the road of Delishaw, where we were kindly entertained by the king and acquainted by him of the state of our English at Surat, likewise that the Moors and Portingals were at wars each with other, and had so continued ever since their entertaining of Mr. Aldworthe, the Portingals having taken one of their ships which came from the Red Sea, worth in ready money 130,000 pounds.

After the buying of some small quantity of aloes we departed Socotora the 13th of September and arrived at the bar of Surratt by the 20th of October in health and safety, God be praised; where we only found Mr. Thomas Aldworthe, William Biddulph and John Young, Mr. Aldworthe's servant, Mr. Canning being departed this life in January 1612, in whose stead Mr. Thomas Keridge was sent to remain at Agra, but neither of them respected by the Mogore, for that by their report his greatness cannot descend to affect the title of merchant. Consultations being had for the settling of our business according to your Worships' order in your commission, it was thought fitting that Mr. William Edwards should proceed to remain at Agra, for that of necessity there must be one, and Mr. Thomas Aldworthe to remain at Surat in regard of his acquaintance and experience there. And not having any cause to distrust of these people, we proceeded for the landing of our goods, desiring of Mocrob Chan (who is Viceroy appointed for those parts) leave for free passage thereof. But he, except we would with our ships assist them against the Portingals, made us absolute denial, wishing us to depart the country, whereupon Mr. Aldworthe, much discontented in regard that through his encouragement we were most of us come ashore, began to make sale of the goods remaining, which the Governor perceiving and that he could not draw us to his desire but that we were resolved to depart, permitted us to land our goods, yet with the rifling of all our commodities to furnish himself with what he pleased, as also with other delays, insomuch that it was the first of December before we departed Suratt towards Amadavar to accomplish lading for the Solomon according to our determination

aboard, and the 13th before our coming [to] Amadavar. So that our time is short to accomplish such a business, yet doubt not but to effect it, for that here is reasonable store of Cirques indigo, sufficient for the lading of all our four ships if our stock were more. For the prices and hopes of this trade, in regard this bearer is to pass through so many dangerous countries, and being uncertain to whose hands this letter may come, I cease to write, purposing to certify your Worships more at large by the ship that returns from hence. This bearer Mr. Steel, through the good encouragement received from Mr. Aldworthe for obtaining a trade in Persia, who hath ever since his understanding of the commodiousness of that trade (both for the vending of our English as also of the good return to be made from thence to England) been diligent in searching how the same might be accomplished, and understanding by sufficient pilots of a commodious place for ships of 1,000 tons to ride and anchor, but which is within 30 leagues of Armous (Ormus), called Jasques, and again confirmed by this bearer through his experience in his travels through those countries, emboldened us to entertain him for the discovery thoroughly of that trade, to obtain if possibly he can the king's letters for our free trade and commerce within his dominions, and he to advertise your Worships thereof in England. We have likewise as assistant joined Mr. John Crouther (one of our merchants) with him in this business, to proceed with him to Hisphaon (Ispahan) and from thence to return to Suratt for to advise us of what vent there will be for our cloth, in regard we doubt of some quantity to be sent in the next ships for these parts, which to be kept here will be much prejudicial to it, for that this place will not vent (by Mr. Aldworthe's experience) 100 cloths in a year. They are furnished with 160*l.* for their journey with letters of recommendation to Sir Robert Sherley for his assistance in this business, which God grant by His will a blessing unto.

Mr. Emsworth and Mr. Wood departed this life shortly after their coming ashore, who had been visited with the flux, which is incident to our English in this place. Of Mr. Emsworth, who was to remain here with us at Suratt, we shall have a want both in respect of his discretion and staid carriage as also of his

sufficiency. Further at present, for the dangers this bearer is to pass, I have not to enlarge but purpose by the ships to acquaint you with our proceedings in particular. And thus with the remembrance of my duty I commit you with your whole proceedings to God's merciful protection and rest ever at your Worships' service,

Edward Dodsworth.

## 223

Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke and Chris. Farewell at Baroche.

Laus Deo. In Surat, the 31st December, 1614.

LOVING Friends, I heartily commend me unto you with desire of your health etc. Yesterday I wrote you a few lines for the enclosure chiefly of one to Amadar to our friends there, which I pray so send as you find conveyance to send away.

You shall understand that of late here is much of that sort of indigo you have there about you come hither, which is called Jambusy (Jambusar), with some of Jengulie, which I conceive will be had here at most for 20 mamoodies the maund and the seer of 18 pisas, but it is such stuff that I dare not meddle with it at any rate, being, I doubt me, of a sort that Mr. Dodsworth told me by chance amongst the rest of the indigo they had in the Red Sea a fardle or 3 or 4 thereof was mingled, which they could not sell to any reasonable returning in England. Therefore thought good to advise you thereof to the end you might advise yourself well of it for entrance into any great parcel thereof till such time as your pattamar were returned from Amadavar whereby you may have Mr. Aldworthe and Mr. Dodsworth's opinion at large thereof. I also thought good to give you some sight of the prices here and quantity whereby you may the better rule yourself, persuading myself that after a small time of forbearance it will be had here

for 18 mamoodies; besides there is a sixth part difference in weight, and somewhat will be saved in charges; and for that you may the better see what it is, I send you here the muster of a parcel offered me which I seemed (?) not to hearken after, which you may compare with yours there and write me your mind. What I write is not to dissuade you from what you have order for, or what you think shall be most beneficial for the Company; but only do advise you how matters pass here, whereby you may the better govern yourself there.

The frigates still remain in the river, by means whereof we can discharge no goods by water. Our ships I hear to be gone to Swally again, but have no certainty thereof. If so, I will procure to have the rest of our goods ashore by land, to effect which the Nabob hath promised his furtherance. So for the present not having others I commit you to God, and rest

Your loving friend,

Tho. Elkington.

## 224

Ralph Preston to the East India Company.

Laus Deo. In Amadaver, the 1st of January, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful and Worshipful, my duty premised etc. Being at this place and but newly entered into our business, betwixt hope and fear rested doubtful, being at war within myself whether I might not be taxed of arrogancy as not fitting, being for Bantam, or not so convenient, being hitherto kept ignorant of the occurrences other than they were general, unless I would seek it out of my own brain, in regard whereof at an ecstasy with myself whether I might write or no, lest the subjects thereof should be unsound and the matter impertinent: again the conveyance somewhat uncertain whether that this by the bearer or that by the ships might first come to your hands: in fine to write of any certainty other than to this present hath passed till Mr. Edwards

have been aloft with the Great Mogul we cannot, being the place where all injuries done our nation must be reformed and our trade better settled. In the end resolved to write to someone in particular; but then considering how far I might incur imputation in general reconciled my doubtings and aimed at all chiefly to tender my duty to all, entreating your favourable censures both in the manner and matter, wherein to avoid prolixity will be brief and leave the rest to be enlarged by others.

Now pleaseth, right Worshipful and Worshipful, to understand that the 7th of March, 1613, we set sail from the Downs and passed the island of Canaries the 25th ditto. In the interim we in the Hope lost a man by the board and the Gift had another, as it was reported, killed himself with drinking hot waters; and, as I take it, the Hector lost another of a natural death. The 15th of June we arrived in Saldania Road, where we understood General Best was gone home for England in the Dragon and likewise Captain Newport, and upon Pengwyne Island found the cooper's name of the Clove, one Silver, who writ such a day homeward bound. After the first day our General put our sick men ashore, which was not many, from all the four ships not above nine or ten at the most, and they of the Gift and Hector; and having watered and refreshed ourselves as well as we could, never the better for Cory's entertainment in England, and after we had spent some 14 days there. In that time the Gift lost a man by an accident; and before we came into the road the Hector sprang her foremast. Arriving the 6th of August in the bay of St. Lawrence, where we found better refreshing, both for beeves and wood and reasonable good water, the people showing themselves both civil and loving, being the properest men that I have seen, much like the niggers in Gynney (Guinea). Their beeves were excellent good and fat and good cheap, not above 4*s*. and 5*s*. English money the piece, which money goeth there currently, especially sixpences; but that which they most regard are silver chains, such as are upon mariners' whistles, bloodstones, nutmegs, red counters (?) and Jews' harps; and there we found that Captain Newport touched outward bound. And after we had stayed there about some seven or eight days, we set sail and the 9th of September arrived at Socatra, where we were exceeding

kindly used by the king of that place, who also received great content from us and loath that we should depart from him so soon as we did. The island is very barren, yet yieldeth good store of goats and dates, of which he made a present for our General; and after his people sold them for a rial of eight the piece as many as we would, and dates. The second day we dealt with him for his aloes Socatrina, he having not above 27 kintals, which we bought for 30 rials of eight the kintal or thereabouts, as I remember without my journal, the kintal being about 96 lbs. to as near as we could make it without weights for our purpose and a stillero, the want whereof made us to allow of theirs, wherein some deserveth to be blamed in that we brought not with us both stillero avoirdupois and troy weight, which had been as necessary as any one thing that we brought, whatsoever occasion we should have; and, as I remember, I spoke to some at home whom it might concern, having them in petty voyages. And not amiss that they which come there hereafter look to his hand which holdeth the end of the stillero, otherwise, with a loose with his hand, he will get by the weight. And in conclusion of this point, were I worthy to give advice, could wish that the king might be respected, in regard of his love to our nation, before others; it not being lost that is any way bestowed on him, he being so royal a fellow in judgment, discourse, affability and quickness in apprehension, both in natural causes and points touching Christianity, as any that I have heard of; entreating excuse if I have been too forward, howsoever the benefit will be yours, when your Worships shall consider the benefit that may redound to those ships which may be taken short of their monsoons and so be driven to spend some time in the Red Sea; I say then, having this place to friend, as I take you have had formerly. Again I heard him make protestation that none but the English should have his commodities if they pleased, but that I take but complimental, he being free to sell to whom he will if they will come to his price, be of what nation soever, so that they wrong not those that shall shelter themselves under his protection. And so, after three or four days spent, set sail, making all the haste we could to save our monsoons. Made the land about Dabull the second of October and, stopping tides along the coast, came to sight of the bar of Suratt

the 15th ditto, and into Swalley Road the 20th. In the interim certain Portingals' frigates dogged us all along the coast after that we were descried but durst not come near us; only two frigates came off to us when we were thwart of Choul, which was then and still is besieged by the king of Deckaney (Deccan), who came from the general of his forces with a present and to offer us that kindness which the place would afford, by whom we understood that the Portingals had lost the base town, but could not win the walled town and castle, though there lay a hundred thousand soldiers before it, as themselves reported; and being dismissed with a present and compliments, we heard afterwards that if they could have drawn our General with the ships before the town they were of opinion that the Portingals would have yielded the town. The next day a Portingal frigate came to offer their service, but was not suffered to come aboard, so departed malcontent. The 22nd ditto Bayly Ball was sent to Suratt to give notice of our coming, whom Mocrob Chan used courteously and gave him a vest, seeming to rejoice much at the news. The next day Mr. Aldworthe, one Richard Steel and Ric. (*sic*) Biddulph came aboard the admiral, where, after salutations passed, related the state of the country, which I refer to those which heard it; only in general we heard of the death of Signor Paul Canning and one or two more, and that Signor Tho. Keridge was gone for Agra to take Paul Canning his business into his hands, which how it standeth must likewise refer your Worships to Mr. Aldworthe's advice; also that Damaun was besieged, but to little purpose, and that the Portingals was much distressed in all places of this country and in the Dickanes, and upon our coming they have vowed and given out that they will not now leave them till they have expelled them their countries, whereupon your Worships may imagine the state of the Portingal at present; yet for that some of them are here in credit still, as one Ferdinando Salvador etc. whom I'll touch in a word when I come to speak of him more properly. Now concerning the entertainment of Mocrob Chan, pleaseth it, right Worshipful and Worshipful, to understand briefly, for if I should but touch every particular should be over tedious, besides run myself into a labyrinth; therefore will cursorily pass it over and so leave it to your better consideration, as I said before. At our

first coming Bayly Ball was sent and afterwards the great man was expected below, according to custom, who not coming bred some doubt, whereupon it was held fit to send Mr. Aldworthe, in company with others, to know his pleasure, whom he began to expostulate with and to speak of many businesses. Amongst others he would have our ships go against Damon, which being opposed, desired two of them, which would not be yielded unto; whereupon he told them plainly that if they did refuse, here was no place for us, alleging that for our sakes they had made the Portingals their enemies, with many other speeches to the like effect, which I will omit, as also some words which he distasted from another. In the end he sent down Hogenozan, who received presents both for himself and Mocrob Chan, and kind respects passed between him and our General, and so took leave one of the other, Mr. Aldworthe and others going up in company with him to Suratt to understand how the presents were accepted. The next day we heard below that Hogenozan was gone against Damon, and Mocrob Chan would not hear of the landing of any of our goods, and farther that we might be gone and commanded his people from the seaside which sold bread etc. Whereupon our people offered to be gone, who was afterwards stayed upon his command and some of them abused. In fine the next day all was well again and we should land our goods. Till the 6th of November time was spent and little done; the 7th we landed some of our goods; and the 8th Mr. Edwards etc. came to Surat, where they could not be admitted till license was given and every one searched. Now what disgusts, detractions and questions, besides abuses offered not alone to one but to all in our customs etc. till the last ditto, I must likewise omit, only in a word deliver my opinion of Mocrob Chan, and so leave and proceed to that which followeth. I conceive him to be a secret enemy to us and a secret friend to the Portingals; or else he detracted the time, as I always told my companions, till he heard from the king, which made him use much fantasy and delays, and being still put to it, his last refuge was that he must see the presents brought for the king, which he did, though he promised the contrary, only would have his will, and when it came to the push would refuse, because he would have the day. I said secret

friend to the Portingal and my reason was: commonly when we came to Mocrob Chan, we should find Portingals Jesuits busy in conference with him, the elder of them, being two in number, a man sometime in favour with the king, and for anything we know may be maintained by Mocrob Chan. Again there is another called Musketo, sometime a merchant and now a fugitive and persecutor of his own countrymen, yet would befriend us to the great man if we would have accepted of his kindness. And whereas I touched one Ferdinandus Salvador, one reported to be the king's merchant and in great credit aloft and with this man below, who received him into Suratt with great grace in his palanquin carried on men's shoulders covered with velvet and 40 or 50 horse to bring him in; and after some five days gave out that he would go in company with us for this place, pretending business there; who coming thither before us, found at our coming thither that he was gone to the king with some matters which he had bought for him; it being reported that the king should offer him forty thousand rupees to lay out in toys for him at Goah, which he refused out of a Portingal flourish. Now what may be thought hereof, giving out that he would go no farther than Amadever, and then again being in favour with the king, something may be done, and to be assumed what will they leave undone so that they may hinder our proceedings, if not prevented by your wisdoms and those here whom it may concern.

Concerning our proceed from Suratt to this place, the last of November we parted from Suratt and came hither the 13th of December. By the way we left Signor John Oxwicke and others to buy baftas in Baroche, where they be best cheap, as also cotton yarn. Some fine calicoes Mr. Aldeworthe had bought before our coming, which are too fine for England but will serve for Barbary if quiet; but the sorts they now resolve upon, which are from 2½ and 3 to 7 mamoodies per piece, will, we hope, be very fitting. Since our coming others are sent to Cambia, as Signor Holmden, to provide quilts and green ginger, etc.; and had gum-lac been to have been had in Brodra, I had stayed there for that purpose, but it hath failed there this year and none to be got unless at Bramporte (Berhanpur), where order is given for all that is there. And here remaineth Mr. Aldworthe, Mr. Dodsworth etc.,

who have been providing indigo ever since we came, having bought some 180 churls already which will come out about 12 and 13*d.* the lb.; making no doubt but to lade two ships much about that rate, here being great store to be had; and two days past heard that they at Baroche had bought 200 maunds at 11*d.* the seer very good and could buy more for 2,000*l.* if liked of. This great quantity groweth by reason that they have had no vent this three years, not since Sir Henry Middleton was in the Red Sea and the wars begun between these people and the Portingals, which maketh it so cheap and plenty. Hereafter I am of opinion that it will be dearer and less store, as I understand it hath been, yet not to be doubted but if the trade be settled here, as I doubt not, God to friend, that both this place and Lahoare will yield good store every year. Therefore in my opinion considering the break in tonnage in sending it in such bags as these, it will not be amiss that there be shaken chests or some other device of purpose to prevent that inconvenience. We hope within forty days to lade two ships, especially having sold our elephants' teeth at 70 mamoodies the maund (which is 40 seers here and 31 and 32 lbs. English), and here aloft would have yielded a far better price. They made 4,000*l.* sterling money; otherwise we should not have accomplished unless that we had made use of that stock provided for another place. And to conclude of our progress to this place pleaseth it your Worships to understand that although Mocrob Chan sent us out basely without guard of soldiers nor we could not have our arms till we came to the gates of Suratt, we found our entertainment better afterwards with the other Governors, who used us with good respect and sent good convoys along with us from most places; yet all the way in great danger of thieves called Rashbouts, who sought all opportunity to assault us both day and night by no small companies, it being given out that we carried fifteen carts-load of specie, which made us stand upon our guard the more and to trust more to ourselves under God than to our convoys, half of us watching half the night and the other the rest and sometimes all, with bullets in mouth and matches in cock and divers times alarms given; holding ourselves able to encounter 200 horse in the night, by reason our caravan was great with carts, etc., which made us barricades, and by day 100, and

before we would have parted with our goods, etc., 500 should have bought our lives at dear rates. And so much for our journey hither. Now as to-morrow Mr. Edwards is to depart hence towards the court, who had gone before this time, but that the Governor of this town was gone for Gogo upon news that the town and some ships was burnt. His deputy told us that he had not a sufficient convoy till the Governor came to town, which we might give some credit unto for that the Rashbouts pursued divers travellers to the gates of this city, and here reported that they killed some for small matters. Yesterday came letters from Surat wherein came letters from the king which was enclosed in our packet, but what they did import know not otherwise than in general; only the presents was not to be seen by Mocrob Chan or any other, and that the ambassador should be kindly used and sent up with all expedition and safety fitting his person. Now must hold the reputation of an ambassador or else not respected, for he which shall hold correspondency with the king must be such a one, and no merchant, unless covertly, for their pride is such that they scorn them, making no more reckoning of them than of banyans, whom they hold little better than slaves; and should so appear by Mocrob Chan his speech upon occasion that if we would be in the nature of banyans, we should have free trade; by which may be gathered the minds of the greatest, so that, for anything I can conceive, it must not now be carried in the fashion of a merchant as you desired; being further of the mind that if the Turkey trade fail, as very likely it will, and this and the Persian trade go forward, as I hope it will, then this place will bear it and afford an ambassador or consul, such an one as Sir Tho. Glover, a man full of spirit, able both to defend and offend, if our enemies should go about any ways to wrong us, as no question but that they will, either covertly or openly, when we think ourselves most safest. Again may be a means to keep the Flemings from trading here, humbly entreating you not to misconstrue my good meaning herein, for I do not disparage any, holding them fit men in their places, and to manage as great a matter as this, if exhibition accordingly; only as a poor member and submissive servant deliver my poor opinion, which, right Worshipful and Worshipful, I will leave to your wise and grave

considerations, being very sorry if I have soared too high, humbly entreating you again to impute it to my want of better employment at present. And yet a little farther though I incur imputation: I suppose that when your Worships shall fall into the reckoning of their salary who are to be aloft and of the charge that must of necessity follow the carriage of that business in the fashion before mentioned will very near accomplish the other strain.

Now touching Peartia, upon deliberate terms it was thought fitting to send one Mr. Richard Steel, a merchant, as far as I know one employed in those parts by the knight baronet, Mr. Leate, and Mr. Stapers, about a business which I take was partly effected; who, having seen and well observed the course of trade in those parts, saw how easy a thing it was, if a right project were taken, to settle a factory there, which being made known to Mr. Aldworthe before our coming, we finding the said Steel here, and good reasons given pro et con, the charges was next examined, which was estimated at first to 200*l.* for himself and two more, to say, himself to go overland to Alippo after that he had capitulated with the king of Percia and with Sir Robert Sherley, which being done and the others having informed themselves upon some certainty, to return back again. Our General being acquainted herewith liked well of the project, only upon some former speeches which he and Mr. Aldworthe had had about a convenient place or road where shipping might come to lade and unlade besides Ormouse (Ormus), desired conference with the party which had been at the place, where ships of 1,000 tons might ride in safety out of the danger of the Portingals, who did at that time so satisfy him that he would send no mariner. So it was appointed that one John Crouther and another at Agra should go along with the said Mr. Steel. Here is one that is a peon in the house which hath been at the plaçe, where ships of great burthen may have water enough, whose report agreeth with the other. Many have discovered Percia, but none have looked after a convenient place for shipping except Ormouse, which the Portingals hold, which place Sir Robert Sherley hath discoursed of at large and his letters extant to that purpose, therefore will refer your Worships to that discourse, which I make account Mr. Aldworthe hath advised of already. Only by the way it will not be amiss to be jealous, even

sometimes of the best purposes, specially in this of so great consequence. If it may please God that the same be effected, it will be a worthy business for our land, it being a place of great vent for cloth, partly upon my own experience; being in Russea, some of the merchants there told me that they made five for one of our sorting blues such as we send for that place, besides divers drugs, which I could have bought there reasonable, as rhubarb, etc., which come from thence; also red yewts (?) is well sold there, but how near to those parts which is aimed at now know not. But to my purpose. The winds which serve our ships for the place aimed at will also serve for to bring them hither, and the returns from thence will accommodate them here for specie, as I partly understand, which would be a principal thing, it being the matter opposed and still objected against the Company; I say it would stop the mouths of all men, besides the correspondency between these parts, which will be much advantage unto us, which God grant and that the declining of other trades may be complete in this worthy society. What request these commodities now sent are in at present and how sold, I cannot certainly advise, referring the same to those which have the managing of the business, who would that others should understand as little as might be. Yet so far as my knowledge, pleaseth it your Worships to be advised that cloth, if good colours, will be well sold, these people desiring true colours and good cloth. Seven cloths we make account are as good as sold to the Governor of this city for 20 mamoodies the covad, and no question but that this country will vent some quantity after that they are once accustomed to the wearing thereof. Quicksilver well requested, but none sold as yet, but offered 220 rupees the maund; elephants' teeth in good request; crooked sword blades well sold for 15 rupees the piece and privates better; glasses well esteemed for gifts but few sold; waters desired but loath to go to the price; pictures the like, but valued to men's fancy. Touching lead, yet ignorant of the price; yet yesterday we had writing from Surat that they were offered a partido of 300 churls indigo, to take half lead and half money.

Now a word or two of the news in general. The king is at Agemere, 150 course this side Agra; Can Canna sent against a Rashbout called Raynawes, who holds him to it. A little before

our coming certain frigates fired some houses about Baroche to no purpose; also we heard lately of the arrival of three ships at Goah out of Portugall, which Mocrob Chan gave out were fitting with certain others to come to fight with our ships and that there was Flemings seen upon the coast, which he did to fear us and to make us yield to him. The Governor of this place gone for Gogo, making a greater show of their elephants and preparations and persons than of their valours. And so much in general; now in conclusion but a word or two of the life and death of Mr. Emsworth and the carriage of this voyage, and so humbly take my leave. And though last not least in consequence, never was voyage better carried than this; a worthy general, others that very well understood themselves and their principals of good carriage and men fearing God, which sought the health and welfare one of another, and began and ended in love and all parties pleased; with that harmony and congruity that the Lord was pleased to bless us all with health, our people lusty and strong and better able to perform any service than when they came forth. And none in our ship nor in any of the rest, for anything I know, can complain of want, I mean of things necessary for the body, and no evil example given for the good of their souls; but peradventure some distempered brain or misgoverned fellow may open his mouth and say that the merchants felt no wants, to whom I reply that upon my knowledge in our ship the worst had proportionable, our care being tender over them both for their health etc., though we wanted ourselves. Indeed I must confess we were well provided, which our purses paid for, yet was it common upon occasions. In fine, thanks be to God, your provision was sweet and good and fitting reasonable men, protesting that I have not seen better government upon any voyage that I have been on, nor better provided for, the length of the voyage considered; and not the least to be observed the good agreement and knowledge that was between merchant and mariner. This voyage may serve instead of many precedents. Now for Mr. Emsworth; all the way somewhat inclined to sickness, beverage not agreeing with him, besides given much to melancholy, which made me charge him many times that the thought of his former estate procured it, and strived by all means to put him from it, though subject myself

unto it. His disease began aboard, being a flux, and ended his life the 22nd of November last, on which day we buried him and one Signor Wood, who died within an hour one of another, both so rich in Christ that they ministered great comfort to us all, which I pray God give us grace to make use of to His glory and our own spiritual comfort.

By reason of many petty charges which groweth upon travels here in this country both above and below, it will not be amiss to appoint some good husband which shall have care thereof, and to that end acquainted some of my companions; not that it is any fault of the principals but of inferiors under them but may you allege it is their fault if not looked into. I do but touch it by the way, for that otherwise a gainful trade may in time be discouraged, humbly entreating, right Worshipful and Worshipful, to hold me excused and to pardon my boldness, if any, it having been fitter for one of this place than for myself to advise on this manner, being a Bantamese, that killing place; howsoever exposed, yet will say with the prophet David "God is good and my lot is fallen in a good ground," though not for the health of my body, I doubt not for my soul; and yet must tell you not before my appointed time, for my days be numbered, and therefore will with that holy man Job wait till my change come; and seeing I am frustrate of this place could wish that I might do you service in the furtherest parts, let their conditions be what they will; not doubting but to hold correspondency with them in any civil fashion. And so, not having others at present, will ever praise God for you and never cease to pray for your healths and prosperities with increase of commerce and the end everlasting life, which God grant for His son Christ's sake. Amen.

Your humble servant to be commanded,

Raphe Preston.

For that I have not writ to any friend, humbly entreat you to certify friends of my health as Mr. Cardler of the Assurance Office, where I have a brother lies, my master's sons, Mr. John and Wm. Gore and the bachelors, which are of the Company, Robert and Ralph Gore, one Mr. Johnson sometime a draper in Watling Street, and Captain Baker, with Mr. Wm. Atkinson, clerk to the Muscovy Company, etc.

## 225

A COMMISSION given by us whose names are hereunder written in the behalf of the right honourable and right worshipful Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies unto our good friends Mr. Richard Steel and Mr. John Crouther, merchants, now bound, by God's grace, upon a discovery to be by them made in and through Persia, for the use and behoof of the said East India Company, which journey God make prosperous and send you with good success unto your country.

FIRST at your coming to Adgemere, whither God send you in safety, you shall receive of Mr. William Edwards the sum of six hundred rials of eight for and towards the charge of your foresaid journey, which we esteem by our computation will be sufficient for that business.

For the safe passing of which moneys your care must be at your coming to Agra to inform yourselves of such sufficient men as will take such moneys upon their bills of exchange to be repaid either in Lahor or Sphan (Ispahan), as you shall think fitting to deliver for the better and more safe furnishing of your occasions.

And for that many accidents are incident in such long travels and that some disaster may befall you whereby your provision of moneys may fall short, we have therefore delivered you letters of credit unto the Right Honourable Sir Robert Sherley, knight, in particular and also a general letter unto all English and other Christians of what nation soever in Sphan, for the furnishing of such other moneys as your necessity shall require unto the value of 50*l.* sterling to be repaid upon sight of your bills of exchange, either in England or Agra.

After your departure from Agra, you are to proceed on your journey towards Sphan with as much expedition as conveniently you may, and in all places where you shall pass, to inform yourselves of the state and condition of those countries, what hope of trade and commerce they give both for sales of commodities to be brought thither from England and likewise what returns may be made fitting for England or other parts of Christendom.

Especially, when you come near to Sphan, you are with all carefulness and diligence to learn the condition of the countries between Sphan and Jasques on the sea coast, what hope of trade to be made between the said two places, what towns and cities of note, what commodities they give and what they receive as also what manner of transportation for goods and merchandise is between Jasques and Sphan, with the weights, measures and moneys of every chief place in your travels, with all other circumstances fit to be observed in such a discovery. When it shall please God to bring you safely to Sphan you are to address yourselves unto Sir Robert Sherley and to deliver unto him such letters as you carry along for him, to procure by his assistance letters from the king of Persia unto all his governors, captains and commanders of all the sea coasts in his dominions for the fair and peaceable entertainment of our men, ships, and goods in all such parts as they shall arrive at. And if it shall happen your provision of moneys to [fall?] short, then you may deliver unto Sir Robert Sherley the letter of credit which you carry directed to him, and not otherwise.

And when you shall have had full satisfaction in the points of your discovery, you are to make two journals of your daily proceedings from the time of your setting forth from Adgemere until your departure from Sphan, which are to be underwritten by you both. From whence Richard Steele is directed to go for England with one of the said journals, and John Crouther to return with all convenient speed directly to Agra or Adgemere with the other; for the better satisfaction of the honourable and worshipful Company in England and also for the better directions of us in our proceedings here in these parts.

But if it should please God that either of you should decease in this your journey either by sickness or accident, which God forbid, before your separation at Sphan, that then the survivor shall proceed directly for England with a reason of such discovery as he or they shall have made.

And for the more certainty and better satisfaction of him that shall return for Agra and Adgemere, it is ordained that he shall have for his charges back out of the remaining moneys resting unspent the one half of so much as your charges shall amount

unto until your coming to Sphan, besides the charges of a camel and camelman allowed him, provided that besides there remains a competent sum of money to carry the said Richard Steel into England; or otherwise according to this computation you shall make a division of your remainder.

Not doubting but out of your good discretions and loving friendship each to other, you will so carry this business as it may redound to both your reputations. And so beseeching God to bless you in these your proceedings we commend you to His protection, who direct all your thoughts and actions to His glory.

Your loving friends,
Will. Edwards.
Tho. Aldworthe.
Edward Dodsworth.
Thomas Mitford.

In Amaddavas,
the 2nd of January, 1614.

## 226

John Jourdain and others to the Governor and Committees of the East India Company.

Bantam, the 2nd of January, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, our duties remembered, etc. May it please you to understand that by the Concord, who arrived here the 8th of September last, we received your Worships' letters, understanding thereby at full your minds concerning all matters, which with the help of God we will effect and follow in all points as near as God shall give us grace etc.

And first, concerning the Concord: shortly after her arrival it pleased God to take to his mercy Giles Hawkins and after him Mr. Flood and Mr. Petty with some others of the common men.

Those chief men being dead, it was thought fitting to view the commission, to know whom your Worships had ordained to succeed; and finding by the said commission and the two boxes which we opened that, after the death of Mr. Flood, that none was nominated but was to be chosen by a general consent of merchants, at first it was thought necessary to leave the charge of the ship to Mr. Benet, in the meantime not having any other more sufficient. In this time the James arrived here from Pottany without order for her lading, only 3,000 rials which Mr. Gourney sent in her, he supposing that money or pepper might be had for certain commodities left here in Bantam rated per him at 13,000 rials or thereabouts; which, if it had been sold at those rates, had not been half enough to have laden the ship with pepper. But we, finding so little hope of sale for money or pepper, to help the sale thereof we offered the one half money with the cloth to put it off, yet could not be heard, for that the Hollanders sold of the same sorts of goods to be paid the next year at 100 per 100 less than the James' goods was rated at, and to all sorts of people that would have it, running risks, whether ever they shall be paid the one half. Whether they doth it to cross us in our trade of Choramandell or not we know not, but sure we are that the losses remains on themselves, for that they have sold better cheap than it cost them in the country from whence it came. Now that which was left here by Mr. Gourney the one half thereof or more is not vendible in this country, because it is Chera Mallaia and the people here will wear no other fashion but their own, which is Chera Java. But now the James being come to receive her lading, the captain requires us to lade her for the account of the same voyage. We conclude that the ship of necessity must be laden, but upon account of the Ninth Voyage it cannot be, for that there is not wherewith to do it. Therefore it was thought necessary to value the goods belonging to the voyage as it is worth ready money and take it to account of the Joint Stock, and to lade so much pepper as the goods doth amount unto, provided always that your Worships are content therewith at home; and whether the goods here remaining the profit thereof shall be for the account of the Joint Stock or for the Ninth Voyage (for that the goods must be transported to

other places, not being vendible in Bantam) this is wholly referred unto your Worships' pleasure. But in the meantime there is laden aboard the James 6,000 sacks of pepper, which is the proceed of the goods according to the valuation and the 3,000 rials received from Pottany, as per the account in the journal may appear, etc.

And since, having considered farther of your Worships' order willing us to look far and near for other commodities and for venting of our own, which in Bantam will not be sold this ten years, as also having understood of the weakness of the Concord both of ship and men to carry her for England, and the small quantity of pepper that she will carry and the great hopes we have received per via de Macassar and by others which lately came from Amboina, that they have kept great part of their cloves of the last year for the English, and the Bandanezes making continual wars with the Hollanders, hoping of the English; all these reasons having been duly considered by the council of merchants it is thought necessary to send the Concord thither with divers commodities which is not here vendible, in the charge of George Ball, who is ordained to be principal factor for the voyage. The goods and money which we determine to send in her is as appeareth per invoice. The reason why the Concord hath stayed here so long since her voyage was determined to go that way is because we were in hope to have had some more men out of the ships which are to come out of England, and some other ship to go in company, for the more force with more facility the cloves will be gotten. We have built a pinnace of some 25 tons of a junk which came from Sacadana, which doth go in company of the ship, which will be a great help to fetch cloves where the ship cannot go; but we have not men sufficient to man them both, for having provided the James with twelve men and with those that are dead there will not remain above 25 men for the ship and the pinnace, therefore we determine to get some 10 or 12 blacks which will serve to do ordinary work. We are the more earnest to send that way because that if there should not go some ship this year there will be little hope to do any good hereafter; and this ship being so weak above water that it were great danger to send her for England. For Mr. Petty

before his death would not adventure to carry any dry commodities betwixt the decks, only pepper in the hold. Therefore we have laden aboard the James for the account of the Joint Stock 57 chests of all sorts of China silks, 24 chests of benjamin, 3,673 sacks of Bantam pepper, 172½ peculs of cloves as per the particulars may appear in the invoice and bills of lading; also we have laden 100 bahars of Priaman pepper at 400 lbs. suttle to the bahar, which was taken out of the Osiander and laden for the account of the Tenth Voyage, notwithstanding it is in the bills of lading for the account of the Joint Stock, which we did only to avoid cavils with the captain of the James, he being no great amigos with the captain of the Osiander nor any other. Here is left about 30 chests of silks of the worse sorts, which the James could not stow. We were in hope to have sent these silks in some ship belonging to the Joint Stock, but in regard of the insufficiency of the Concord, and the long stay of the fleet which your Worships writ should come forth the last spring, and the danger which might ensue by keeping them until the next year, made us to lade them in this ship, which we did by council, Captain Marlowe having required the same and the James being a sufficient ship for the purpose. And for that they stood in need of divers necessaries there is delivered them out of the Concord twelve men with divers other provisions as per the purser's note may appear, which could very ill be spared, but that necessity doth constrain us thereunto for the better security of your Worships' goods.

Now as concerning the Darling, she set sail from hence for Sacadana the 10th of [March,] and from thence she was to go for Pottany, there to buy all the Lankin silk of the Chinese junks, carrying with them for that purpose a good stock of money and commodities, as per the journal may appear; but coming to Sacadana they made their abode there so long (contrary to order) that before they came to Pottany the Hollanders had bought up all the silk and other commodities; the long stay of the Darling at Sacadana being to little purpose, as per the copies of their letters sent from thence may appear. The Hollanders' pinnace which departed from Bantam five weeks after them were at Pottany a month before them and had bought up all the silks before

their arrival, which was the cause that the Darling took in certain goods out of the James and gone for Siam. From thence I know not what course they doth mind to take, for hitherto they have in all points digressed from commission. We do not doubt but Mr. Gourney and Mr. Larkin doth advise at large of all things in this ship, etc.

Now concerning the Globe, we daily look for her, much marvelling of their long stay, doubting of the getting over the bar, which is the cause that Mr. Floris doth also doubt of her late coming to Bantam and therefore hath [wrote] to provide against his coming about 4,000 sacks of pepper, which we have [effected] and is all ready milled and laid in the warehouses. And as for the estate of their voyage, we refer it to Mr. Floris' letter which goeth herewith, etc.

And for the project of the voyage now pretended in the Concord, it is agreed per a general council of merchants, viz. that she, by God's grace, go first for Macassar there to take account of Geo. Cokayne, and what rice is there bought to take into their ship, as also what goods shall be there remaining fitting for Banda or the Moullucas, and leave other goods there which shall be found most vendible in Macassar, as also to take into their ship Mr. Welden who is there remaining and a perfect linguist in the Mallaia and Ternatan tongues and well acquainted with the country people and coast, I mean of Amboina and Banda; and from thence with all convenient speed to proceed for Amboina or Banda. If first at Banda, then upon good consideration to leave there Sophony Cozucke and some other with such a quantity of goods as shall be thought necessary, Sophony Cozucke being already acquainted with the country people and language. But if they may with more conveniency fall first with Amboina, then to repair to a place called Lugho, where the Darling was the last year, and the chief Aurancaya of the country a friend to the English and indifferent, or rather an enemy, to the Hollanders, who sought his life because he gave us entertainment in the Darling; but of late he hath made the king of Ternater acquainted therewith and he hath given him leave to entertain all nations and especially the English, for which cause, as we are informed, this Aurancaya caused the country people to keep their

cloves for us this year and seeing that no ships came was constrained at the last of the year to sell the one half unto the Hollanders, and the rest they have kept for the English. From this place of Lugho is but half a day's journey by land to Cambello, Lasede and Ceran, which three places yieldeth as many cloves as the half of Amboina and the people affable and desirous to trade with us and are in no subjection to the Hollanders, only trading with them as with all other merchants. And because the ship cannot conveniently go to all these places, we send this pinnace to go from port to port to bring cloves to the ship, which may remain in Lugho or Cambello, which shall be thought most convenient; and if occasion be she may go from thence for Banda to give advice and so return to the ship again, as also to search out any other place near thereabout, where trade may be had. The goods which we send to those parts is Guzarate and Choramandell clothing, some money in rials, and some gold. The gold will yield 50 per cent. profit or more; and cloves will be sooner gotten for rice and gold than for any other commodity whatsoever, because the rice is their food, the gold their treasure against they die and therefore they will give an extraordinary price for it, etc.

And as concerning the estate of the business here in Bantam, according to your Worships' orders there is notice taken of all such goods as is here remaining for several accounts and voyages and have rated the same accordingly and brought it to account of the Joint Stock as per the journal now sent may appear. And as for some voyages which were in the custody of William Sheppard, left by the death of Mr. Jones, I send herewith the copy of William Sheppard's account given at his departure for Pottany in the James, whereby may be seen what was remaining; which by reason of his sickness (as I perceive) was not left in better form, but Mr. Gourney being desirous of him in that voyage in lieu of Rich. Cobb, who remaineth here in Bantam; the cause is that, if Mr. Cobb had gone in the ship, Mr. Gourney would not have proceeded in the voyage. The reason that he alleged was that both in the ship and land he was very troublesome and a breeder of quarrels and debate amongst parties, and insufficient to do any business which did belong unto a merchant.

And now in the time of his abode in Bantam his behaviour and carriage hath verified the same, for by drunkenness, fighting and railing, agreeing with no man and making strife with all men and will obey no command, hath made all honest men to loathe his company; therefore by a general consent he was deprived of the council of merchants as not able to conceal the secrets of the worshipful Company. Therefore we desired and required Captain Marlowe to carry him home in the James, which as yet he refuseth to do, alleging frivolous reasons to the contrary; sometimes saying that we must lay in victuals for him with two servants to attend him, and at other times that he dares not carry the Company's servants home without their order. But, God sending the James well home, we do not doubt but your Worships shall be at full acquainted with the disorders of this voyage. In all places where they have been they have left themselves famous with infamy to our nation, what by fighting, brabbling and contention amongst themselves, troubling all men where they come, hath been the cause that all, both strangers and others, are weary of their company; and he that should govern all is chief cause of these disorders, for what discord hath been among them his hand hath not been out of it, either taking part with one or other, or breaking out in such terms of railing that he is little set by by his own company and less by strangers. And he is one of the first which doth trade publicly, contrary to your Worships' order, and in all places where he hath been. Therefore we were constrained to buy a parcel of Choramandell cloths of him to the value of 1,700 rials because he had sold some quantity at low rates and brought down the price to the great prejudice of the worshipful Company. And at present he hath in the ship about 10 or 12 chests of benjamin for his proper [account] and doth refuse to take in 15 peculs of cloves which Mr. Petty had bought for himself before his death at his first coming to Bantam and offered first 39 rials per pecul, which we understanding thereof advised him [the contrary], shewing him that he went about to raise the prices of commodities, contrary to order, he answering that he did nothing but what he had order to do; wherefore we showed him your Worships' letters to the contrary, and being thereat moved went aboard his ship, but after

secretly caused some of his company to buy the 15 peculs of cloves; and being in his sickness desired, if it pleased God to call him, that they might be sent home unto the worshipful Company, and to advise that they were bought with his own money, and they might deal with him as they pleased; which we required Captain Marlowe to do, which he refused, saying they could take in no more goods for the Company but was desirous to buy them for his own account. So if they were for his own account they might be carried for England, but, being for the worshipful Company's account, the ship could carry no more. These and many other wrongs he doth because he thinks to cross us that remain here aland, for that we do not feed his insatiable desire with wine and give him such extraordinary duty (as himself hath said) as if three of the Committees were present. These things are not written by way of complaint or envy, but only to make known, as our duty binds us, those things which are prejudicial to the proceedings of the worshipful Company, etc.

Now after the departure of these ships we shall remain very weak, both of merchants and others, in regard that we are forced to have people at both houses, because at the old house lieth all the Guzaratt goods which were formerly in four warehouses subject to fire, rain and stealing; therefore we have brought it all into one house and have laid it in the best manner we could devise to keep it from worms, which formerly have done great spoil where it lay before: so that we were constrained to open as many packs as we perceived to be perished, and have taken out the rotten and sold it at trust as well as we might, and have repacked the remainder in small bales, each sort by itself, for that we find many names of the cloths mistaken, as many sorts having three and four names for one sort of cloth, and the reason is, being bought in the Red Sea of sundry persons, viz. of Guzaratts, Mogores, Arabs, Turks, and Industans, each of them giving a several name according to their languages, which will be a great error in the end in keeping the accounts, except all the goods be opened and a new collection made according to their true names, which will ask some time. For if the collection already drawn continue as it is according to the packing bill, when it comes to draw a balance of every several account there will be found many

parcels over and many short; as also it will be very difficult for the sale unto those that shall come hereafter that knows not the sorts.

And as touching the building of our new house in the place where now we make our abode, being a place very convenient and near the river, which is obtained with presents and fair promises by a writing from the Pengran Protector, wherein he doth give leave to build, and for the height of the walls he gave us a measure; and, thinking ourselves therewith secure, we have prepared many necessaries for the same and fitted the place to begin to build; which he perceiving began anew with us, viz. first we may not build above 3 fathom high from the foundation to the roof, and we must not make any house at Jaccattra; if we do it shall be at his pleasure to take the plot of ground and house from us again; and we must deliver him our old mansion house, for that he will not have us to have two houses. Whereupon we have left to proceed any farther until we find him in a better humour, or other order from your Worships. Therefore we have been with the king of Jaccattra to hold his friendship and he hath given us leave to build at our pleasure and hath given us a piece of ground near the waterside, and for custom we are to pay as the Hollanders doth, which is a small matter; not that he will constrain us, but to give him something as a present. Now the Pengran Protector of Bantam, understanding thereof, seems to be very angry thereat and doth threaten to take from us the plot of ground which he hath given us to build on, and as we suspect is animated by the Hollanders, for that they would not have us to be so near neighbours to them; as also we have been crossed by them at Jaccattra and at all other places where factories are, for in matters of trade they are worse enemies to us than the Portingals; insomuch that in buying of silks the last year they raised the prices, under colour to make a consortship with us thinking in the meantime to get the most part into their hands, and when it came to conclusion their demand was to have 30 peculs of Lanken silk first laid aside for them, and the remainder, which might be some 40 peculs, should be parted equally betwixt us, so by this means they should have 50 peculs and we 20. Whereupon we disagreed and parted each of us to

do our best. And now at the receipt of pepper, we demanding our debtors to bring in their pepper, they began to raise the price, giving 15 rials per 10 sacks, we having bought at 13½ the dearest; and this they did thinking to have all into their own hands, knowing that the Chineses for covetousness, to gain 1½ rials in 10 sacks and receive present money, would bring them the most part, the Chineses little esteeming their words and less their honesty. For this cause we shall be the longer receiving in of our debts in pepper; and to go to law with them here it is in vain, for that answer hath been made to us by the chief officers that if the debtors cannot pay us we must stay until they are able, etc.

The Hollanders doth take such extraordinary courses in putting out their cloths to the Chineses, and at such low rates to be paid the next year in pepper, that we cannot sell any of ours, because it is not so vendible in the country, for they giveth them choice of commodities, that which is fitting for the country, whereof we have little store. They have already delivered out above 40,000 rials, thinking by that means to get all the pepper into their hands the next year. And as for our commodities there is not any that will look on it; therefore fitting that it should be transported to other countries where some part thereof may be vented, which cannot be done without men and shipping. And as for the sailors there will be no dealing with them unless agreement be made with them at home for to stay in the country and for their wages; otherwise they will look to have wages beforehand, else they will not stay in the country. And as for the merchants which are here remaining, I could wish for some more of the like faculty and carriage, being all sufficient men for their places. After the departure of the Concord here will remain four besides myself, viz. Richard Westby, John Baylie, Samuel Boyle and Wm. Nicolls, who was purser's mate in the Dragon. Now for the factories which are in other places it is necessary to have staid men there that may procure the good of the Company and the love of the people by their good carriage, which out of this small number that are here cannot be spared, but our hope is of supplies in the next ships; which at their coming we hold it necessary to place factories at Jappara under the king of Mattran (Mataram?) and at Gracia (Grissee) both

lying upon Java; as also at Timour, where there is store of sandal-wood to be bought, which is a very good commodity at the Coast and Suratt, as also here in Bantam when the China junks come; as likewise these places will vent those commodities which will not sell here in many years.

And as for the trade of Sacadana, there is as yet but little profit had from thence but we have better hopes hereafter, if there were someone of experience and care of his business. The country doth vent but a small quantity of cloth, but it may be at Borneo, which is the chiefest place of trade, there will be better sale, and bezoar stones gotten for it. Also there is a place called Sambas betwixt Sacadana and Borneo, where there is some hope of store of diamonds, where Cassarian David was sent by Mr. Larkin, but as yet no certain news what good may be there done; only the king and people of the country are desirous of trade. At present we want a pinnace and men to supply that factory of Sacadana and the rest thereabouts etc. Here are commodities lying on our hands which to be sent for England are scarce worth the freight, as cinnamon and porcelain, which would yield good profit in Suratt or Dabull, with other merchandise that are here to be had vendible in those places; for which purpose we want a small ship of some force, such as the Osiander, to go to and fro, which would not be only profitable for the sale of such goods as are here to be gotten but also the return would yield here great profit, we now understanding what goods is most vendible in these countries, and what the country of Suratt and Dabull doth yield etc.

And whereas your Worships doth write, in a letter directed to Ed. Camden or [the chief] factor, to use all means to understand of the dealings of Augustine Spalding concerning certain cloves whereof he is accused to buy at a low price and sold [to] the worshipful Company at a dear rate, dealing underhand with the Chineses, I have diligently inquired about that matter but cannot understand by any circumstance to be guilty therein, only upon suspicion because of his familiarity with the Chineses, and of some 10 or 15 peculs, which he bought at 15 rials per pecul before the coming of the ships for his proper account, being full of dirt and not worth the money after they were garbled or

cleansed, which he carried for his own account in the Solomon. Thus much I understand per Keewee, who was half with him in this bargain of cloves etc.

Now concerning the Trades Increase that was laid up on the ooze (?) as per the Dragon, Clove and Expedition your Worships have at large understood: about two months past she was fired by night suddenly from stem to stern that none could come near to quench it, which we suppose was done of purpose by the Javas, because formerly she had been set on fire twice and by great help we quenched it again, which now was impossible to do, because she was, as we suppose, laid all fore and aft with this country pitch, otherwise she could not have so suddenly taken fire, which we suspect was done by the better sort of Javas by the instigation of a renegado Spaniard which is turned Moor, putting them in the head that in time she might serve in lieu of a castle. She was burnt in one night close to the water, and what was remaining of her it is sold for 1,050 rials, as per account may appear.

Thus having advised your Worships of all matters which at present is in memory, and what is wanting in this shall by God's grace be performed in the next, we leave, praying the Almighty to bless your proceedings and augment the estate of the worshipful Company to His glory and the honour of our nation. Amen.

Your servant in all duty,

John Jourdain.
Geo. Ball.
Richard Westby.
John Baylie.
Sam. Boyle.

*Postscript.*—Right Worshipful, this former letter being dated the 2nd ditto it pleased God that the Globe safely arrived from Mesopatam, weak of men and other. And being required per Captain Marlowe and Mr. Floris to assist them in a court per them called for the good of the worshipful Company, wherein it was concluded that the Concord should be laid up for the general good of both voyages, according to the copy of the conclusion sent herewith as may at large appear; and whereas there was

laden aboard the James 3,673 sacks of Bantam pepper for the account of the Joint Stock, according as the bills of lading makes mention, it is now otherwise concluded, viz. that the Globe is to take in the Priaman pepper which was in the Osiander, and the Globe to receive so much of Bantam pepper out of the James being formerly laden for the Joint Stock according to the tonnage as per rato, the freight to be paid according as your Worships in your discretions shall ordain. The copies of courts and agreements concerning these matters I send herewith; if not in as ample manner as I desire, the troublesome captain of the James is cause thereof, who doth disquiet both house and fleet, that I could better temporize with John Davis in his drink than with this insatiable captain in his best wits, he being cross in all actions that doth concern the worshipful Company's business. And as concerning the accounts and the state of Bantam, your Worships shall understand at large per the copy of the journal now sent, which doth extend unto the 13th day of January, 1614; and what doth hereafter pass until the departure of the Globe (which I hope will be within ten days) I will, God willing, enlarge the rest, the time not permitting at present otherwise. Herewithal I send a note of what provision is put into the James, also of the men. And at present I conclude, commending your Worships to the merciful protection of Almighty God etc.

Bantam the 15th of January, 1614.

Your Worships' servant,

John Jourdain.

## 227

### Christopher Farewell to John Oxwicke at Baroche.

Gembuzar, 3rd January, 1614.

MR. OXWICKE, with my love I salute you, wishing your health as my own etc. Yours of this present I received by Narranse, wherein you write you marvel that neither of us would advise you of our safe arrival here, whereof we both in our several letters certified you, and sent them by some of our peons of return. Howsoever, it seemeth he hath not delivered them, and also I then wrote you of 5 carts of indigo, which Narranse had the same night laden for Baroche, and timely the next morning sent them away, himself carefully seeing the indigoes passed over the river without taking wet. Concerning our proceedings here you shall understand that, having bargained for a matter of 70 and odd maunds of anil at several prices, when we came to compare them with the musters, they were far inferior to them in all respects of goodness, being almost one third part dirt and sand and every way such as presently I washed my hands of them; expecting to-morrow other musters from the Aldea, wherein, as occasion shall be offered, we purpose to proceed; but as for quantity or choice, by Narranse's report these parts afford neither, only some small partidos and those not very good. If the abovesaid had been to content, we had agreed for the delivery of them at Baroch free of all cost, and there to have taken the weight of them, with other conditions according to the custom of these places. And whereas you write for Mr. Ball and Narranse, they both would have gone to-morrow morning, but that I doubt (upon our no good success hitherto, and but little likelihood of any hereafter) we shall all depart within these three days at the furthest, which at the sight of musters pd. shall speedily be determined and so to make but one journey of it, but then at the furthest they shall not fail, God willing, to be with you; for I perceive you are troubled with a bad commodity, wherein the deceit of Patell and the rest appeareth, with whom, as I wrote you, Narranse had great controversies, who when he saw great part of Patell's not to answer to the musters, by much ado abated him upon 43 maunds (which

you had agreed for 22 mamoodies per maund) two mamoodies per maund, and of other 13 maunds he abated him half a mamoodie per maund. Narranse saith he standeth bound before the Beage for 4,800 and odd mamoodies, the money of the said anil sent, who standeth doubtful what will become of the matter if you refuse the bargain, as his son's letter doth make doubtful; but he hopeth that you will so far forth respect your word, as he saith he hath followed your order and advice, so that no prejudice befall him. Thus, with Mr. Ball's commendations, I commit you and your affairs to God, and do rest

Your loving friend,
Chr. Farewell.

## 228

Thomas Aldworthe to John Oxwicke, Christopher Farewell and Bayly Ball, at Baroche.

Amadavas, this 4th of January, 1614.

MR. OXWICKE, Mr. Farewell and the rest, I commend me to you all etc. Yours of the 28th December I received, perceiving the good hopes you have there to be fitted with indigo that may serve our turn, as Mr. Ball wrote us; and therefore I could wish you to go through for some 200 fardles or churls, which may contain five maunds per churl, having moneys there to accomplish it. From Cambaya we are not to expect the quantity we thought to have done, and therefore hoping of all your cares in the choosing of that indigo that may serve for England. We could wish you to get what you can of the better sort and not of that which will not swim, which is base and not worth the sending. And so, not having farther at present, I commend you all to God's protection.

Mr. Oxwicke, I pray you not to detain our foot-post, but let him go through, for our letters require haste; for the last time you sent him out of the way to Cambaya, which hindered us much.

Your loving friend,
Tho. Aldworthe.

## 229

### John Oxwicke to Thomas Elkington.

Baroche, the 8th January, 1614.

MR. ELKINGTON, Yours of the 5th January I have received. For the chop of the Nabob I have received as in a former letter I did write you, which is sufficient to serve the turn; and for the orders that I receive from Amadavaz, I do intend they shall be followed, which is the main I do aim at; and for such letters which come to my hand that are yours, I do always dispeed them away so soon as possible; also when I have letters from thence and you none, I do advise of what they do write, as in a couple before this I have, or anything else needful. When I send you goods I will let you know thereof a day before, according to your desire, be it from other parts or from hence. The banyan which brought your letter told me, as you writ, that he had 100 corge of baftas, which I did desire to have sight thereof, but as yet I hear nothing from him. I shall well like of them if a pennyworth may be had or as good cheap as we do now buy; and so to deliver a letter for payment there.

And in your letter, Mr. Elkington, you do much admire I do affect privately so much as to send away Esay Butt. Now Mr. Farewell and Mr. Ball being gone, for their being absent it was necessary both or none, or myself and Mr. Ball (which was not so fit for me to neglect this business here); and for Esay Butt it was thought meet by yourself when I was there I should return him, not for any particular meaning of thought to be private, for I do affect it as little as any, and for such as are appointed in this business with me do and shall know of all that passeth as far forth as myself, and for such I am a companion to run alongst withal and with others a friend and companion too, but not in my business, I mean Esay Butt, unless the Company had thought it fit to join him with me in commission; then should I have been well pleased. For the security of the estate

of the business, it is secure here as there by the grace of God, and if you please to send a better guard they shall be welcome. Thus, with hearty commendations to yourself and the rest, I commit you all to God.

Your loving friend,
John Oxwicke.

Mr. Farewell is returned with Mr. Ball and now we will begin to pack. They have bought no indigo.

## 230

A Court called the 9th of January, 1614.

WHEREAS the James, Globe and Osiander riding in the road of Bantam, two of them, viz. the James and Osiander, being laden and ready to set sail, the third being the Globe newly arrived, in consideration of their unfitness to proceed of their pretended voyage for England, per reason of their great need of men and other necessities, a general court was called by Captain Marlowe and Mr. Floris by reason of their wants this 9th January, 1614, wherein they demand men for their supply, not daring, nor no ways holding it convenient, to set sail with so weak a company as each of them have at present, having no other ships or means to supply their wants but the Osiander and Concord, it being held fitting by all the court that one ship should proceed to the Molluccoes formerly pretended, as well for a future good unto the right worshipful Company as a present benefit in her now intended voyage; it being with deliberation thought and well considered of by all in general in the present court, and finding an impossibility that all the ships, manned as they are, can proceed without great danger and hazard both to the ships and goods, therefore of force one must stay to supply the wants of the other two, it was concluded in general that the Osiander was the fittest ship to

stay for the supply of the James and Globe, by reason she is of least charge and fittest to stay in the country, her men to be divided according to their wants and to be put into the James and Globe; Edward Christian, formerly captain of the Osiander to be captain and commander of the Globe in as ample manner as formerly was Captain Hippon; Master Peter Floris to deliver him the king's commission for the better government of the ship and men; Nathaniel Salmon, formerly master of the Osiander, to go into the Globe there to remain master, and John Skinner, formerly master of the Globe, he being willing to do the Company service here in the country, to go into the Osiander, there to remain master; and Walter Bennett, formerly appointed master of the Concord, to go into the James there to remain master's-mate; and Mr. Alexander, formerly master's-mate of the Osiander, to go into the Speedwell there to remain master; the Concord to remain a roader in the road of Bantam until further supply from England, and the Osiander being thought a fitter ship to proceed of a voyage formerly pretended to the Mollucoes. And whereas it was formerly concluded that the James being ready should go over for Moroffe and there to abide the coming of the Globe, it is now ordered that she shall proceed for the Cape of Good Hope and there to stay the coming of the Globe thirty days, and if the Globe shall not come thither within the term of so many days, she is then to stay at St. Hellenna fifteen days in hope of the Globe's coming thither, having here entered into agreement, meeting at either of these places within the time afore-limited to hold consortship without parting each from other until they arrive in England, except stress of weather force them thereunto, each assisting one another both with defence and all comforts what they may. In confirmation whereof they have hereunto set their hands in the presence of Captain Jourdain and the rest of the factors, Captain Marlowe and Captain Christian having each of them a copy hereof whose names are on the other side.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Edmond Marlowe. | John Jourdain. | George Chauncey. |
| Edward Christian. | George Ball. | Richard Cobb. |
| Peter Floris. | Richard Westby. | Samuel Boyle. |
| John Davis. | John Baylie. | William Nicolls. |

## 231

### Thomas Aldworthe to John Oxwicke, Christopher Farewell, and Bayly Ball, at Baroche.

Amadavas, this 12th of January, 1614.

MR. OXWICKE, Mr. Farewell, Mr. Ball, I kindly commend me to you etc. Your three letters yesternight I received, with the bags of divers musters, perceiving the deceitful making of indigoes in those parts, whereof I spake enough at my being there with Mr. Edwards and the rest, though then not hearkened unto; wherefore, the case standing as now it doth, and having received letters from our General for our speedy despatch, for that he will not stay beyond the end of this present month, we are now to use all diligence to that effect and so I could wish you all to make the best of that business you have begun, that it may be in good sort sent to the ships with what convenient speed you may. In my opinion [Narranse ought?] to be free from damage, being employed by you [there?] for that business and therefore you must now compose it that it may turn to the least disadvantage you can for all sides, reserving always your credits, that no imputation be justly laid upon the English. I hope you will have ready there one hundred fardles at least, that trial may be made at home what good will be done therewith. It is now too late to send you musters which you write for, and we, being in the business at present, must now go through it, hoping to despatch ourselves herehence by the 20th of this instant, with indigo enough to lade the Solomon, if not the Hector. I pray you to get as much cotton yarn as you may, with all things else according to order, that you may have all things ready by the time limited and to mark your fardles of indigo with the letter B, to be known from the rest. And thus in haste I commend you all to God's good protection.

Your loving friend,

Tho. Aldworthe.

If you did not heretofore acquaint Mr. Ball with your proceedings you did ill, but if you did, then you ought to rebuke

Mr. Ball that wrote to the contrary; for you needed not to use your comparisons with [us?] except we had first written you that we could aim better at the Company's business than yourself. Howsoever, I am glad of your care and sufficiency.

Tho. Ald.

I have given your foot-post two mamoodies. I pray you send him forthwith to Suratt with these letters.

## 232

[Wm. Nicolls?] to the East India Company.
Sent by Capt. Marlowe, in the James.
In Bantam, this 14th of January, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, My humble duty remembered, etc. It may please you my last was from Tecoo by Captain Newport in the Expedition, wherein I certified of all things pertinent. Since which, by means of a leak in the Osiander through the worm, Captain Christian was forced to set sail for Bantam to new sheathe, leaving me (as General Best had formerly appointed) principal, and three others to assist me, viz. (*sic*) The 10th of January 1613 he departed from Tecoo, and the 26th of June following returned; in which time of his absence I sold some 18 bales of your goods, having left me 30 bales and bought of pepper only 41 bahars, being one day permitted trade and the other none. The cause was by that the Governor and Pon Leema precedent had hope to have brought us to their own bows, to give their own price in commodity and for pepper when the ship returned, making account that we should have been tied to such a strait, what through her great quantity of goods and want of relading, that they might make their own markets on us. But their hopes were frustrate and our hand better to your Worships' profits, although the hazard something to have lived so long amongst so rude a nation in so weak a case, but only with four

persons in all, whereof two, viz. John Postle, an honest, careful man, and Thomas Symons, surgeon's mate, were two-thirds of the time very sick, and only left myself and Richard Lane to effect all kinds of business by day, as watch by turns the whole night, to our most unmeasurable toil and danger of loss of goods and lives, having been many times assaulted to be robbed with three or four ways broken into our yard by night and even the walls attempted to be cut down upon us, which we still prevented by good heed, many times shooting off our muskets through the walls of our house to their great danger, although our hap was never to light on any one of them, as they lost their hopes.

At last the 10th of January aforesaid arrived Captain Christian in the Osiander, whom I fully possessed with all occurrences passed in the pursuit of my business, advising him to threaten them to complain unto the king for having denied me that quiet trade which he had granted by his letter and warned them to afford the English, as also declaring our great loss sustained thereby, which I told them still in private, the captain might not dare but complain of and prove the king's mind, not only for the present abuses but for the time future, that thereafter your Worships might accordingly dispose of your shipping for merchandising from Suratt, and not furnish goods for that place where were wild abuses offered; all which savoured of some truth with them, insomuch as they persuaded the owners of the pepper to sell us for 12 baftas the bahar, pretending to them that their former purposes were for their especial avail, which not taking effect, they should do them but reason to content us at present, and free them from danger which they were in, if we complained; yet underhand we were forced to give to the Governor and Pon Leema 1¾ dollars and for the king's custom one dollar or bafta upon each bahar, which all charges stood your Worships in 14¾ dollars the bahar first penny; and all charges added doth not stand your Worships in above 15¼ dollars, having bought neither more nor less than 525 bahars, 2 qrs., 22 catties, as by the account thereof hereinclosed. So would I have given your Worships an exact account of all my sales of your goods in form of debtor and creditor, but Captain Christian demanding view of my day-book

at sea, when I was very sick of a fever, I delivered it unto him, which now he detaineth, pretending it belongeth only unto him to give your Worships an account, being principal by name in the business, but not by nature, for I have not only sold your goods for gold even all that were uttered at Tecoo, but bought and bargained for all the pepper likewise, which was never had in those parts by any English for less than five dollars more the bahar, all charges cast into a medium, which Captain Christian seeing maketh account to assume all as done by himself by accounting unto your Worships; and yet was always willing I should do all things therein by pain and labour; even as in his purser's books for the Dragon it is manifest I have taken two-thirds of the pains, as witnesseth my handwriting extant in the same. Thus of due doth belong a portion of poundage unto me, which I submit to your Worships' pleasures, who did ship me for his mate and not his man.

Since our arrival here, being the 26th day of November last, I have weighed out of the Osiander and put aboard the James for the account of your Worships' Tenth Voyage the number of 100 bahars of pepper, each bahar containing 400 lbs. net, being weighed by bars of lead marked, and was so much delivered aboard, by her being over deep, and some chests of silk to be put in her which Captain Christian hath solely bought, I not being worthy to know aught, although appointed by General Best as his merchant and with strict admonishment that he take my help and advice in any of your business, as also use me better than formerly he had done; but pride was always predominant in his bosom, that even the merchants here of ancient experience were not wise enough to counsel him for the buying his silks, which, his self-conceit carrying him, he bought at a dearer rate than ordinary; so did Captain Jourdain tell him of it at the table two or three times, alleging unto him that General Best left order that no English merchant of what voyage soever should meddle in any bargaining without their advice; but his manner is to seem to do more than indeed he can effectually perform, or how should he look for further employment in the nature of a captain from your Worships, which he may not let slip opportunity to maintain, be it to your Worships' manifest damage rather. For it may please

you to understand the Globe arrived here the 3rd present, and the 9th past was a council held here ashore, touching a supply of men that both the James and she stood in to carry them for England; where it was thought fittest and so determined that the Osiander's lading to be put into the Globe and men to be distributed as aforesaid; only Edward Christian's captainship being like to be frustrate, he peremptorily started up uttering in open court that unless he might go home captain of the Globe he would not consent or yield to the same, preferring his most abominable pride before your profits, who have raised him, as myself, from the cart to the court. All which Mr. Floris seeing, answered in flexible manner: You shall have the commission of Captain Hippon rather than I will stand out in it to the damage of the worshipful Company; having more wit in his finger, as the saying is, than he hath in his head, for I never saw his works aught worthy of praise but his words great; having threatened me (when I have denied him the sale of his goods before your own) that it were better for me to please him anyway than to contend with him, he being in place of command and to be at home before me, where his tale will be heard before mine and can do me mischief or good at his pleasure; all spoken before Mr. Salmon, master now of the Globe, even in the great cabin aboard the Osiander at his departure for Bantam to sheathe, which I daresay Mr. Salmon will not avouch, by his having opened a chest of money at Suratt out of the Osiander's hold, taking 100*l.* out to employ for his own, Mr. Oliver's and Ralph Crofte, purser's, private benefits, which the Captain knowing of he feareth will discover to your Worships, if he should not persevere to please him by saying anything. But I refer myself to your Worships' able understandings, whom I beseech to give me the privilege of a thief, not to condemn me before trial, and then I shall fear none ill, having always endeavoured my best, without respect of my private profit; but that little which I have gained hath been of my wits gathered out of the customers, whereof Captain Christian hath shared even by force, and by this only means I have maintained myself in clothing befitting my place in your Worships' so great designs, which my whole wages of 30*s.* per month, were it paid me all, would but barely do. But as I prove

I doubt not the least of reward, to which I refer me most willingly, minding always to prosecute your business with all ardency, when and wheresoever I shall be put unto it. Yet I fear me that Captain Christian's private false devices here of me may work me mischief, being so disdainful as I have always found him, but for no other cause but the motioning my best opinion in your Worships' business. For it may please you, having at Cotatinga (Kataping?) sold all your baftas and only left some defect goods, which three or four merchants would have bought (a little underhand) and cleared away together; the which I acquainted him withal and to accept of it, that we might clear thence and seek the rest of our lading at Priaman or Tecoo, saying further that, admit 20 or 30 dollars be lost at the most, what is it to despatch in a day, by which certain charge of the ship is eschewed, and the more time at Pryaman and Tecoo the better hopes of good bargains, which I had cause to fear, having had greater experience of them than Captain Christian; but he would not accept thereof, his will being his greater reason alleged to me; and afterwards I could not attain so great a bargain, that I must tell him my mind of force before I could get him to yield to make despatch, viz. I answered him plainly: "Captain, you have good store of goods of your own, which you value for more than will be had at present, and your hopes of better sales for them causeth you to reject my counsel; I seeing day at a little hole, for I proceeded in my honest heart's intention: If you should sell the Company's goods away then indeed, Captain, you have no colour to stay about your own private market;" whereat he grew into a rage, threatening to charm my tongue by blows, although all my words were not only mixed with fit terms as to a commander but tending to your undoubted profits. But howsoever my words, he continued there at least six weeks about his said private business, having only by chance afterward bought about some 24 bahars of pepper, that at that present he had no hope of by ground of any reason, only the Andrapora (Indrapura) men, hearing of our being at Cotatinga in their way to Tecoe, did by contrary winds put into Padonge (Padang), some four leagues to the southward of us, and so came to deal with us. For these and other my true sayings unto him in your Worships' behalf, he

doth most maliciously envy me and for aught I perceive hath prevailed here. But my conscience is as a thousand witnesses that I cannot doubt of God's justice, who knoweth the secrets of all hearts, and that in those countries I can do more in a day than he can in three, having (as he knows) sufficient language and more love amongst all the people, if he will acknowledge it; but by that it may somewhat impair his credit, he will hardly do.

Since my being here I have been very sick of a flux, in which time I have writ out part of my journal, I mean so much as concerns your business and herewith do send it. What is therein contained is as true as, I thank God, I live in health recovered newly of that disease by good means under God from this bearer Mr. Wootton.

I have delivered unto Captain Christian the account of the Dragon's Tenth Voyage, which is formally declared, as is fit your business should be, but through weakness of my body at its writing it is but raggedly written, yet legible, and such as you may perceive I can give a fit account; and therefore the Captain cannot pretend of my insufficiency in that behalf, although not excellent by my but slender practice in the same. What is wanting in me I will strive to amend.

[*Unsigned.*]

## 233

George Chauncey to the East India Company, by the James.

Bantam, the 15th of January, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful Sir, my service remembered etc. May it please your Worships to understand that my last unto your Worships was of the 14th of January 1612 per the Hector, since which I have perused one of your Worships' letters by the Concord, by which letter I perceive your Worships received mine; wherein I gave your Worships to understand of the Globe's proceeding and the

James for the coast of Coremondell. And now that your Worships may be advertised what hath passed since, may it please you to understand that we arrived with the James the 6th of June 1613, in the road of Petepoley (Petapoli), whereas having a cowl for trade we landed what goods and moneys was thought fitting for that place, whereas myself being appointed chief with Mr. Brockedon for that employment. So leaving Mr. Brockedon there, I went in the ship for Massulapatam. So about the 20th ditto we arrived in the road of Massulapatam, whereas Mr. Gourney being there settled, and I having served the way of that trade so far as my knowledge did give me leave, I returned again to Petepoley, whereas we made sale of our goods and made our employments again, in such commodities as by our instructions we had of Mr. Peter Floris and Mr. Lucas Antheunis. So that Mr. Gourney having made his employment in Masulapatam and embarked all his goods, the ship coming to Petepoley, in the meantime about the fine of December arrived the Globe in the road of Massulapatam with Captain Essington, Peter Floris and Adam Denton. So it being held fit for the good of both voyages, that Adam Denton should proceed with the James by reason of his experience in those parts where the James were to go, and myself to stay with Mr. Floris for the service of the Globe, which accordingly we have done. So the James set sail for Bantam from Petepoley the 8th day of February, 1613, and myself arrived some 5 days after in Masulapatam, whereas I found Mr. Floris, but the ship was gone for the river of Narsuparpeta to be trimmed and also Captain Essington remained there to see it performed, till the 17th of May he ended this life; upon whose death Mr. Floris went thither to see all matters whatsoever set in order; and by reason of his great business in Masulapatam he could not spare my absence, so he established Mr. Skinner to see all matters whatsoever performed. But he not being so careful as he might have been that Mr. Floris was constrained to send me thither and to discharge Mr. Skinner, which I did and arrived in Narsuparpeta the 19th of July, and having taken account of Mr. Skinner of all land matters I remained there till the 3rd of October our ship, being careened, thanks [be to] God, came safe over the bar of Narsuparpeta and,

having taken all her provision in, she was by force of winds and foul weather broke from her cable and lost her anchor; so that she was forced to Masulapatam road, where she arrived safe, thanks be to God, the 23rd ditto. But I, having discharged all business both for ship and shore, arrived in Masulapatam four days before the ship. So at our coming thither finding Mr. Floris almost ready, only the Governor and two or three more to be indebted about 8 or 9,000 rials, and that their time of payment being seven months past and still driving us off from day to day; so in the end, seeing little hope of payment or none at all to be expected, we agreed to take the Governor's son prisoner, which the 24th of November we performed out of the king's custom house and carried him aboard our ship prisoner in spite of 1,000 of his people, to the Company's benefit, the honour of our king and country and to the great content of all the Moors. This Governor is indebted to the Dutch 7,000 rials and hath been this seven years but they will never get a cash from him. This Governor is a Brahman and a very great tyrant. So Mr. Floris going aboard with the Governor's son, left me ashore to receive our debts, which I did in six days and laded them aboard in indigo, cinnamon and cotton yarn. For all matters which passed in this conflict I refer your Worships to the mouths of Mr. Floris and the rest when it shall please God to send them to your Worships in safety, for it is too tedious to set down. So we making as good [speed ?] as possibly we could we set sail from Massulapatam the 8th day of December and in 26 days we arrived safe in Bantam road, whereas we found roaders the James, the Osiander, the Concord and Speedwell, where upon our coming there was held a court, where it was generally agreed upon that the James and Globe should proceed home, and by reason of want of men of both ships so it was agreed that the Concord should stay here in the road till a new supply, and her men to supply the other two ships Globe and James, and the Osiander to go to the Molouckes, and Captain Christian to be captain of the Globe and Mr. Salmon to be master, and Mr. Skinner to go master in the Osiander for the Molouckes with Mr. Ball chief merchant, and for myself to go a passenger in the same ship for Macassar there to remain chief and to do

your Worships the best service I am able to the uttermost of my power, if it please God to send me my health; for at this present I being very sick and weak am not able to write your Worships at large, but what I have let pass I refer your Worships to Mr. Floris and Captain Marlowe who I doubt not but will certify your Worships at large. The Globe will [be ready?] to set sail in 15 days and the Osiander, but because I would not altogether be thought negligent I have thought fit to certify your Worships somewhat of our proceedings, though not so large as I ought; but I beseech your Worships to hold me excused being at present very ill. So with my prayers to God for your Worships' happy proceedings in all your actions, I rest

Your Worships' servant to command,

George Chauncey.

## 234

Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke at Baroche.

Laus Deo. In Surat, the 19th January, 1614.

MR. OXWICKE, I heartily commend me unto you with desire of your health etc. My last unto you was of the 17th present per Bamond, since which have received yours of the 12th, 15th and 17th present; and with yours of the 12th a bill of exchange of 2,258 mamoodies, which at sight thereof I paid. Your other bill of 660 mamoodies was yesternight presented late unto me; this morning, God willing, when the party cometh it shall be paid.

I perceive of eight carts come from Amadavar you have passed over the river; I wonder we have no certain advice from Mr. Aldworthe thereof. Long since he writ me there should be 808 maunds thereof, which I conceive cannot come in eight carts; so it may be there are more carts of this complement yet behind. It seems it is to go directly to Swally; God grant there be no stoppage in the way. Hitherto I hear not more of it.

Also we understand that as this night you purpose to send away such goods as you had in readiness, whereof I pray take such order that we may hear when it cometh to Veriaw (Variao), whereby we may procure the customers to go thither to despatch it for Swally, and with it I pray send testimonial of the customers there and brokers of the quantity and what it costeth, for the more easier despatch thereof.

The chop you write I sent of the Nabob's serveth only for despatch of the goods, but for the custom you are fain to pay, which I think is not to be avoided; for so we are forced to pay for the cloths that went from hence.

The antelopes you write you will send shall be carefully looked unto.

We have news for certain that the Viceroy with 9 ships and some 40 frigates was four days past at Barsall (Bulsar?) some 27 course from the bar of Surat, where hourly we expect to hear of his approach. Some 40 frigates other are already come, who sent a man up to entreat of peace with the Nabob; to whom yesterday the Shabunder went, but as yet not returned. I doubt it is some trick of the Portingals to feed them with hopes and then suddenly to come upon them.

Mr. Aldworth hoped to despatch all and come away by the 20th of this present and to be fitted with sufficient, with what you provide at Baroch, to lade home the Hector. I have since the 8th writ you many letters, viz. of the 7th with 14th, 15th and 17th present, all which I hope ere this are come unto your hands. Not having others at present, with commendations to Mr. Farewell, Mr. Ball, etc., I commit you to God's holy protection and rest

Your loving friend,

Tho. Elkington.

Since the writing of the former, I have received letters from our General that seven of the Portingal ships yesterday were in sight but as far off at sea as they could perceive them.

## 235

Thomas Keridge to the East India Company (sent by the Hope).

Laus Deo. In Agemere, the 20th January, 1614.

HONOURABLE and Right Worshipful,

My humble duty remembered etc. The 20th of September past I wrote your Worships of the past and sent it Mr. Aldworthe to have been conveyed per way of Muselepatan, when in the interim it pleased God to send Captain Downton and those ships under his command to Suratt in safety (blessed be God for so high a favour). One of them Mr. Aldworthe hath written me goeth directly for England, per whom I have advised him to send the said letters, whereunto I refer me.

At the coming of these your ships Mr. Aldworthe advised me of Mr. Wm. Edwards appointed chief for your Worships' negotiations in these parts, and that below it was concluded he should be resident at the court, which for many reasons is requisite, not only for giving satisfaction to the king, and right to us for many abuses which else will be offered, but also for the dispersing of our commodities and people in these parts etc. He wrote me also of a present brought for the king, and that Mr. Edwards purposed not to show the same to Mocrob Chan nor any other until it came unto the king's view, which knowing it would be difficult for him to perform, I procured the king's letter unto him for that purpose wherein he commanded Mocrob Chan to suffer the presents pass unopened. And therewith I wrote unto the General etc. of such things as, in my opinion, had been requisite to have been done before the lieger's coming thence; but in their answer to me perceive Mr. Edwards was departed before the receipt thereof and his present perused, which at the coming of other ships may be prevented, for the king will be best pleased to have the first sight himself. And now I am in daily expectation of the lieger's coming. God send him in safety. I hope he is well furnished with toys for the king and nobility, will (which ?) above all things will here prevail and cause our business to go current, whereof I nothing doubt so long as they

bring sufficient force to resist their enemies, who by all possible means endeavour to root us hence, for which cause they pretend their present wars with this people, who think it reason that in regard the Portingals have done them so many injuries for our cause, we also should do something to assist them; and I think it will be required of the lieger at his coming hither, for some of them have propounded the same unto me and I wish that all your ships had authority so to do. Then would not our enemies be so forward in seeking to prejudice us, but have much to do to preserve their own, whereas the want thereof doth embolden them to any mischief. The Viceroy of Goa in a letter lately written to this king wrote very basely of our nation, terming us thieves, disturbers of states and a people not to be permitted in a commonwealth, and that if the king received us they would never have peace with him, but do him all possible prejudice, threatening to effect some great exploit upon these your ships, and after to take all the seaports. A copy of this letter I desired to have sent your Worships but could not procure it, being it was only interpreted unto the king and not translated. Another letter formerly written from the Viceroy to a Jesuit now in Suratt was intercepted, the copy whereof I procured and have sent the translation herewith, that your Worships may the better perceive the present business betwixt this people and the Portingals. Since much mischief hath been done this people on the sea coast, the relation whereof I refer to your people in Suratt, who have more certain notice.

At the coming of these ships Mr. Aldworthe wrote me they purposed to send up hither 1,000*l.* to be invested in round indigo of Agra and that in four days I should expect the same, wishing me to advise Nicholas Withington for his care and haste therein, who being in Agra I sent the copy of the said letter unto him, and he in expectation of the promised moneys bought some 500*l.* worth of indigo upon credit, to be paid in ten days after, and dispeeding the same with a parcel formerly in readiness, all was seized on by the Governor of Agra, who about that time had received a sharp letter from the king, blaming his neglect for letting the goods of certain Portingals unattached and wrote him he should look well that no Frangueis' goods were transported

from thence, upon which letter to show his diligence he hindered the departure of ours, including us within the word Frangueis; whereof having intelligence, I procured from the king his mandate unto the Governor for the releasing of it, and that futurely he should not meddle with any goods appertaining unto the English; and accordingly at sight thereof the goods were redelivered, and that taken upon credit Nicholas Withington again restored to their owners, for neither moneys nor bills of exchange came to make payment, which caused him to doubt all things went not well with our people at Suratt. And hearing divers uncertain reports of our ships he wrote me he thought fit not to send the other indigo until farther advice from thence, we having received but one letter since the ship's arrival. In my answer I blamed his oversight and wished him to send the goods presently away, and few days after received letter from Mr. Aldworthe to the same effect; upon the receipt whereof he sent it, being 33 fardles of indigo, which three days since came hither, and the next day I sent it hence, but much doubt it will not come in time to go home upon the first ship, which, as they write, shall depart by the 20th of February, so impossible for these goods to be there by that time. Mr. Canning's things also which were left at Agra are sent therewith.

Concerning Midnall's goods, in my last I certified your Worships how far I had proceeded. Since have been in suit with the Frenchman and recovered from him more unto the former, in goods and moneys almost to the value of 100*l.*; but he with the Jesuits' help and the testimony of other Christians here, who were eye witnesses to the conclusion betwixt Newman and Midnall in Espahawne (Ispahan) and I in defence laid so upon the Frenchman and Jesuits' cozenage in this business, that the king thought neither of us had sufficient right thereunto; so disposed of it to his own use and willed the moneys to be delivered into his treasury and the goods unto his household officers to be spent. Notwithstanding, by the help of letters from Suratt and extraordinary presents (with a private gift) and means used, I have recovered it, and before the coming of your ships the king granted the restoring thereof unto me, wherein I have had incredible pains, first in getting the king's grant firmed by the nobility

and after his second confirmation thereof (as a matter merely of gift), and since in seeking out what is become of the goods, which is delivered to so many men that it is beyond credit intricate, chargeable and tedious to recover (which I hope will by your Worships be considered), not so much for the sum, which is small, as the credit to our nation. I have received some 3,400 rupees in ready money and am now labouring for moneys for the goods, which received I have a farther claim to the Frenchman and have stopped 100*l.* of his wages in the king's hands for certain moneys he oweth Midnall and goods missing which he denieth etc.

I have not received any notice from below what quantities of commodities are brought upon these ships; so cannot directly advise of what were needful per the next. In my last I wrote what quantities of cloth were fitting, which of our commodities is the chiefest in request here (I mean for quantity), viz. 400 broadcloths, whereof the one half may be stammels and Venice reds; the rest popinjays, yellows and grass greens; and of all colours that are light, smaller quantities; no sad blues nor sad colours at any hand. And if amongst the said parcel you send some 40 or 50 cloths of higher than ordinary price, for the court, I think they would give content and sell pro rato for as much profit as the others; they may be of price from 15 to 20*l.* per cloth, sorted for colours as the rest; great care ought to be had both in cloth and colour, for in the Dragon there came much slight cloth at high rates, which disgraceth the commodity, for they are not ignorant in the goodness as is supposed. Coarse cloths you may not send, for within 40 miles of this place it is to be had cheaper than in England. Devon kerseys also about 100 or 150 pieces will vent, for having disposed of those we brought they now desire of them, sorted for colours as the cloths. And for that this people much desire novelties and toys, in my opinion it were not amiss if you caused three or four hundred pounds yearly to be employed in Vennyce for that purpose, viz. looking-glasses of all fashions set and unset, Venetian drinking glasses and dishes of all sorts, pictures painted, printed, in wood, in stone, in wax, and such-like toys, of all sorts some small quantity; and if you procured a small crystal chest to set jewels in of

five, six, or seven hundred dollars in price, I think it would be esteemed, for the king hath seen some such. Five hundred or a thousand sword blades crooked, of this country fashion, may be vented at 4, 5 and 6 dollars the piece, provided they be of such metal that with bending they neither break nor rest crooked; otherwise they will not be esteemed. And for the king some toys of new invention; for so in his firmans to his port governors he writes for things which none hath seen.

In my last I wrote unto your Worships for the disposing of my wages for the time past. Now, considering my stay here is likely to be long, I am a further suitor unto your Worships that you will be pleased to increase my allowance and to appoint my place in your service. I hope the small experience which (for your service) I have obtained may make me fit to deserve it; however my best endeavours shall not be missing. And for that it pleaseth you to extend your favours to such as serve an East Indian voyage in preferring their place and means in a second employment, and considering I have served like time, I am emboldened to presume on your favours also, which shall give me encouragement to hazard myself in any business that may redound to the benefit of your Worships. And thus, wishing prosperous events to this and all other your worthy designs, in my best devotion I recommend your Worships to the Almighty's most gracious protection, and rest

Your Worships' humblest servant,

Tho. Keridge.

*Postscript.*—All sorts of jewels are here in good request and ballasses if brought from England will sell to good profit. They must be fair and of the lightest that are to be gotten, of 30, 40 or 50 carats but none under 20, for the smaller sorts they esteem not.

Tho. Ker.

## 236

George Chauncey to the East India Company.
Sent per the Globe.
Bantam, the 21st January, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful Sir, my service remembered etc. My last unto your Worships was of the 15th ditto per the James, since which time nothing of importance hath happened; but whereas it was thought fittest for the Osiander to proceed to the Molocoes, but now the Osiander's pepper being laden aboard the Globe, they do find her not at present sufficient, by reason the monsoon for the Molocoes being almost spent; therefore for the quicker despatch it is thought fittest to proceed with Concord for Macaser and the Molocoes, who at present is laden and all provisioned, with God's help to set sail to-morrow, whom I beseech God prosper for His mercy's sake. Here followeth the copy of my last of the 15th ditto sent by the James.

[*The rest of the letter is a recapitulation of his previous letter of 15th January* (*O. C.* 233)].

Your Worships' servant to command,
George Chauncey.

I could find in my heart to go home to come a captain out because I would do, as they do, domineer over merchants, which is a great grief to the liegers in the country, but I hope your Worships [ ] will see to such matters.

## 237

Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke in Baroche.
Laus Deo. In Surrat, the 21st January, 1614.

LOVING Friend, your health etc. My last to you was of the 19th present per your peon of return; wherein I wrote you of the Viceroy's coming to the bar, where he rid quietly till yesterday and then sent three ships to Swally with 35 or 36 frigates, whereupon one of our smallest ships went out and fought with them and in the end forced the

frigates to fly and took the three ships, which after an hour's possession our General set on fire. I have not any writing hereof but confirmed by many messengers to the Nabob, and make no doubt of the truth thereof. God grant us the like success with the rest, and make us thankful for this. If your goods were not in the way I could wish you till you hear further to keep them there; and so I pray do for what goods shall come from Amadavar, though it may be somewhat chargeable. Our tin I have sold at 39 mamoodies per maund, and am in price for the lead; as any occasion shall offer I will write you. This bearer I send for Amadavar with the news, which I pray delay not; and so with commendations to all with you, I commit you to God and rest

Yours always to command,

Tho. Elkington.

## 238

Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke in Baroche.

Laus Deo. In Surrat, the 23rd January, 1614.

LOVING Friend, your health desired, etc. My last [unto you ?] was of the 21st, wherein I wrote you the success [our ?] General had with the Portingals on Friday in the afternoon, which since is confirmed by some of our own people that are come hither about some business. The Hope being the first that began the fight, being at once laid aboard per the three Portingal ships and as many Portingal frigates as could lie about her, having entered their men into her and twice got their forecastle (?) but they very lustily shipped (?) them off again till such time as the other ships came and rescued her, else they would have put her in great danger. The Portingals came running aboard with great resolution, not so much as shooting a shot, but their courages were soon quailed. There were in their three ships many cavaliers, the most part whereof were most miserably burned and drowned; so is the [report ?] they lost in all between four and five hundred

men. Of our people were slain in the Hope two and hurt some 15 or 16, and her mainmast top and head a little burnt; two killed in the Hector, whereof the coxswain one, killed [ ] of a piece which he had not well sponged. God make [us?] thankful for so good a beginning.

Yours of the 21st present I have received, with notes of [ ] custom-house, which I hope will somewhat stead us [in the?] clearing of our goods. I perceive what goods you have [sent?], which this night I expect will be in Veriaw, where order shall be taken for them; but pray you not to [send?] any more till you hear further, as also to stay [ ] such goods as shall either come from Amadavar or Cambaya, till we see whether our General, whilst he remaineth on these terms with the Portingals, would take in any goods or not. If not, I think they would be in more safety with you than us.

I have of late received divers of your letters, which I have not now time to look the particular dates, but think they are all you have sent; and have paid four of your bills of exchange, the last being of 800 mamoodies. As any more cometh they shall likewise be paid. There is to come from Cambaya 50 churls indigo with some other things, all charges whereof, they write me, are paid. Notwithstanding [I received?] a letter from a banyan who writes that the goods are arrived at Jambuser but wanteth money and charges. If they should not be come to Baroch at receipt hereof, I pray send some one thither to take order about them. If you should much want baskets for the packing of your indigo, if you write they shall be sent you. Thus, with commendations to Mr. Farewell and Mr. Ball, I commit you to God and rest,

Your loving friend,

Thomas Elkington.

There were in the fight sunk some six or seven frigates.

## 239

Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke in Baroche.

In Surrat, the 24th January, 1614.

LOVING Friend, I heartily commend me unto you, etc. Yesterday by your peon I wrote you a few lines, to which I do refer me; after which, I received yours of the 22nd, thereby perceiving of the stay of such goods as you formerly sent at Eaclefere (Ankleswar?), to which you had added 48 churles indigo more, all to come together, which this night I hope will be in Veriaw. God send it in safety.

The 2 covads of cloth you write for, to whomsoever you give order for the delivery thereof it shall be done, of such colours as I have here, only a remnant of Venice red and a remnant of popinjay; the rest all sent for Agemere.

Yesterday, as also in a former, I wrote you not to send any goods, as also to stay whatsoever cometh from any other part; but since I have advice from our General to bring down goods and he doubteth not of taking them in by God's help, the Portingals since the last fight remaining quiet and now is thought can do nothing till the next spring, against which time our General hopeth to be fitted for them and to have cured the Hope's mainmast, which if it had not been for that mischance he would this spring have put them to it to have made an end one way or other. Therefore now what goods you have ready or what other cometh from any other parts, I pray send away with as much speed as you can that we may do what may be done before the next spring.

Some 30 or 35 of the Portingal frigates yesternight came near to Surrat, but are again returned and now this morning I hear that a Padre with a soldier is come from the Viceroy to the Nabob. It seems they are harking about some peace; what the event will be time must learn.

As I wrote you yesterday, if within a day you hear not of the goods from Cambaya, that you would send order to Jambusyr about them. Thus, with commendations to Mr. Farewell and Mr. Ball, whose debtor I pray tell him the Nabob still remaineth

and that as yet we cannot come to make account with; amidst other matters I cannot motion his. And so for present I commit you to God and rest

Your loving friend,
Tho. Elkington.

## 240

A Remembrance for Mr. George Ball, chief merchant of the Concord for this present voyage to Amboyna, with the help and assistance of Mr. George Chauncey unto Maccasser, and after with the help of Mr. George Cokayne, who is to proceed in lieu of Mr. Chauncey to second you in all business belonging to the worshipful Company in this your voyage, which God bless and prosper.

1. MR. GEORGE BALL, It is ordained that you should be chief factor for the worshipful Company in this voyage with the help of Mr. George Chauncey until you come to Maccassar, which is your first port that you are bound unto, there to take in as much rice as is [there ?] provided for you, to which purpose the pinnace is sent before, because you are not there to make stay longer than until the 15th of February, because of the monsoon, which by that time will be near ended.

2. And when it shall please God to send you thither in safety, to take account of Mr. Cokayne and take as much rice into your ship as you may within the time before limited, as also as much money as is remaining in the hands of Mr. Cokayne, which I esteem to be above 5,000 rials of the Sixth and Seventh Voyages, according to his letters; and having finished this business, you are to leave in Maccassar Mr. George Chauncey for chief merchant with some others which you shall think fitting, and receive Mr. Cokayne into your ship to second you in all your business, because he is acquainted in those parts where you are bound.

3. And having ended your business in Macassar with as much speed as may be, having always a care to the monsoon, you are to direct your course for Lugho, which is within the straits of Amboyna upon the island of Seran (Ceram), being some three leagues from Hitto and a chief town of cloves being upon the island of Amboyna; and at your coming to Lugho you need not make any doubt of your going aland, for the people doth much affect our nation. You may carry some small present with you to give to the Governor, who is a Ternatan and maintained by the Hollanders with order from the king of Ternater, who in outward show will seem to favour much the Hollanders but yet will do you all the good he can. But this is not the chief man of the country, for there is another whose name is Orankaya Tecoos and is a natural born of the country, whom I think will come to speak with you, as soon as he doth understand that you are English. This man, after you have had conference with him, you may commend me unto him and give him some small present as you shall think good: he will advise you of the estate of the country, and what store of cloves there are to be had at Lugho, Cambell, Laseda, Hitto and other neighbour towns thereabout. In all these places, except at Lasede, the Hollanders have factories, but the people in no subjection to them, although the Hollanders will inform you the contrary, but you may not believe their fair words nor threatenings but keep your own business close to yourselves, and work the best you may to get as many cloves as possibly are to be had, either by night or day; and if you have occasion, you may send the pinnace to and fro to fetch cloves from other places, but have especial care of Banda; for if the westerly monsoon should be ended and the easterly begin to blow it will be hard to get thither. Therefore upon good advice therein you may leave Mr. Cokayne at one of those three places with the pinnace to provide cloves against your coming back from Banda and you to proceed with the ship thither and confer with the country people concerning the estate of their business; and if you perceive them to be willing of trade and that there be any good to be done, you may leave there Mr. Sophony Cozucke and Richard Hunte with one English more, and some black that is willing to serve them. And if you meet with Mr. Welden at Maccassar, I pray use him

with all kindness and entreat him to proceed in that voyage for Banda to help you to settle there a factory, because he is very well acquainted with the people, and if he please to stay there he may be second to Sophony Cozucke. Use all fair means with him, for I think you shall find him to be an honest man and one whom Sir Thomas Smith doth affect: he may do the worshipful Company great service in all places where there is any trade, because of his language and knowledge of the countries near there adjoining, and if he hath no mind to stay at Banda, he may stay in any other place where you shall think fitting to place any factory; and if he be not willing to stay in any of these places then entreat him to come to Bantam, where he may go for England or the Coast or to some other factory which may content him better. What goods you shall leave at Banda, I do not ordain anything, only what you shall think to be fitting according as you find the country at your coming there, as also for all other places; for these matters I refer to your discretion with the advice of Mr. Cokayne and Mr. Welden, who can give you best directions therein.

4. For the prices of commodities I doubt not but you will do your best. If you afford them better cheap than the Hollanders, it will cause the country people to bring their cloves unto you; as also for the prices of cloves you must give them something more than the Hollanders, which will cause them to bring you all they have. I paid 70 rials per bahar, the bahar being 628lbs. suttle; but I understand that their bahar is something more. Mr. Welden can show you the certainty thereof.

5. At Maccassar, before you depart, I pray understand if they have any goods left which is good for those places where you are bound, and will not sell in Maccasser; you may take it into the ship and leave there other commodities which is vendible, according to the information you shall have from Mr. Cokayne.

6. If it so fall out that you may have for your commodities and money more cloves, mace and other commodities than your ship and pinnace can carry, then if you see occasion you may freight a junk to bring it to Bantam or Maccasser. But if it happen that you cannot have cloves enough to lade your ship, make enquiry where they are to be had at any place near

thereabout and proceed with your endeavours to get your lading, provided always that you endanger not yourselves among the Spaniards or Portingals. As for the Hollanders I know they will do you no harm, only threaten you and the country people.

7. After you have despatched your business and attained to your lading, in your way homewards I think it not amiss to touch at Tymor to see what good may be done there, as also at Gratia (Gressik), for which purpose you may take a pilot at Maccassar, and finding those people to be desirous of trade with us and you seeing any good to be done by sale of cloth or other, you may confer with them and promise them faithfully that as soon as you come to Bantam there shall be sent some ships and goods fitting for the country, of which I pray inform yourself at large what is most vendible, as also what the country doth yield.

8. And for that I am not certain that shipping will come soon enough to send for Socadanya (Sukadana) this year and our people there waiting for reply, upon good consideration among yourselves you may send the pinnace from Tymor or Gratia for Socadanya with some commodities, money or gold that you shall have left, and Mr. Cokayne may go in her to take account of Nathaniel Courthope, and to remain there chief or come for Bantam in the pinnace, which I leave in his choice; and bring or send all the diamonds which are there bought and leave there those commodities and others which shall be thought per you fitting to send thither; and if the pinnace should be laden with cloves, the ship not able to contain them, then I hold it not good that she should go thither laden but come directly for Bantam in company with the ship, and you to write per some junk for Socadana how the estate of the business standeth, and the reason why they have no supply, assuring them that the next monsoon they shall not fail.

9. You are to spend no longer time in the prosecuting this business than till the fine of August at farthest, so that you may be back again at Bantam by the 15th of September; because otherwise you may be taken short with the westerly monsoon, which sometimes is 20 days or a month sooner than other. And forasmuch as this voyage and others hath been chargeable to the worshipful Company, I pray have especial care that no private

trade be used and especially for cloves. If you have not a great care thereof, the company will be the first merchants, as by experience I have found, which will be a great hindrance to your proceedings and much damage to the worshipful Company.

10. Also concerning the provisions of the ship's store, I mean for victual, I would entreat you to look that it be not lavishly spent, and that account be taken every week by you and the master, thereby to know to a day what is left in the ship. You are to give the master knowledge to what places you are bound; he to direct his course accordingly. But for the victuals that none be spent extraordinary without your order; not doubting but that you and the master will agree so together about these matters and all other which doth concern the good of the worshipful Company with such discretion as that there shall be no cause of dislike or emulation betwixt you; which if it should be otherwise (as God forbid) there may be protestations (?) and in the end grow to a confusion.

11. Now in case of mortality, for the matter of succession: if it should please God to take you Mr. Ball, then George Cokayne is to succeed you, and so the rest according to their places; and if Mr. Skinner shall decease then the merchants with chief officers of the ship shall by a general consent choose one of his mates that shall be thought most sufficient for the place, and the next after him to succeed accordingly.

12. The Captain of Hitto had of me at my being there above 200 rials in presents, he promising to furnish me with 100 bahars of cloves; but in the end I could not get one pound of him, excusing himself until the next year. I pray remember him of his promise; it may be he will help you to some store this year.

I would have Mr. Cokayne to hold his place in Macassar until his departure from thence, and then deliver it up to Mr. Chauncey, and in the time of your staying there I pray let Mr, Cokayne give the best information he can unto him.

I have written a letter to a Portingal merchant resident in Macassar, who Mr. Cokayne hath commended unto me in his letters. He is in great favour with the king and may do much with him; if you find him to be an honest man I pray hold a

correspondence with him. He desired a pass from me, which I pray give him in my name. Thus, not having else at present, referring the rest to your good discretion, I end and rest

Your loving friend,

Jno. Jourdain.

I pray forget not to advise Mr. Cocks to Jappan from the Moullucas by convoy of the Hollanders of all business, provided always that you find some trusty friend. Vale.

If you see Mr. Skinner to take upon him to command anything out of the hold without making you acquainted therewith, advertise him thereof by persuasions; and if he doth it the second time in contempt, then take all into your charge and suffer him not to have to do with anything belonging to the ship's victuals, but dispose you of all things according to discretion, etc.

Bantam the 24th of January Anno 1614.

per me Jno. Jourdain.

## 241

Thomas Elkington to John Oxwicke, in Baroch.

Laus Deo. In Surrat, the 31st January, 1614.

MR. OXWICKE, I heartily commend me unto you with desire of your health etc. My last to you was of the 26th present, since which I have received divers of yours and paid all such bills of exchange as you have charged me withal, a particular note of which you shall receive herewith, as also what cloth and sword blades hath been sent; also I have received all such goods as you sent from Baroch and what came from Cambaya, the which, God be thanked, is aboard in safety; and this night departeth from Veryaw the 260 churls of indigo last come from Amadavar for Swally. God send it likewise in safety.

This morning I received yours of the 27th present with [a piece of?] blue bafta for muster of 30 corge to be delivered here by

Solomon Mamoud, with whom I have been, but I find them to rise nothing so good one with another as the muster; but having many I have left one to open all his packs and lay by 30 corge of the best; and to-morrow, if I find them as good as they should be, I will take them and pay him his money.

Our Nabob here with his council hath been concluding a peace with the Portingal, but it taketh not effect; so those sent about it again returned, which will be nothing hurtful for us. By this bearer you shall receive two covads Venice red. Thus with commendations to Mr. Farewell, Mr. Ball, etc., I commit you to God's holy protection and rest,

Your loving friend,

Tho. Elkington.

## 242 (1)

*This is a duplicate of* 226.

## 242 (2)

John Jourdain to the East India Company. Sent per the Globe.

Bantam, the 10th February, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, my duty remembered with my hearty prayers for the prosperous success of all your enterprises. May it please you to understand that by the James I have at large advised your Worships of all matters which had passed to that time, my letters bearing date from the 2nd January unto the 15th ditto; the ship being laden ever since the 15th of December, but the tediousness of the captain and the wrangling betwixt him and his master was cause of their long stay, and in the end when they determined to depart the wind would not permit them to get out the straits of Pelamban but were forced back as far as Pulla Penian, where they stayed until the 30th January, at which time they passed the point and got without the straits. God send them well. The

day before their departure I understood of great dissension betwixt the captain and master, but being a matter so common among them it is the less to be regarded. They are well provided both of men and all other provisions; God bless them and send them well home. In this letter I will not be over tedious, because I have at large advertised of all things by the James, the copy of which I send herewith; only I will touch all matters which have passed since my last. As first, whereas I have written in the postcript of my last that the Globe was to have out of the James so much pepper as was taken into her from aboard the Osiander, it is now otherwise determined, to wit, that the 3,673 sacks formerly laden aboard the James for the account of the Joint Stock shall remain for the same account, for that this ship the Globe is found bigger by 3,000 sacks of pepper than she was thought to be; therefore there is laden in her 5,000 sacks of Bantam pepper, whereof goeth 4,000 sacks for the account of the Globe and 1,000 sacks for the account of the Joint Stock; the Globe's voyage not having money to lade her according to their expectation, therefore it was held necessary by a court of merchants that we should take so much commodity as would satisfy the 4,000 sacks at such rates as it is here worth ready money, and to give them the pepper accordingly as it is now worth, the which I have performed according as it was agreed. The commodities with their several prices, as also the price of pepper delivered them, may appear in the journal that I send herewith, the copy being formerly sent by Captain Marlowe unto the 13th of January; and what hath passed since of merchandising is now added thereunto, to the which I refer me, etc. Now concerning the estimate of the goods belonging to the Sixth Voyage, as also of some rests which are not rated and some desperate debts of sundry Voyages; as for the Sixth Voyage, I leave the commodities according to the inventory formerly sent home per the Dragon and Clove, for if I should esteem it as it is worth ready money if I should be forced for want of money to sell it, I should not get half the money it cost; but in time it may be sold at good profit. Therefore, considering the danger of fire and thieves, rotting and consuming with worms, which cannot be prevented, I hold it indifferent to let it rest at the same rates it cost for I

cannot sell any for money at any rate except I should trust those which will never pay. The reason is that Guzarate goods is not here vendible. Therefore it may please your Worships to take some course for shipping to transport it for Sumattra and other places where it will vend. In Sumattra there will sell for 10 or 12v rials per year for pepper and gold, and such commodities as are here lying will vent no otherwhere; and by the gold there will be made above 50 per cent. profit in Amboina and the Mallucas, and cloves will be gotten for gold at that rate sooner than for any other commodity or rials.

Also it was ordained by a council that the Osiander, being the better ship, should proceed for the Maullucas, and the Concord, being the weaker ship, should be laid up until we could procure men to sail her; but having since considered the great labour and long time that would be spent in unlading and relading of the Osiander, the goods being already aboard the Concord, it was therefore agreed by a court of merchants and masters that because the end of this monsoon was at hand and that 20 days would not be sufficient to make ready the Osiander, by which time the monsoon would be very near ended and the voyage thereby might be overthrown (knowing per experience that some years the monsoon is sooner ended by 20 or 30 days than other): these reasons being alleged and considered, it was concluded that the Concord should proceed with as much speed as conveniently might be, and the Osiander to remain in Bantam Road until we could get mariners to sail her, and to take an inventory of all things left in her, leaving four English and four blacks to keep her. The copy of the inventory taken is sent herewith.

As for the pinnace which we made in Bantam called the Speedwell, (she) departed for Macassar the 12th of January to provide rice against the coming of the Concord, for that the ship is not to stay above five or six days only to take in the rice for fear of the monsoon; to which end Sophony Cozucke was sent in the pinnace directed to George Cokayne to provide a quantity against their coming.

The 27th of January the Concord departed for Macassar, where went cape merchant George Ball, accompanied with George Chauncey, who is to remain at Macassar, and George Cokayne is

to go with Mr. Ball for Amboyna, because he was there in the Darling and is acquainted with the country. The cargazon of goods laden aboard the Concord amounts unto 24v000 rials and upward, as per the invoice in the journal may appear; besides what money he is to receive of George Cokayne at Macassar. Sophony Cosucke is to stay at Banda and Mr. Weldyn, if he may be persuaded thereunto, with Richard Hunt assistant, a young man which came in the Expedition. I doubt not, with the help of God, of their good success, although the Hollanders doth not spare to give out that they look for them in those parts, but their threatenings cannot prevent the trading with the country people, and especially for love of the gold, which they greatly esteem, etc.

The 20th of January here arrived a Dutch ship called the Seilan from Japan, by whom I received letters from Mr. Cocks whereby I understand of the death of Mr. Peacock at Chochichina, being slain by the country people, and the goods and junk that he went in was never heard of, having in her an adventure of 700*l.* or thereabout; and for that the monsoon was past the last year that they could not get Siam, according to General Saris' order, therefore they have sent a junk this year wherein goeth Mr. Adams and Richard Wickham, where I hope they shall meet with the Darling. I pray God send them better success at Siam than they had at Cochachina. And as for the state of the country of Jappon and the countries adjacent, I leave it to the information of Mr. Cocks, who by his letters, which goeth herewithal, doth at large advise of all things. I received a letter from Richard Wickham entreating me to remember him in my letters to your Worships concerning his salary, which is but 20*l.* a year standing, his time being long since expired and his wages nothing amended, and Jappon being a place of great expense for apparel, not doubting but your Worships will be mindful of him and consider of his deserts etc.

Here is arrived from the 4th to the 10th of this month five China junks, which have brought store of Lankeene silk and other sorts, porcelain and divers other sorts of China commodities, they hoping to have had as good a market as the last year, but I think they will come short, for that the Hollanders are not much in

cash at present, and for our stock of money it is not great, as your Worships may perceive; therefore I am not minded to disburse much money until I see other ships to come with a fresh supply; which the Hollanders as yet doth the like, expecting their new fleet out of Holland, as we do the like out of England. And I dare not disburse any money in silks because of providing pepper against the coming of the ships this next year, which if they should now come would be too late to go for England this year.

As for the cloves which Captain Marlowe refused to take into his ship, bought by Mr. Petty, I know not upon what terms he hath now received them into her, which he stoutly denied at my entreaty, but they were taken in at the last cast as the ship set sail; which I suppose was done because I should not advise thereof. But laden they are aboard the James by Walter Bennet, the master's mate of the Concord, who now goeth in the James, and was overseer to Mr. Petty. The cloves were 15 peculs and cost 36 rials per pecul. And since the departure of the James I am informed that Captain Marlowe hath in sundry commodities in tonnage 10 tons or more, viz., benjamin, pepper, indigo, porcelain, silks of China, all amounting to 2,000*l.* sterling; and by divers it is reported that he hath said that he will now make amends for the last voyage that he made to the East India, being then not well dealt withal etc.

There is laden aboard the Globe for the account of the Joint Stock 25 chests of China silks, which is the remainder of what the James could not carry, containing in them as per the invoice packing bill may appear; more, 337 diamonds great and small, containing carats 119⅝ and cost, as per the journal, 1,002 rials of 8. These silks and other it was thought necessary that it should be laden in this ship, in regard that we are now out of hope of any other to go for England this year, the time of the monsoon being so far spent. Therefore Mr. Peter Floris, willing to do the best in the worshipful Company's behalf, was content to leave behind him his own goods, I mean some goods of the Seventh Voyage, being of less value, than that these silks should be left in the country until another year. What commodities he hath left for the account of the Seventh Voyage is, viz. 82 fardles of Selan (Ceylon) cinnamon and 10 of yarn; which is to be sent

home in the next ships belonging to the Joint Stock. And for the freight of these goods, both for the James and Globe is wholly referred unto your Worships at home, for had it not been for the stock here remaining of the Sixth Voyage, these two ships would hardly have gotten lading, and especially the James, who for her lading brought only 3,000 rials, which they borrowed of the said stock at Pottany (Patani) of Robert Larkin, cape merchant of the Darling. But for the Globe she had lading in her before; but for the rest that was wanting they could not have had it without money. What is done in their behalfs I doubt not but that it will be to your Worships' content; seeing it was done for the best according to our understandings for the furtherance of all Voyages, and the goods here left by these ships in time will yield profit; which if it should have been sold for necessity to the people of the country, the low prices would have been an overthrow to our future hopes; for the prices of commodities once abated will ever hardly be raised again. And if there be no hope of gain by our commodities, to what purpose is it to bring goods from Surate and Moselapotan? Mr. Floris is a good merchant and one that is indifferent for all Voyages, not leaning to the one side or other; although he have more interest in the Seventh Voyage than in the rest, yet he do more respect a general good than his own private voyage.

And whereas in my former letter per the James I wrote concerning the ill carriage of Richard Cobb, of his drunkenness and slanderous tongue towards all men, being a great blasphemer of the name of God, one given only to satisfy his own humour, not obedient to any command, fit for no business, rather a hindrance to those which doth their endeavours, and such a one as can conceal no secret, although it be to the great hindrance of the worshipful Company: therefore it is thought necessary that he should repair for England in the Globe and the rather because he may justify before your Worships what he hath accused the factors of here in Bantam, I finding them all far honester than himself. First, he accused them to have robbed your Worships' warehouses here in Bantam; then accusing the Chinese and Javas to have done it; whereupon there was a court called to examine the cause. He produced his witnesses, they stiffly

denying that they told him no such matter, offering to take their oaths thereupon, justifying it to be a matter to be made of his own head; whereupon he was censured to be a slanderer and a raiser of tales to bring controversy in the house, and that he had wronged the factors in the highest degree of their credit. Secondly, he hath accused them to have saved 1,400 rials in the custom of the pepper laden in the James and Globe; which matter was examined, and he produced his witnesses, and they denied they knew not what saved in custom but something they thought might be. He standing stiffly in the matter, saying that he had seen it in writing, which I required him to show me or tell me whose the writing was; which he denied to do saying, that if I would know the truth I should examine Kemas the Shabunder; which if I should have acquainted him therewith and he made it known to the Pengran there might be an avenia raised on us. And having examined the factors who had the charge of the pepper and charged them to speak the truth, they confessed to have saved about 660 rials, as they had formerly told me, whereof they were to give the one half to the officers of the custom-house and the rest they delivered to be set to the account of the right worshipful Company, and to this they offered to be sworn. Notwithstanding Richard Cobb doth stand stiffly in it, saying that he will justify it at home before your Worships; and having considered that he is an ill member amongst us, and that he doth not deserve wages, it was thought necessary to send him home in this ship, for it were better to give him double wages to stay at home than to remain in Bantam etc.

Having ended my letters and going to seal them we had news of three English ships, wherein is General David Middleton, who arrived here the 13th of this month with the Samaritan, Thomas and Thomasine, where after the coming aland of the General he called a court about the disposing of the ships. So it was concluded that the Samaritan should with all convenient speed be despatched for England according to your Worships' order, and the Thomas should proceed for Sumattra, not only for the sale of cloth but also for to bring Priaman pepper and gold from thence; the Thomasine to go for Amboina and Banda to second the Concord, and homeward to touch at Timour and Gracia upon Java.

She is to carry a cargazon of 12v000 rials of commodities and money, and will be ready within this two days, God willing.

The Osiander, which was laid up for want of men, is ordained to go for Jappan, wherein goeth principal Captain Hawkins. She is to touch at Pottany outwards bound, there to take in any commodities that shall be there, fitting for the country of Jappon. And for the Samaritan it will be a month before she be ready, by reason that the pepper which I had provided was laden in the James and Globe; and now the China junks being here maketh the pepper dear and is worth at present 15½ and 16 rials per 10 sacks. But there is pepper owing enough to lade this ship, but by reason of the dearness of it our debtors cannot get in their pepper. So I fear I shall be forced to buy it for ready money at 16 rials per 10 sacks, the time of the year being far past and little pepper to be had. Thus not having else at present, I humbly take my leave, desiring the Lord of His mercy to bless and prosper all your proceedings to His glory and comfort of all. Amen.

Your Worships' servant in all duty,

Jno. Jourdain.

## 243

John Yates to his master, William Greenwell, Deputy Governor of the East India Company. Sent per the Globe.

Laus Deo. In Bantom, the 17th of February, 1614.

WORSHIPFUL Sir, In all duty remember myself unto and my mistress, with hope of your health and with my loving remembrance to all your family. Please your Worship to understand that departing from Plymouth the 29th of May we arrived at the Cape the 3rd of October where we found a great Fleming of 600 tons, which met with us upon the coast being about the river de Cestus (Sestos, in Liberia). From the Cape departing the 19th of October we fell with the coast Javea the 29th of December; but trusting too much to their south easterly monsoons we fell to the eastward of the straits of Sunday (Sunda) some 50 or 60 leagues, for afterwards we had

a strong northwest wind which kept us off about the coast about a month's space; and twice we came to an anchor and took in fresh water and wood, but no relief besides. The 14th of February we arrived at Bantom where we found the Globe ready bound for England and the Osiander laid up for want of men, where we heard the ill news of the mortality of Sir Henry Middleton, John and Ferdinand Cotton, with many more, of which the bearer hereof can certify you more at large. Touching the accidents of the voyage to Bantom, according to my duty these are to let you understand that Mr. Wilson, contrary to the articles, hath taken in at Deal his brother-in-law, Robert Savage, who I understand was refused by the right worshipful Company. By reason of Samuel Mosley deceased, I am at this time appointed by our General to be purser of the Thomas. There hath been once or twice great dissension between Captain Hawkins and Mr. Rowe, which proceeds from the pride and ambition of Mr. Rowe, and by his countercommanding. Wherefore our General doth purpose a separation of them; and how myself with other pursers shall be disposed of by reason of this mortality I know not yet or whether I shall come home in the Samaritan. Also I request your Worship to give notice to the right worshipful Company that all our pork hitherto opened (which is 7 or 8 hhds.) as also aboard the Samaritan is very stinking and bad, which is by reason of the slack attendance of the coopers or else by reason of the ignorance of those that are put in trust about that business. From England to Bantom out of the Thomas died 3 men; in the Admiral 2 men and one, whose name was Smith, fell overboard; in the Thomasine one man at Plymouth. I have no more to amplify unto you at this present, only desirous next unto heaven I may live to see (as hitherto I thank God I have had my health) to show effects of my affection how much I am bound unto you in all dutiful service. In the meantime I pray God for the good success of the voyage and prosperity of each particular of the right honourable and right worshipful Company in all their affairs.

In haste I cease,

Your servant to command,

John Yates.

## 244

Samuel Boyle to the East India Company. Sent per the Globe.

Laus Deo. In Bantam, the 18th of February, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, After my humble and most respected duty being tendered etc. These are at present to acquaint your Worships that my last was of the 13th ultimo per the James, who weighed and set sail from Bantam Road the 21st of January last, whose voyage God of His goodness preserve and grant to be prosperous to His glory and the advancement of the worshipful Company etc.

In mine of the 13th I advised according to the time, to which I refer your Worships, only in brief pointing at the chief parts thereof. First, concerning the James, who arrived here from Pottania the 8th November last, taking [in] her whole lading here at Bantam, the contents whereof I refer to advice per the James, the copy whereof with a brief of what lading the Globe received in at Bantam I send herewith etc.

And touching the Osiander, who arrived the 26th November last with her lading of Pryaman pepper, and since the Globe arrived here from Mesolapotam the 3rd of the last; upon whose coming, in respect of the weakness and want of supply both of the James and Globe, a court was called and therein ordained that they should be relieved whatsoever was necessary for the prosecuting of their voyages for England with more security, they being both of them ships of great charge and importance; and for their better supply it was concluded that the Concord being then laden and bound for the Molluccoes should remain here in the road until further supply out of England and the Osiander to proceed to the Molluccoes, she being held a ship of better force and defence than the Concord. But since upon better information considering that it would be overlong before the Osiander could discharge her pepper and lade her cargazon for the voyage, the monsoon for that place being near spent: in regard of the premises it was per a general court thought fitting, that the Concord being ready should without further protraction proceed for the Molluccoes and to that purpose the pinnace (called the

Speedwell) was despatched and sent away before, who set sail out of the road the 17th of the last and was to stop at Maccasser there to stay the coming of the Concord, and from thence to sail together for the Molluccoes. The Concord departed from hence the 27th of January last, wherein John Skinner, formerly master of the Globe, goeth master, and George Ball chief factor for the voyage, desiring the Lord to give a blessing to their labours that it may be for the good of the worshipful Company, and assuredly there is great hopes both for the establishing of a factory and also for the procuring of good store of cloves; and the rather in respect we have the love of the country people, who generally stand well affected towards Englishmen, which hath been verified per divers credible persons well acquainted in those parts; and on the contrary they hate the Hollanders, with whom they have open wars. So that in the interim of varyings and difference between the Hollanders and the Bandanezes we may better effect our business in the Moloccoes, also avoid the dispute with the Hollanders, who strongly oppose our designs in what they may. Notwithstanding I doubt not, per God's assistance, of the establishing of a factory at Amboyna and also at Banda, the Concord being furnished with a sufficient cargo well requested and vendible in those places. Further since the coming of General Middleton, captain of the Samaritan, Thomas and Thomasine, who arrived here in Bantam the 15th present, whereupon a court was called for the disposing and employment of the two smaller ships, according to the worshipful Company's determination to that purpose, it is appointed per order of court as followeth, viz.: First, that the Thomasine shall proceed with all convenient speed for the Molluccoes, for to supply and assist the Concord and Speedwell, and in regard the monsoon for the Molluccoes is near spent it is determined to send her away with the first, lest the monsoon should take her short and per that means cross her voyage; secondly, for the Thomas, she is appointed for the coast of Sumatra, either at Pryaman, Teckoo, Perseman (Pasaman) or Cota Tinga (Kota Tengah, near Baros), or to any of them where they shall find best trade, having direction to make diligent search and enquiry what commodities the country affordeth besides pepper and some quantity of gold, for it is credibly spoken that

if search were made up higher in the country that there might be good store of gold procured, per reason the country people have not insight or knowledge of the value thereof, of whom the merchants dwelling in Pryaman, Teckoo, Perseman, and Cota Tinga buy it and sell it to us at dear rates, notwithstanding it would do well if there might be any store gotten, in regard the country venteth good store of Cambaya and Coromandel cloth, which lieth here per the walls and will not sell at any rate either for quantity or reasonable price, and therefore it is very requisite to visit those and other places for the sale of cloth, which will not sell here to any purpose.

Moreover the Osiander, which lay here in the road at the coming of this fleet (I mean General Middleton's), is appointed to proceed for Japan to visit the factory there left by General Saris, though there be small hope to reap any benefit in those parts, only there is some likelihood for the procuring and settling of a factory in China, not far from the English factory in Japan, which if effected there would great profit arise and grow thereby etc.

And touching the Samaritan, she is to be laden from hence with all speed convenient for her return for England according to General Middleton's speech, who mindeth to go for England himself in her etc. Moreover as concerning the Darling, who went from Bantam the 10th March last for Succadana and from thence to despatch away with all speed convenient for Pottania, there to buy Lankin silk of the Chineses, having stock from thence for the effecting (?) thereof, but through their own slackness they were disappointed by the Hollanders. And thus not having further at present, only that here not any of the Surratt fleet is yet arrived, whom we expect daily in regard General Middleton made account to have found Captain Downton with part of his fleet here at his coming to Bantam. Thus craving pardon with your Worships' favourable censures for my presumption hitherto, I conclude with my prayers to Almighty God for your Worships' healths and happy increase. I end and rest

Your Worships' humble and faithful servant,

Samuel Boyle.

## 245

Captain David Middleton to the East India Company.
Sent per the Globe.
Laus Deo. Bantam, the 20th of February, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, my duty remembered etc. By my last from Plymouth you had intelligence of all our proceedings, what speedy despatch and no neglect of time out of that port was omitted. Sithence which time to trouble your Worships more than ordinary for navigation I hold it frivolous, the same being referred to a journal of travels to be perused at our return, but only thus: we arrived at the Cape the 3rd of October, where we had refreshing both of flesh and fish to content, from whence we departed the 20th of the same and arrived at the port of Bantam the 14th of February, where I found the Globe bound for England, being a rich ship, which God preserve. Of my willingness to relieve their wants I refer to the report of the captain and of Mr. Floris to relate. At my first coming to anchor being thwart of Poolla Penchan, an island so called, we were met with a prow which was sent of purpose to know what nation we were of, who coming aboard of us I demanded of them news of my brother and of his proceedings, of whom I understood (as you have long before heard) of his death and burning of his ship, who hath been so long expected home. Coming ashore at Bantam and there conferring with the captain and others, I understood by them (which to my grief I write) of the use and abuse of business by those whom your Worships have employed in your service, without conscience making of anything, taking all for fish that came to net, of which Captain Christian and Mr. Floris can well inform you of. Concerning business that merely concerns your Worships, there is a man now chief in Bantam, by name Mr. John Jourdain, who was employed by my brother Sir Henry Middleton before his death, whose presence would have saved a great scandal (if he had been here at Sir Henry's death) that will redound to the Company. The great care that General Best had in sending this bearer

Captain Christian of purpose to have a respective care of all things that might concern your Worships' good, meaning those goods which were upon the account of that voyage of my brother's, you have understood as well by himself as also by Captain Newport, who hath understood of all things. I have now lost two brothers in your Worships' service; the elder a man of good reputation of all men that knew him, the other a man of such respective care for the establishing of future good that may redound to your Worships if it be well managed, that I need not to urge unto you, for whose death I presume you participate in grief with me in some measure, though to myself it is almost unsupportable. Concerning the disposing of these ships that came along with me, according to your Worships' order we took counsel for their speedy employment, where it was concluded that the Thomasine, who is now ready to depart for Amboyna, the Thomas for Sumatra for gold and pepper, and the Samaritan to take her lading of pepper here to return for England. Out of this my fleet I have furnished the Osiander, a ship forlorn, with the principal men of my fleet together with provision of furniture and victuals to make a voyage to Japan to second Captain Saris and to overlook the factories in Siam, Potany and Japan. There is no news of Captain Downton's fleet, but no doubt they are employed to your Worships' profit, or else they would have had some news of them in this place. The accounts of the James' voyage being intricate are now drawn to a head and goods of some of the Joint Stock sent home as well by the James as the Globe, they having both taken home the accounts of the house. Your business is well carried here now, which if it were not I would strive with my best endeavours to see your Worships' affairs well managed to your most profit. Your factories, God willing, shall be viewed every year, what charge soever it doth cost. And thus referring whatsoever is omitted to the report of Captain Christian and Mr. Floris, who is able to inform you of all things past. Here are certain parcels of goods taken out of the trade marked with different marks. As yet I have not viewed them over. I expected to have found a great stock here but it is all invested into cloth, which must be sent abroad of necessity, for it will not vent here. If I had found a sufficient stock here to

have employed my ship I would not have left the Indies till I had laden my ship richly. So here is no employment but to overview the factories aforenamed, to peruse their accounts, and I have made choice of a very sufficient man for that business. Here hath been a great mortality among the factors ashore at Bantam. And the factories abroad have need to be seconded; so I have sent all my factors and others that are sufficient men for business and of good carriage to be left where shall be most need, as is requisite for your Worships' good. And I hold it fitting that every year there be a small ship sent to overrun the factories and to take the accounts of the factors; and I will leave order to that effect and to leave no place unsought for where we may vent our cloth and other commodities that we can have sufficient but have no means to sell them. There is so much money disbursed that there is little remaining in the factory here and the Samaritan's lading must be bought with ready money. There is good iron brought hither from Corramandell by Mr. Floris and good cheap, as Mr. Floris (God sending him well home) will give you to understand at full. I make account at Captain Downton his arrival here will send some of his fleet to second my shipping, and it is expected you send more shipping out of England this year. We have not as yet present means to send for Succadania, but by the first opportunity I will leave order the factory shall be relieved there. And because of my sudden return home do omit to enlarge, leaving you to the report of Captain Christian and Mr. Floris. So for the present do rest, with my prayers for the good success in all your actions, which God grant. Amen.

Your Worships in all service,

David Middleton.

## 246

John Millward to the East India Company.
Banton, 20th February, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, According to my duty I left a letter at the Cape Bona Spranza to give notice of such occurrences as happened between that and England, the importance whereof is so small as not worth the repetition, affording no other matter but that we arrived at the Cape the 3rd of October, 1614, in safety, having passed the time with much content and lost only three of our men in the whole fleet. The 20th day we departed from the Cape and held our course between 36 and 30 degrees of latitude for 1,200 leagues purposely to fetch the S.E. winds which blow trade between 28 and 12 degrees. Upon the 28th of December we had sight of Java, but little to our comfort for contrary to all expectation we fell on the south side of the island having nothing to friend but a N.W. monsoon and a violent current setting to the east, by means whereof we lost sometime directly astern 20 leagues a day. In this desolate and unfrequented sea we beat up and down with extremity both of calms and storms with [other ?] inconveniencies. We anchored twice, the last at a bay now called by our General's name, where we found a Dutchman bound for Bantan, whom we formerly met at the river De Sestos on the coast of Guinea and at the Cape, and now fallen into the like error as we were. If danger may admonish let ours warn your Worships' ships to fall into their latitude before their reckoning be out, which being neglected in our fleet was the true cause of so gross an error. But God, who is most strong when men's hopes are weakest, by means of variable winds sent us with safety unto our desired port of Bantan the 14th of February, having lost sithence our coming from England only five men in the whole fleet, whereof one fell overboard out of the Admiral. At Bantan we found the Globe, who departed hence for England the 20th of February, 1614, and the Osiander unfitted of men and victuals, which ship our general by advice intendeth to furnish suddenly for Japan, of whom Nicholas Hawkins goeth cape merchant, and Ralph Coppindall and Arthur Predys his assistants. The

Thomas is appointed for the coast of Sumatra, myself cape merchant and Mr. Nichols assistant. The Thomasine for the Mulocos, whereof Mr. Bailie, their merchant ashore, is cape merchant and Edward Blitheman his assistant; which voyages I pray God prosper. Touching the misfortune of the Trade and Sir Henry Middleton, the mortality of the men and other calamities I presume by this time are so famous in England as I shall not need to trouble your Worships with the repetitions thereof. Captain Downton's fleet is not yet come, neither hear we anything of them. The Dutch ship which we parted with about a month ago on the south side of Java is not yet come in, neither is there any of the Dutch in the road. The Samaritan, whom the cape merchant hath promised to lade, I hope will be despatched within this month, at which I will give your Worships more particular notice of such things as have happened. In the meantime I forbear to trouble you any further; always praying for your Worships' health and prosperity and for the happy and good success of this and all other your Worships' ships.

Your Worships' servant to command,

John Millward.

## 247

Edward Blitheman to Sir Thomas Smith.

Sent per the Globe.

Bantam, the 20th February, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, My humble duty remembered unto your good Worship and the rest of the right worshipful Company etc. To begin now a circumstance, right Worshipful, of all our proceedings were something tedious. Yet without beginnings there can be no head drawn; therefore, with reference to my last from Plymouth in May, 1614, right Worshipful, I now begin that whereas I had given then notice to your Worship at that time, now I purpose to

relate by God's assistance unto your Worships our since proceeding fortunes, which are as followeth, viz.: from the 30th of May, which was our departure from Plymouth Sound, we were with God's assistance and favourable winds the 26th of July under the equinoctial line and from thence with the like fair and prosperous weather we arrived, to God's glory and our own comfort, in Soldanie road the 3rd of October last, where we found a Dutch ship of Anckuizon (Enkhuizen), which ship parting from us at the river Cestros and was arrived in the road 10 days before us, which had formerly been in our company at the river Sestros upon the coast of Ginnea, a place which lies in 5 degrees to the northwards of the line and not much unfit for trade in these your Worships' proceedings, in regard it lies but very little out of the ordinary course. The commodity that it affords is chiefly elephants' teeth and grain, both which commodities were then to be had in great abundance and for small trifles, viz., knives, coarse felts of all colours, looking-glasses, scissors, iron etc.; and had not the time of the year been so precious, our general had determined by trucking away of your Worships' petty commodities to have made a trial, being partly moved thereunto by the persuasion of an Indian which spoke very good English and had formerly been two years in England with Mr. Davis at the stocks and is known by the name of John Davis, being as we perceived the king's son of that place. Our ship stopped here one day while our General went ashore, where he had sight of store of teeth, and by report of that Indian he might have procured a great quantity. He had very kind entertainment of the king of that place with great proffers and promises of trade if he would stay there with his ships. There is very good refreshing for men that shall stop there, for they may water there in a great river which is called the river Sestros, known to all those that use this coast; but the charge of a fleet being great, with all other things considered, our General thought it not good to stay, because the charge of the fleet would have eaten away all the profit. So having a little flaw of foul weather we weighed the next morning and plied away our course as near as we could lie for the doubling of the shoals of Brasill; and the 10th of August we passed by those shoals. And at our being at the Cape, which

was as I formerly mentioned in October last, we found by the inscription on the stones the arrival of the both outward [and] homeward ships, viz. Captain Best in the Dragon the 20th of February, Captain Newport in the Expedition the 31st of March, homeward bound, and Richard Pettie in the Concord the 9th of May outward, and Captain Downton with his four ships the 20th of June outward. And in the time of our being there the Dutchman made known unto us a packet of letters which their company had found on the top of a hill. So our General sent myself and Mr. Millward for the fetching of them, being a place at least distant two miles from our tents. So finding them we perceived them to be the letters of the factors of Captain Downton's fleet. Our General, therefore, desirous to see what hope there might be for getting of fresh victuals, in regard we had got none in three days after our coming hither, he made bold to open the packet, which was directed to your Worship, and so perused two of the factors' letters which he thought might best enlighten him to his desires, and afterwards sealed them up again in a letter of his own directed to your Worship and buried them by the stone where he placed his name; but in them he found little comfort, for Coree the Indian, who had received so many favours from your Worship, having no sooner got his brass armour from them which your Worship bestowed on him but presently got him away amongst his barbarous crew and never came near them all their time of being there, and did not only absent himself but also restrained the rest, as it appeared, from coming down, for they got not any cattle after [his] going up. We had like to have fared a great deal the worse for him, had it not pleased God to have sent us down another tribe of them, which, as it should seem, were unacquainted with him, for at his being with us we could have no cattle at any terms without brass kettles, which must be very bright, esteeming nothing of the copper which your Worship sent with us, and would not for divers pieces of it sell us a sheep, whereas the last voyage to my own knowledge we might for that quantity have had two or three oxen. He was no sooner gone from us but the next day came down a strange company which brought with them 500 head of cattle and sold of them to us at very reasonable rates and would very fain have taken

commodities for them all, but that we knew not what to do with them. So it had been good in my opinion either he had been hanged in England or drowned homeward. The 20th of October we set sail from thence towards Bantam, having stayed there 17 days with our men in very good health, having lost but three men in all the fleet, besides one in the harbour of Plymouth. So we stood away for Bantam with fair winds and prosperous weather and were in election of as good a passage as ever men hath had this way, had we not kept it too much to the southwards, fearing the S.E. winds, which we were never troubled withal, but in lieu of them N.W. and W.N.W. in greater abundance than we expected, insomuch that we were put to the southward of our port and had more ado to beat it up to the northward by reason of the current and monsoon, which were violently bent against us. So we stood in for the shore and had sight of land in 8 degrees and 50 minutes, and found it to be the south side of Java, a place which is full of good harbours and bays all the coast alongst. In the first bay where we anchored (which was the 18th of January) we found no people at all but did perceive a fire afar off as a sign of people there, which bay is 60 leagues off from the straits of Sunda; but our General, loath to detract time, having got a little water with some wood, the next day at night we set sail. The coast lieth nearest E. by S. and W. by N. So we stood thinking to get to the southwards, but by reason of the current we made such an easterly way as the General thought it fit to stand in for the shore again; and within two days we came to an anchor in another bay some 16 leagues to the eastwards of our former bay, where we anchored; and here we found the Dutchman at an anchor who departed from the Cape towards Bantam 10 days before us, and he had been here 6 days, in which time he had been ashore and traded with the people here for fresh victuals, there being no other commodities else here to be had and that exceeding scarce too. Whether it were for fear of such a fleet of ships or what else I know not, but the people were all in arms and had sent away their provisions up into the country; so that we got little or nothing, notwithstanding the General presenting the king with a piece and other small trifles, for which he had in return a small goat, a hen and a few lemons. The

General, perceiving such small comfort to be hoped from them, took in some water and so came to sail, having stayed there two days in company with the Dutchman. So it pleased God to lend us a slent of a southerly wind. We laid it alongst as near as we could, insomuch that we got very near 20 leagues in 24 hours to the westwards. The wind veering more westerly and something gusty withal, we stood off in sea, and in standing off we lost the company of the Dutchman and the Thomas. So coming into 10 degrees the wind came southerly again. So we plied it in as near as we could, and the 11th day of February [we had] sight of the Salt Isles, and still standing in we had sight of the Thomas the same day again and the 13th day got to an anchor in Bantam road to God's glory and our own comforts; where we found the Globe and the Osiander, the one ready to depart for England, and the other laid up for want of men to employ her. So our General going ashore with the factors of his fleet, was presently a council assembled for the employment of the Osiander and the rest of his fleet, having but only goods in Bantam for to despatch away the Samaritan for England and the rest of the fleet presently to be disposed of. So the Thomasine she was presently appointed for the Mollnccas, or if not able to [get] thither to stop at Succadania and coast it alongst the coast of Java, to beat out a trade for getting of her lading; and there were appointed to go in her for factors Mr. Bailey and myself, her own master, Ralph Wilson, still to continue in her. For the Osiander she to be fitted with 30 men and to go for Jappoun, wherein goes Captain Hawkins [with Ralph] Coppindall and Arthur Predys for factors, and John Hunt master, with two other sufficient mates. For the Thomas, she was appointed for Sumatra to beat out a trade for getting of her lading there, and to all which our pretences I pray God send a happy success. Our speedy departure in the Thomasine hinders the enlargement of these my letters at this time, and therefore I beseech your Worship to excuse my brevity at this time. I hope by my next to certify your Worship of our happy success at Amboina, the which the Lord of His mercy grant. Here cannot be as yet any news expected of the Concord, her departure for that place being so late. I pray God send both her and us a joyful meeting both

to God's glory, your Worship's benefit, and our comforts one of another. Thus with my hourly prayers for your Worship's happy success in all your affairs, committing them and your Worship to God's good protection, I humbly take my leave and do rest

Your Worship's most bounden in all duty,

Ed. Blitheman.

## 248

Richard Rowe, master of the Thomas, to the East India Company. Bantam, February 21st, 1614.

HONOURABLE and Right Worshipful Sir and Sirs, my duty remembered, desiring your healths, etc. May it please you to understand I left letter at Soldania, which I know not whether it come to your hands or no. The contents were our departure from Plymouth, being the 30th of May, our falling with the Isles of Canaria the 15th of June, our coming into the calms, variable winds and rain the 25th day of the same month of June, which began in the parallel of 12° north and in the meridian of 4° variation east. The 10th of July had sight of the coast of Gambia or Guinea in latitude 5° 30′ and about half a degree longitude east from that of the Lizard. Here we anchored off river Sesto, where our General was ashore, but made not long stay. Here the Dutch ship left us which we met with some three days before, being bound for Bantam. The 26th at night we crossed the equinox in the meridian of 5° variation east, and longitude from Sestos west about 10°. The 15th of August we were farthest westward in latitude 17° 40′ and longitude from Sesto about 18° 30′ west and in the meridian of 12° 30′ variation east 83 leagues of Cape Debasas on the main within the shoals of Brassell (Brazil). Here was taken the first general opinion for our being off the shoals, particulars whereof I omit, having formerly written. The 20th of September I was in latitude 33° 46′ south and 4° 20′ variation east, where was the second giving-in of general opinions, and having formerly

written thereof I cease further. The 1st of October we fell with the land in latitude 33° 10′ and the 3rd of ditto anchored in Saldania, where we found the Dutchman formerly met withal at Sesto. Here we found also graven the return of Captain Best and Captain Newport, with the outward arrival of Captain Downton and Mr. Petty, as also letters left by some of Captain Downton's fleet. Here we stayed till the 20th of October and then departed, having had good store of refreshing. The Fleming departed ten days before us.

To pass over particulars, avoiding tediousness, time permitting not leisure, the 20th of December was the third council, where I found 18° 45′ latitude and near 8° 00′ variation west, Ingania bearing N.E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ northerly 310 leagues off, as I concluded. The 28th we had sight of the land on the south side of Java, near about 8° 00′ latitude, which cost us much trouble and expense of time, whereas we might within two days have obtained our desired port of Bantam had we fallen open of the straits. Then we put off with the wind at N.W. and W.N.W. in the latitude 13° 10′, then stood in again [near ?] the shore; but having felt the force of a strong E.S.E. current we could not obtain our desire. The 18th of January we anchored in a bay on the south side and filled amongst us 8 or 10 tons of water, and put off again the 20th of ditto, and the 23rd, having consulted for the future navigation, finding an apparent loss of 12 or 14 leagues in 24 hours, we stood in to the shore, where we found the Dutchman at anchor that we erst met withal at Sesto and the Cape. Here we only stayed till the 26th and filled amongst our three ships some 30 tons of water. This road, as also the former, stands between latitude 7° 45′ and 8° 00′. Putting off this road our fleet lost us, and the wind coming as formerly at N.W. and W.N.W., we put off into 10° 40′, where we found the wind at S.E., and coming into latitude 10° 20′ and variation 3° 30′ I discovered an island bearing west some 3 or 4 leagues off. This island is in length 4 or 5 leagues and lies from the straits of Sunda between the S.S.E. and S.E. by S. The 12th day of February we came through the straits of Sunda, and the 13th day we anchored in Bantam Road, where we found the Globe laden for England and the Osiander laid up for want of men, and Mr. John Jourdain captain of the house.

Here also we heard that most lamentable news of the Trades Increase with the great mortality of so many men of several [ranks] and fashions with divers strange and [ ] accidents. The 16th we were ashore with our General, where by a general council it was determined for the disposing of the ships to sail, the Samaritan for England, the Thomas for Sumatra, the Thomasine for Banda and Amboyna, the Osiander for Jappan. We have yet no news of Captain Downton's fleet. The Concord is gone for the Molluccos and the Darling for the coast of Syam. Our General pretends or at least bears us in hand that he will return for England by the first ship, but I cannot yet be persuaded thereof, neither do I think it fitting. Thus for this time ceasing further to trouble you, humbly taking leave, with my duty remembered I end, and rest now and ever at your Honour's command in all service, I am,

Ric. Rowe.

## 249

Richard Westby to the East India Company.
Bantam, 21st February, 1614.

RIGHT Worshipful, my humble duty remembered etc. May it please you to understand that upon the 8th of January, 1614, the Globe arrived in the road of Bantam, come from the coast of Coramandell, having some part of her lading in her, which is not much; and hath taken in here at Bantam 5,000 sacks of Java pepper milled, and 25 chests of China silks, containing as per invoice and bills of lading will appear, viz., 4,000 sacks for the account of the Seventh Voyage, being bought of the Joint Stock at the same rate as pepper was worth the same day it was agreed upon by a council of merchants. The account of the Seventh Voyage not having ready money for payment, it was also agreed upon by a council of merchants that they should deliver the value of so much money in clothing of Coramandell at the rate it was worth the aforesaid present time, as by the letters general and the copy of the journal sent to your

Worships the prices, quantity and quality will at large appear. The other 1,000 sacks of Java pepper milled, and 25 chests of China silks is laden for the account of the Joint Stock, the Globe having left 82 bales of cinnamon as also 10 bales of cotton yarn ashore, in regard they took in the aforesaid 25 chests for the Joint Stock; having agreed the next ship that shall return for England to send the cinnamon and yarn for the account of the Seventh Voyage, referring the agreement of the freight both of the one and other to the wise disposing of the worshipful Company at home. There is also a parcel of diamonds, containing in number 337 and in weight $119\frac{5}{8}$ carats, delivered to the captain and cape merchant of the Globe, as by the invoice will appear, being bought at Sacadaney for the account of the Joint Stock, but before the worshipful Company was united, for the account of the Sixth Voyage. The 12th ditto at night the Speedwell, a small pinnace of the burthen of 30 tons, built here in Bantam of the hull of a Java junk, set sail from hence being bound for Macckaser, there to stay 14 days to take in rice for the Moloucoes, and for the coming of the Concord; and if the Concord come not within 14 days after, then to set sail and proceed for the islands of Amboyna, having for her master [ ] Alexander and for merchant Sophony Cozucke. The 27th ditto the Concord set sail for the Molucoes, being to touch at Macckaser there [to take] in any such commodity as is not there vendible, and will vent at [the] islands of Amboyna, as at Hitto, Cambella and Lugo, which is the chiefest places for cloves upon all the island of Amboyna, having for merchant of her George Ball, and for master of her John Skinner; not doubting per the help of God but they will settle a factory at one of those places for which they are bound, having such in commission from John Jourdain, cape merchant for the Joint Stock, the people of the country having long desired it by their outward show; therefore I hope it will be effected, which will be to your Worship's great benefit for future trade, as well for the getting of cloves as also the vending of a great deal of coarse cloth, both Suratt and Coramandell, which the poor people buy which are not able to go to the price of better. The aforesaid Concord hath also order that at her return she touch at Temore and Gresse, Temore yielding

sandalwood, a good commodity when the China junks are here, or to send to the coast of Coramandell, the trade being worth the following in regard there is hope the place will vend much coarse cloth, both of Suratt and Coramandell, as also the cheapness of the sandalwood there and good price it beareth here in Bantam, being sold to the China junks, as also it being carried to the coast of Coramandell, it being worth here at Bantam 20 rials the pecul and at the Coast 80 pagodas the candy, which is 500 pounds English. Gresee by report yieldeth some cloves brought from other places by Java junks, as also will vend some quantity of cloth of Coramandell, as Tape Chindes petoles, Tape girdles and coarse Tapes and such like, being Cherra Java. The 14th of this month Captain David Middleton arrived in the road of Bantam with three ships, viz. the Samaritan, the Thomas and the Thomasine, hoping to have his lading ready for two of his ships, viz. the Samaritan and the Thomas, but hath not found sufficient to lade one as yet, the James and the Globe having carried away all before but some 1,000 sacks of pepper, which is ready, and more will be got ready by the latter end of March, which will be the soonest she can be laden, which I fear will be too late for a ship to return without great danger. We have more than enough of our own to lade a ship if we could get in our debts, but in regard we cannot, must be forced to buy, though at a high rate, which will be 15 or 16 rials the ten sacks. Had there been any store of money in the house or that the ships had brought any quantity, there might have been bought a good quantity of Lankin silk this year, for it is reported that the five China junks have brought upwards of 300 peculs, besides great store of other commodities, which will be very cheap in regard neither the Hollanders nor the English have any store of money to buy as they have formerly done. The 16th ditto Captain David Middleton called a court to hear the opinion of the merchants what were best to be done in regard there is no possibility to lade the two ships and to send them away according to your Worships' desire, as appeareth in your letters general. It is therefore concluded in the court by all generally present at the said court that the Thomas shall go for the coast of Sumattra, there to seek her lading with a cargason of Surratt cloth, as baftas, white

baftas, Nill Selas, Candeques, Orickanes, and such-like commodities as vendible upon the coast, there being a place newly discovered per Captain Christian, now captain of the Globe, called Cotatinga; a place which venteth much cloth of these sorts above said, as also yieldeth much pepper and fine gold of divers sorts, the one good for England, the other good for the Molucoes and for the factory of Sacadaney, as also other places not yet certainly known. The people of these places desire of it rather than rials. The Osiander to go for Jappan, but first to touch at the factories of Puttaney and Syam to visit and relieve them. The Thomasine to go for the Molucoes to second the Concord if she be able to fetch the place whereto she is bound, it being much feared the time of the year is too far spent; but if she cannot, then to go to Temore and Gresse, as also to seek trade upon the coast of Java upon the back side. And the Samaritan to return for England, wherein the General doth intend per the grace of God to continue, being all the speed made that may be for her sooner despatch. The Thomasine is now ready to set sail, wherein goeth merchant John Bailye. The Osiander will be the next, wherein there goeth chief commander Nicholas Hawkins. And the Thomas last, wherein goeth Mr. Millward chief merchant, and William Nicolls his assistant. We look for the ships from Surratt very shortly, having but small store of men at present to supply so many factories as already are and to establish more where there is hope of good to be done; but God sending us life and health and a blessing to our labours, we hope so to endeavour ourselves to find out as many places as may vend great quantity both of Surratt and Meslapattam cloth for the maintenance of these trades, without the which they will not be worth anything in this place, of itself venting but small store and at bad rates. Not doubting, by the help of God, whereas now I writ partly of hopes, that at the return of these ships from their pretended voyages I shall be able to write of assurances. Thanks be to God our Englishmen stand better in health here in Bantam than formerly they have done. Whether it be our changing of houses, having a better air at our new house than formerly we had at our old house, or what else it is, I know not; but the blessing of God I am sure it is. Thus not having further to trouble your Worships at present

but to entreat you to have this conceit of me, that soever I know either for your profit or prejudice I will by the first advise you of it, that the one may be followed for advantage the other be prevented for to shun inconvenience, I humbly take [my] leave, praying to God daily, as my duty is, to bless and prosper as well yourselves as your affairs both in England and here in [ ] that they may redound to the glory of God, the great benefit of [the] right worshipful Company, and the credit of us your Worships' servants and factors here in the Indies.

Your Worships' servant to command to the
utmost of his power and might,

Richard Westby.

## 250

John Jourdain to George Ball, cape merchant of the Concord.
Bantam, the 23rd February, 1614.

LOVING Friend Mr. Ball, my commendations remembered to yourself with the rest of your company etc. This may be to certify you that the 13th of this present here arrived General David Middleton with three ships, viz. the Samaritan, the Thomas, and this ship the Thomasine. The effect of the worshipful Company's letters is as the former sent by the Concord, and therefore I will not be tedious therein, only touch the chief points which concerneth the business, not doubting but before this come to your hands you will be in good forwardness about your lading. And therefore this ship is sent to second you, either to stay about Amboina or else for Banda, as per the commission given by the General may more largely appear etc.

The Thomas is to go for Sumattra about a month hence and the Osiander for Jappon. The Samaritan for England, if pepper may be found for money, for at present by reason of five China junks, which are here in Bantam the pepper is worth 16 rials per ten sacks, and not to be had for money, and the three ships now newly come have brought little. And the

Hollanders are altogether without money until the coming of their ships which they expect daily, and we the like from Suratte, wherein cometh Captain Downton for General. Kewee doth continue his villainy according to his ordinary use, for I shall be forced to give a great price for pepper for his default, and yet in doubt whether I shall be able to get the lading of the Samaritan or not etc.

At the meeting of this ship the Thomasine, I pray call a council concerning the worshipful Company's business, what is best to be done either for Banda or any other place where the vent of cloth may be had. For if occasion serve that there be hope of any other place, as per your intelligence you may understand, or any hopes for a future good, either for the sale of goods or commodities, by a general council you may direct this ship, provided always that you have an especial care that they go not under any of the Hollanders' castles, because the ship is of small force, much less under the Spaniards' command, except you have certain advice or great hope of future good.

And if all hopes should fail of the lading of the two ships, it is ordained that they, or one of the ships, at their return homeward repair for Timor, Gracia and Japara for to view the country and what is there to be done, according to my last directions by you; and if there be any good to be done, to settle factories in either place; if not, to send one of the ships for Sacadana with the remainder, and there as shall be thought fitting to leave goods accordingly, as by my former order by yourself may be seen, as also the like order is given Mr. Bailye by the General, to the which I refer me. I pray commend me to Mr. Cokayne and Mr. Sophony with the rest of your merchants, not forgetting the master.

This ship hath about 12v rials in cargazon in money, gold and Choramandell cloth, as per the same cargazon may appear, but for Suratt goods they have none, because I think there is enough to furnish all places in your ship. Thus not having else at present, only praying the Almighty to bless and prosper your proceedings and send you well to Bantam, whose company I much want in this time of troublesome business.

Your loving friend always,

John Jourdain.

Our friend Mr. Peter Floris departed the 21st of this present with Captain Christian, well furnished out of these ships to their contents; but our friend Mr. Cobb remaineth. I made a protest against them for not carrying him but all would not serve, but remaineth here like himself far worse than in former time.

# GLOSSARY

*(In continuation of that given in Vol. I.).*

AFFANAN (Arabic *afyun*) : opium
ANIL (Arabic *al-nil*): indigo
AURANCAYA—*see* Orancaya
AVANTO (Ital. *avanzo*): gain, enhancement
AVENIA (Ital. *avania*): a fine, exaction

BANKSALL: a warehouse; hence applied to a custom-house
BEAGE (Hind. *beg*): a title of honour

CAFFRO (Arabic *kafir*): an unbeliever; from being applied by the Arabs and Portuguese to pagan negroes, the word came to mean a slave, and is so used in the present volume
CANDARIN or CONDRIN: in the Japanese currency, the tenth part of a mass, and consequently the hundredth part of a tael (5*s.*)
CAVIDALL or CAPHILA (Arabic *kafilah*): a caravan
CHAYA: used on p. 127 as a generic term for red dye
COMPRADOR (Port.): a house-steward
COPANG: apparently the sixty-fourth part of a tael
COYAN: a measure for rice. One coyan weighed nearly two tons (p. 77)

ERZED: a hybrid word formed from the Hind. *arzi*, a petition
ERZEDACH (Hind. *arz-dasht*): a written petition or memorial

FITCHEW: a polecat
FRANGUEIS (Persian *farangi*): Europeans
FUSTO (Port. *fusta*): a pinnace

GEME (Arabic *zam*): a nautical measure used by Arab navigators, equivalent to twelve nautical miles (see Yule & Burnell's *Hobson-Jobson*, Supplement, *sub* "jam"). The statement on p. 177 that a geme equals thirty leagues appears to be incorrect
GEN: a Japanese brass coin, in value about the tenth of a penny

HAST: a measure equivalent to about half a yard (*Purchas*, I., 391)

KERIMON (Japanese *koromo*): a robe

LANGANATT (Japanese *naginata*): a lance
LASKAR (Persian *lashkar*): a camp
LUTRANO (Port. *Lutherano*): a Protestant (Lutheran)

MATT: a Japanese measure equivalent to about two English yards (p. 3); hence it is sometimes called a fathom
MOROFACO: a spirit or wine
MURDERER: a small piece of ordnance

ORANCAYA (Malay *Orang kaya*): a chief or person of distinction

PAGODA: a gold coin of Southern India, worth at this time about 5*s.* 8*d.* (*see* pp. 61 and 123)
PARTIDO (Port. *partida*): a parcel
PATALE (Kanarese and Malayalam *pattuda*): a silk cloth
PENGRAN (Malayan *pangiran*): a title of certain feudal princes in Java, &c.

PEZO (Port. *peso*): a coin. On p. 68 it is used of the rial of eight (*peso duro*)

PISA : a weight representing a varying fraction of the seer—stated to be one-eighteenth on pp. 250 and 253, and one thirtieth on page 181

PON LEEMA (Malayan *panglima*): a governor or commander

POOTOES : *Pucho*, costus root

PREGONA (Hind. *pargana*): a district

QUITA SOLL (Port. *quita-sol*) or SOMBRERO (Port. *sumbreiro*): an umbrella

RAMDAM (Arabic *ramazan*): the Muhammadan month of abstinence

SHAG : a cloth with a long, coarse nap

SHASHES : turbans

SHROFF (Hind. *saraf*): a money-changer

SOMBAYE (Malayan *sambah-an*): a present

STILLERO : probably the Italian *stillo*, the beam of a steelyard

TATTAMY (Japanese *tatami*): another name for a "matt" (*q.v.*)

VATAW (Gujarati *vatau*): discount

VISITADOR GENERAL: Inspector-General

VISS: a weight equivalent to the eighth of a maund (Madras)

WACADASH (Japanese *wakizashi*): a short sword

# INDEX

ABBAS, Shah of Persia. *See* Persia, King of
Abbott, Morris, 169, 237
Abulasan, or Ahullosan, 137, called Coge (Khoja), his importance, 178, 179
Achin, Acheen or Atchin, and the Atchinders, 127, business in, and King's letter, 147, King objects to English factory at Priaman, 165
Accounts, want of system in, 83, 275
Adams, William, 3, 5, foreign offers to, 6, Saris's opinion of, 7, too fond of the Dutch, 6, 25, letter from Cocks to him and Wickham, 9–10; 12, Cocks's opinion of, 13; 18, 19, and the English flag, 21, 22, reported dead, 21, 23, 27, and warned, 26, 27; letters from referred to, 30; 46, 47, 48, 50, letter from Cocks, 51–52; 53, 62, 67, 69, 74, letter to Cocks, 75–76; 113, 114, 128, 140, 196, made Captain of the 'Sea Adventure,' for Siam, 199, 203, Cocks's further opinion of, 200, 206, desires to seek North-West passage, 200, commission for Siam voyage, 204, matters connected with this voyage, 215, 234, 315, his help to the Dutch in Japan, 221; 222, 223, 227, 228
Adgimeare, Agmier, etc. *See* Ajmir.
Adrian, 22, 69
Aganoro, 141
'Agent,' the. *See* Aldworth
Agra, trade at, and wares, 45, 97, 100, 101; 103, 105, indigo of, 106, 138, 158, 194, 298, Sherley at, 107, Lady Sherley leaves, 209, need of a resident at, 108, 131, 132, 133, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 236, 238, 243, 247, 251, factors for, 134, 176, 214, Edwards appointed to the post, 150, 155, 169, 172, 176, 188, 193, 213, 214, 244, 247, 248, 251; 170, 177, 192, 242, 257, 262, 263, 266, 267
Ague, 52, 54, 139
Ahmedabad, 97, 105, factors appointed for, 134, 151, 158, 169, the late governor, 180, trade of, 181; 187, 188, a good market, 196; 198, 203, 213, 214, good climate and pleasant people, 215; 228, 229, 231, 232, 233, size, 238; 239, 243, 247, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 259, 269, 282, 283, 286, 295, 303, 304, 311
Ajmir, 98, 99, 102, 103, 105, 110, Sherley at, 141, 145, court at, 143, 151, 156, 178, 183, 185, 191, 192, 195, 226, 245, 263, 266, 267, 297, 305
Akbar, his widow and her ship, 213
Albartus or Albertus, his trading, 23, 25, 29

Aldeas, 96
Aldworth, or Aldworthe, Thomas, of Bristol, cape merchant at Surat; letter from Essington and Floris to (*missing*), 19, letter in reply referred to, 42, answer to this referred to, 43, letter from Floris, 59–61, joint letter to E. I. C., 96–101; 98; letter to Keridge referred to, 99; 100, letter to Floris, 101–102, letters to Keridge referred to, 103, 105, 107; referred to as 'the Agent,' 103, 105, 110; 106; Canning's abuse of, 111; 130, his report on Canning's behaviour, 131, 132, on the need for a resident at Agra, 133, 136, 137, appointed agent for Surat, 134, 138, 193; 135, letter to Keridge, 137–139, letter from Withington, 140, and the Swally councils, 150, and the Mogul's presents, 151; 152, and Steel, 153, 154, 268, and Persian trade proposed, 208, 241, 252, 262; an error of judgment, 154, letter from Keridge to him and Biddulph, 156–159, his firmness, 157, letter from Floris and Chauncey, 164–166, Downton's favourable opinion of, his business energy, 169, 170; 178, 179, 181, 183, joint letter to E. I. C., 193–194, differs from Best, 194, 195, signs council's report on the proposed Persian trade, 209; 213, in Ahmedabad, 214, letter to Oxwicke, 218–219; 225, 233, 236, and Mukarrab Khan, 240; 243, 244, letter to E. I. C., 247–249, joint letter to Oxwicke and others, 249–250; 251, 253, 257, 258, 259, signs Steel's commission, 268; letter to Oxwicke and others, 282, 286–287, 295; letters to Keridge referred to, 297, 298, 299
Aleppo, cloth of, 98; 103, 105, 154, 214, 237, 242, 248, 262
Alexander, ——, master's mate of the 'Speedwell,' 285, made master of the 'Concord,' 336
Almain, an, 100
Almain knives, 143.
Amacau. *See* Macao
Amadar, Amadavaz, etc. *See* Ahmedabad
Amami Oosima, island, 233, 234
Ambassador, English, to India. *See* Roe, Sir Thomas
Ambassador, English, to Turkey. *See* Glover, Sir Thomas
Ambassador, Indian, to Persia, 107
Ambassador, Persian. *See* Sherley, Sir Robert
Amboyna, goods for, 45; 78, Dutch disliked at, 144; 145, cloves of, 270, and trade, 272, 273, 306, straits of and island, 307, trade, 314, 315, 318, proposed factory at, 322, 325, 332, 335, 336, 339
Amsterdam, modelled animals from, 174
Anchorage charges at Patani, 39, at Pulicat, 84
Andamans, the, 115
Andrapora. *See* Indrapura
Andrea, 27, 46
Andreas or Zendoque Dono, 12, 13
Ankleswar (Eaclefere), 305
Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I. of England, 138
Antheunis, Lucas, a Dutchman in the E. I. C.'s employ (Seventh Voyage), his letters to Cocks referred to, 68; 69, 113, 114, 115, 125, 206, his advice to be relied on, 206, 208; 293
Arabia, 146, language of, required in the Persian Gulf, 171, its coast, 177
Arabs trading in the Red Sea, 275
Arakan, ship of, 61
Arima, 47
Armenians, in India, 106
Armous. *See* Ormus
Arras cloth, 173, and substitutes, 174
Arthington, Thomas, purser, 184, abstract of his letter to E. I. C., 194
Articles for (ships) keeping company, 23–24
Asaph or Aseph Chan, brother-in-law to the Mogul, 137, 142, 156, 157, his advice, 178, 179
Aspinall, Edmund, left at Surat, 24
Assurance Office, the, in London, 265

Atkinson, William, clerk to the Muscovy Company, 265
Attmachan, 61
Augustine, 142
Aurancaya. *See* Orancaya
Ava king of Pegu, the, 82
Avenia, an, 318
Azevedo, Don Jeronimo de. *See* Viceroy of Goa

BACHAN, Dutch fort at, 1
Badmedg, Philip, his voyages, 34
Bagnagar. *See* Bisnagar
Bahrein (Bareyne *and* Barreen), 99, its pearl fishery, 146
Baker, Captain, 265
Baker, Richard, abstract of his letter to E. I. C., 183–184
Balasses, 301
Ball, Baily, factor, 130, at Surat, etc., 134; 220, 226, 231, joint letter to him and others from Edwards, 244–250, and Mukarrab Khan, 257, 258; 281, 282, 283, 284, 286, 287, 296, 304, 305, 312
Ball, George, (of the Eighth Voyage), at Bantam, 38, 119, joint letter to E. I. C., 144–145, opinion as to Cobb, 160–161, a bad correspondent, 204, chief factor in the 'Concord' for Macassar, 270, signs letter to E.I.C., 279, signs report on Cobb, 285; 294, memorandum for Macassar voyage addressed to, by Jourdain, 306–311; 310, 314, to go to Amboyna, 315; 322, 336, letter from Jourdain, 339–341
Balsora, 146
Bamond, 232, 295
Banda and the Bandanese (*see also* Pulo Ai), prefer English to Dutch, 33, 35, 36, 54, Dutch and English trade with, 77, 78, wars with the Dutch, 80, 270, 272, 273; 322, sailing times for, 307, proposed factory at, 308, 315, 318, 322, 335, 339, 340
Bandar Abbas, port in Persia, (*called* Damone), 146
Bangkok, (*called* Bancope), English at, well received, 112, 113
Banka, Straits of (*called also* Palamban *or* Pelamban), 112, 122, 312
Banksall or Custom-house, 84
Bantam, a great entrepot for trade, 1, 7, 14, risk of fire in, 15; unhealthiness of, 16, 31, 201, 265, 326, 328, 338; 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 54, 55, Bay of, 56; 57, dissensions among factors, 60; 64, 66, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 99, 102, 112, 115, 116, 118, 119, ship for, 120; 121, 122, 124, Marlowe's conduct at, 124, 125, 126; 127, 128, 144, 147, council held at, on Cobb's behaviour, 159–163; 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, Dutch ship at, and her news, 165; 166, factors at, bad correspondents, 166; 172, 182, 188, 190, 193, 196, 202, 203, 206, 217, 221, 247, 249, 254, 268, 269, 270, pepper of, 271; 272, 273, private trade at, 274, 275, factory buildings at, 276, 338; commodities for, 278; 280, report of the court held at, on Cobb, 284, 285, 287, referred to, 294; 290, 292, 293, 302, 308, sailing time for, 309; 311, 312, 313, 314, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 327, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 340
'Bantam,' the, a ship, 112
Banyans, position of, in India, 261
Barbary, Coast of, the fleet in danger on, 183, 185, 192; goods for, 259
Barker, Thomas, a factor for Surat, 134
Baroche or Barroch. *See* Broach
Baroda, factors for, 134; 213, gumlac of, 214; 215, 228, 231, 232, goods of, 238, 259
Baros, 322
Barret's choice of unfit men for the fleet, 184
Barsall. *See* Bulsar
Barwick, Thomas, master of the 'Peppercorn,' transferred to the 'Lion' for quarrelsomeness, 184, 191, 192, 194

Bassein besieged by the Mogul, 150, 168
Bastian, 27
Batan. *See* Bostanah
Batten, ——, master's mate, a useless man, 190
Battye, Richard, a factor for Ahmedabad, 134, 214
Baylie, John, in charge at Bantam, 122, 277, signs letter to E. I. C., 279, and report of court at Bantam, 285, cape merchant of the 'Thomasine,' 328, 332, 338, 340
Beage, the, of Broach, 282
Bednall. *See* Midnall
Bell, Robert, his consignment and its marks, 245
Bengala, or Bengal, cloth of, 59, 117, vermilion of, 181
Bengal, Gulf of, 116
Bennet, Richard, 90
Bennett (or Benet), Walter, in charge of the 'Concord,' 269, master's mate of the 'James', 285, 316
Berghen (or Burchen), Warner Van, Captain and Rector of all the Dutch factories on the Coast, called Captain Drinkwater, 43, 83
Berhanpur, 60, 61, 102, 142, 259
Berkeley, George, 190
Best, Captain Thomas, of the Tenth Voyage, ship 'Dragon,' 15, 41, 42, his diplomacy, 50; 77, moneys spent for, 101, 102; 103, 110, refuses to take home Johnson, 121, accusations against, 137; defeats the Portuguese, 155, 168; differs with Marlowe, 171; his compact with Indian governors set aside, 180, 181, 182, differs with Aldworth, 194, 249, at Saldania, 212; 226, gone home, 255, letters from, referred to, 286; 287, his orders, 289; 324, 330, 334
Biana, cottons of, 132, indigo of, 238
Biddulph, William, factor of the Tenth Voyage, joint letter to E.I.C., 96-101; 130, appointed factor for Surat, etc., 134, in consultation on resident for Agra, 136, 137, letter from Keridge to him and Aldworth, 156-159, abstract of letter to E. I. C., 187, joint letter to E.I.C., 193-194; 208, 213, memorandum respecting goods, from Oxwicke, 224; 226, 251, at Swally, 257
Bijapur, 43
Bintang, (*called* Bintam), 122
Bisnagar, 60, 61
Blitheman, Edward, assistant merchant of the 'Thomasine' (Third Joint Stock Voyage), letter to Sir Thomas Smith, 328-333
Boeroe, 33, 78
Boeton, 33, 35, 36, 54, 78
Bojador, Cape, 183
Bon Esperanza and variants. *See* Good Hope, Cape of
Bonner, Thomas, made master of the 'Expedition' (Twelfth Voyage), 185, 191, 192, 194
Borneo, products of, 94, coast chart of, 95; 127, trade with, 278
Borreo or Burrowe. *See* Boeroe
Bostanah (*called* Batan), port, 146
Boyle, Samuel, his opinion on Cobb's conduct, 163; is left at Bantam, 277, signs letter to E.I.C., 279, and report of the court at Bantam, 285, letter to E.I.C., 321-323
Brahman, a, Governor of Masulipatam, 84, 294
Bramport. *See* Berhanpur
Brazil, 329, 333
Brazilwood, 5
Bream, a huge catch of, 184
Breams, ——, 56
Brett, Thomas, his voyages, 34, and accounts, 121, 122
Brighurst, Henry, of the 'Hector' (first recorded Joint Stock Voyage), his scandalous talk, 245
Brinzee, Nahuda, his (missing) report on Sind, 172
Bristol, 169, 209, 242
Broach, goods of, 59, 100, 203, 213, 238, 259; 102, a factor for, 134, burnt by the Portuguese, 155, 264; 218, 219, 224, 225, 229, 231, 232, 233, 241, 249, 253, 260, 281, 283, 286, 295, 296, 303, 304, 305, 311

Brockedon, Robert, 63
Brockedon, Thomas, once purser of the 'James,' a factor of the Ninth Voyage, now of the 'Darling' (Sixth Voyage), joint letter to Jourdain and Cobb, 44–45, another, 49, letter to E. I. C., 63–65; 82, 83; at Petapoli 84, goes to Siam, 123, signs list of writings sent to E. I. C. by Nicholls, 147, again at Petapoli, 293
Brodera or Brothera. *See* Baroda
Brower, ——, a Dutch Captain, his trading, 19, 22, 29, 48, 52, 53, 69
Brower, Cornelius, the glazier, brother of the above, 19, 22, slain, 69
Browne, John, a factor for Agra, 134, 214, 241
Bulgoryn, Andrea, 139
Bulsar (*called* Barsall), 296
Bunder Larree. *See* Lahori Bandar
Burnea. *See* Borneo
Burrell, [William], blamed for the bad condition of the 'Dragon,' 190
Butt, Esay, factor for Broach, 134, 226, 231, 283
Butt, General de, 121
Buttowne. *See* Boeton
Byana. *See* Biana

CACADANA. *See* Sukadana
Caffro, a runaway, and others, 227, 228
Cambaya, Governor of. *See* Mukarrab Khan
Cambaya, cloth and goods of, 2, 5, 11, 22, 183, 197, 200, 203, 207, 213, 214, 221, 231, 238, 241, 259, 304, 305, 311, 323; 104, banyans of, 155
Cambello, English preferred at, 45, an open port, 273, 307, 336
Cambodia (Camboja), 39, 67, 82, point of, 114; 124, 205
Camden, Edmund, of the Eighth Voyage, letter from E.I.C., referred to, 278
Campayo, Francisco, a Spaniard, his conduct, 34, 35, sent away, 46; 55
Canary Isles, 255, 333
Can-Canna, the, 263
Candarin. *See* Coins
Candy. *See* Weights
Canning, Paul, of the Tenth Voyage, resident at Agra, letter quoted, 97, 136, 244, his death, 100, 103, 131, 150, 214, 236, 251; his accounts, 101, 103, and want of success, 103, reasons of, 103, 133, 138, his slanders on Keridge, 110, and bad conduct to Aldworth, 111; 123; enquiry into his doings at Agra, 130, 131, and expenses, 132, referred to, 150, his effects, 156, 181, part sent home, 194, 299, and Mukarrab Khan, 179; 257
Cape Esperance. *See* Good Hope, Cape of
Caphila or Cavidall, a caravan, 105, 181
Captains of E.I.C., their large authority, its drawbacks, 7, 65, especially ashore, 82, 83, 118, 124, 126; 174–176, 184, arrogance of, 192, 289, 302, 310, 311, 313
Cardler, ——, of the Assurance Company, 265
Carter, Robert, his will sent home, 147
Carwarden, Walter, of the Eighth Voyage, his skill in precious metals, 5; 8, 9, 18, 19, lost in Cochin China, 68, 69, 74, 75, 76, 197, 198
Cash. *See* Coins
Catty. *See* Weights
Cent per Cent, the desired profit, 3, 26
Ceram (*called* Ceran *and* Seran), an open port, 273, cloves of, 307
Cerques or Cirques. *See* Sarkhej
Cestros, De Sestos, Sestros, river. *See* Sestos
Ceylon, goods of, 316
Charles I. becomes Prince of Wales, 165
Charles Emanuel the Great. *See* Savoy, Duke of
Chaule, or Chaull, besieged by the Mogul, 150, 168, 239, 257
Chauncey, George, of the Ninth Voyage, joint letter to Jourdain, from Masulipatam, 41–43, his monthly report, 41, at Petapoli, 84, at Bantam, 112, 117, joint letter to Aldworth,

164–166, signs report of court held at Bantam, 285, letters to E. I. C., 292–295, 302, and the voyage of the 'Concord,' 306, 310, at Macassar, 314
Chess ('playing') tables, 246
China, commodities of, (*see* Nanking), 5, 16, 32, 41, 67, 77, 80, 86, 119, paper, 129, 130; 201, 202, 205, 271, 276, 315, 316, 335, 336, Dutch dealings with, 15, 199, 277, early efforts to secure trade by E. I. C., 199, 202, proposed factory, 323; 201, 209, 221, 334
China, Emperor of, 199, Japanese attempt on his life, 212, intention to banish Christians, 202, who arrive from Japan, 221
Chinese in Bantam, 118, 278, 315, 317, 319, 337, 339, at Goa, 43, at Jacatra, 120, at Macassar, 32, 35, at Nangasaki, 76, at Patani, 5, 81, 112, 277, elsewhere, 235
Chinese hairdressing, 235
Chinese junks, 81, robbed by the Dutch, 199
Chinesa Captain, the, and his new wife, 18, 20
Chirkes. *See* Sarkhej
Chongro, his junk, 19, 21, 68
Chop or Firman of Mukarrab Khan, 283
Chorome, Sultan. *See* Khurram
Christendom, 199, 266
Christian, Captain Edward, of the 'Osiander' (Tenth Voyage), 81, 118, 119, at Bantam, 124; 125, signs report of court at Bantam, 285, 294; 287, takes Nicholls' day-book, 288, 289; his alleged misdeeds, 290, 291, 292; 324, 325, 326, discovers trade at Cota Tinga, 338, goes home without Cobb, 341
Christianity, proscribed in Japan, 19, 21, 22, 201, 221; 256
Christians (*see* Jesuits, Japan *and* China) in India, 299, in Macassar, 33, 55, in Persia, general letter to, 266
Christmas, 102
Churls, 156, 193, 238, 260, 263, 305
Citra Andaman (possibly Little Andaman), 115
Clough, John, 57
'Clove,' a ship of the Eighth Voyage, 14, 65, 91, 196, 200, 221, 255, 279, 313
Cobb, Richard, of the 'James' (Tenth Voyage), left in Bantam; joint letter from Gourney and others to him and Jourdain, 44–45; 81, 90, 118, opinion of other factors concerning his ill-behaviour, 159–163, referred to, 273, 274, 275, signs report on the ships, 285, Jourdain's views in letter to E. I. C., 317, 318; he remains at Bantam, 341
Cochi, in Firando, 216, 217, 222, 223, 227, 230, 233
Cochin China, trade with Japan, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 27, disastrous expedition to, 68, 74, Adams' account of it, 75, 76; other references to, 197, 204, 205, 315
Cochin China, the king of, 68, 197
Cockroaches, damage done by, 57, 130
Cocks, Richard, of the Eighth Voyage, captain or cape merchant in Japan, memorandum left with, by Saris, 4–9, letter to Adams and Wickham, 9–10, letter to Adams alone, 51–52, to Denton, 202–204, to E. I. C., 196–202, letters to Wickham, 10–13, 17–18, 18–19, 21–22, 22–23, 26–27, 46–47, 53–54, 67–69, 70–71, memorandum concerning the 'Sea Adventure,' 204–208, further letters, 215–216, 216, 217, 222, 223, 223–224, 227, 227–228, 230; letter to the Merchant Adventurers of England, 220–222; letter from Eaton, 139–140, 143; letter from Wickham on the voyage of the 'Sea Adventure,' 233–235; letters from, referred to, 25, 26, 30, 31, 48, quoted on the fire at the factory, 51, his illness, 52, 54, letter from Eaton referred, 62, letter to Eaton referred to, 63, and the fowling pieces, 71, letter to Wickham

referred to, 73; 74, 75, 76, 90, 311, letters from, referred to, 315
Coins: Candarin or Condrin, 76, equivalent in English money, 198; 337; Cash, 294; Copang, 123, 129; Dollars (*see also* rials), 105, 288, 289, 301; Ducats, 128; English sixpences and shillings, 167, 212, 255; Flemish shillings, 164; Gens (Japanese coins), 76; Larins, 146; Mace or Mass, 3, 6, 7, 10, 20, English equivalent, 198; etc. Madins, 58. Mamoodies, 158, 193, 218, 219, *passim;* Pagodas, equivalent in English money, 59, in rials, 61, 85, 86; *passim;* Pice, or Pisas, or Picas, 152, 232, 250; Rial of Eight (*see also* dollars), 6, 7, 14, equivalent in taels, 44; 54, 58, 68, 152, *passim;* Rials, false, 197; Rials, gold, 37; Rupees, 107, 142, 152, 181, 193, equivalent in rials of eight, 214; old and new, 214, equivalent in pice, 249; etc. Taels or Taies, 9, 11, 20, 22, equivalent in rials, 44; 123, 202, equivalent in English money, 203; *passim*
Coja Jehan. *See* Khoja Jehan
Coja Nazam. *See* Khoja Nazan
Cokayne, George, letter to Jourdain from Macassar, 31–35; to him and others from the same place, 45–46; 36, 37, 38, 54, 55, 77, goes to Macassar, 78, 79, and stays there, 272, 314, 315; referred to in the remembrance for Ball, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 315; 340
Commission given to Steel and Crouther for Persian trade on behalf of E. I. C., 266–268
Comoro, 167
'Concord,' ship of E. I. C., 144, 148, 268, 270, 271, 272, 277, 279, 284, 285, 292, 294, 302, 314, 315, 316, 318, 321, 322, 330, 332, 335, 336, 338, 339
Condemned men (transported criminals), set ashore at the Cape, 191, 192, 194
Cooper, Ralph, left at Patani, 115
Copang. *See* Coins
Coppindall, Ralph, assistant merchant of the 'Osiander' (Tenth Voyage), 327, 332
Coral, 100
Coree (Coria or Cory), his defection, 148, 167, habits, 184; 255, 330
Corge. *See* Weights and Measures
Coromandel, the Coast of (*often called* 'the Coast'), goods and trade etc., 16, 31, 32, 34, 49, 64, 65, 78, 86, 94, 115, 116, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 127, 131, trade hampered by Dutch underselling, 269; 273, 274, 278, 293, 308, 323, iron of, 326; 335, 336, 337, 340
Coss, measure of length, 153, equivalent in leagues, 177
Cota Tinga. *See* Kota Tengah
Cotton, Ferdinand, deceased, 320
Cotton, John, deceased, 320
Courses. *See* Coss
Courses sailed, *see letters from* Blitheman, Boyle, Millward, *and* Rowe
Courthope, Nathaniel, once purser of the 'Trades Increase' (Sixth Voyage) and of the 'James' (Ninth Voyage), joint letter to Cozucke, 28–29, at Sukadana, 38, 79, 94, 309, letter to Jourdain, 57–58
Covad. *See* Weights and Measures
Cowl for Masulipatam, cost of, 17, for Petapoli, 293; of the King of Pulicat, 83
Coyan. *See* Weights and Measures
Cozucke, Sophony, a Russian in E. I. C.'s service, instructions for mission to Landak, 28–29; 34, 37, sent to Landak, 57, 58, 66, 92, his qualifications, 272; proposal to establish him at Banda, 307, 308, confirmed, 314, and carried out, 315, 336, 340
Cradle, William, master of the 'Expedition,' transferred to the 'Dragon,' 184, 186, 191, 192, 194, his honesty in question, 190
Crawly, John, master's mate (of the Eighth Voyage), drowned, 3
Crispe, Nicholas, 249
Crofte, Ralph, purser of the 'Osiander' (Tenth Voyage), 290

Cross on the English flag objected to in Japan, 21, 52

Crowther, or Crouther, John, appointed a factor for Agra, 134, detailed for Persia, 153, 209, 213, 237, letter to E.I.C., 239–242; 248, 252, his joint commission with Steel for Persia, 266–268

Cumberland, 130

Currents and shoals, 112, 116, 122, 327, 331, 333, 334

Curtis, mate of the 'Lion,' transferred to the 'Peppercorn,' 192, 194

Customs (*see* Anchorage, Banksall, *and* Sombaye,) at Bantam, 14, at Jacatra, 276, at Masulipatam, 84, 86, 87, 89, 294, at Patani, 44, 79, 112, 123, 129, in Persia, only on exports, 147, at Surat, 219, 224, 225, 250, 258, notes on, 304, Cobb's contention concerning, 318

DABUL, 149, 168, 191, 212, 256, 278

Dache (customs in Persia), 147

Daie, John, his bad conduct, 55

Daman besieged by the Mogul, 96, 150, 168, offered as a bribe to the Dutch, 171; 186, 213, 239, 240, 257, 258

Damian, 223, 227, 228

Damone. *See* Bandar Abbas

Danda Rajpur (*called* Gingeere Rashpoorie), 149

Darby, John, 32, 46, 56

'Darling,' ship of E. I. C. (Sixth Voyage), 14, 16, 28, 37, 38, 44, 55, 56, 60, 65, 79, 82, 87, 91, 94, 95, 103, 118, 121, 122, 123, 124, 145, 166, 201, 204, 271, 272, 313, 315, 331, 335

David, Cassarian, 38, 58, 79, 278

Davis, John, master of the 'James' (Ninth Voyage), 89, report on Sangora, 94, complaints as to First Voyage, 125, his drinking habits, 280, signs report on ships at Bantam, 285

Davis, John, a native of Guinea, 329

Dead men's money and effects (*see* Canning *and* Midnall), 15, 37, 39, 90, 103, 105, 181, 184, 185, 192, 194

Deal, 320

Debasas, Cape, 333

Deccan, and the Deccanis, enemies of the Portuguese, 97, besiege Chaul and other places, 168, 257, King of, in alliance with the Mogul, 213, 239

De Cestus. *See* Sestos river

Delisha road, 167, 212, 251

Denmark and Sweden united, 165

Dennis, master's mate of the 'Darling,' 65, 126

Dennys, Samuel, deceased, 34

Denton, Adam, of the Sixth and Ninth Voyages, joint letter to Jourdain, 44–45, another to the same, 49, sent to Siam, 44, at Patani, 82, invoice of goods left with, 88, letter to E. I. C., 112–130; 123, letter from Cocks, 202–204, forwarding instructions, 206, joins the 'James,' 293

Denton, Thomas, of Warne Hall, Cumberland, 130

Dergoes, a Dutch ship, 41, 42, 43

Devonshire kerseys, used in India for garments, 180; 300

Diamonds, Indian, 37, 40, 61, 66, 123, 278, 309; from Landak, 92, 93, 94; other places, 316, 336

Dickanes. *See* Deccan

Dieackes or Dyockes. *See* Dyaks

Diseases: ague, 52, 54, 139; fever, 240, 289; flux, 89, 103, 240, 252, 292; flux, bloody, 156, 265; God's visitation of sickness, 78; *and see* 167, 288

Diu, 168

Dodsworth, Edward, of the Eighth Voyage, purser of the 'Hector,' signs consultations regarding appointment of a resident at Agra, 133, 137, and of his own and others' appointments as factors, 134, of list of goods for England, 135; 139, 158, 176, abstract of letter to E. I. C., 188–189; 191, signs memorandum on Persian trade, 209, appointed factor for Ahmedabad, 214; 225, 239, 247, joint letter to Oxwicke and others, 240–250, letter to E. I. C., 250–253; 253, 259, signs commission to Steel and Crouther, 268

Dogs for India, 152, 173, 174
Dollars. *See* Coins
Dono, a Japanese honorific. *Cf.* Oyen Dono
Dover roads, 167
Downs, the, 255
Downton, Captain Nicholas, formerly of the Sixth Voyage, now of the first recorded Joint Stock Voyage, instructions to ships for keeping company at sea, 23–25, signs consultations at Surat, 132, 133, 134, 135; his fame and repute, 139; 148, 149, 156, 158, letters to E. I. C., 167–177, postscript to, 177, memorandum of things desired for the Mogul, 173–174, letter to Sir T. Smith, 174–177; letter from Keridge, 178–182, abstract of, 192, alluded to, 195; letter to Steel, 182, commendation of Young, 183, abstract of letter reproving Edwards, 185; signs consultation on Persian trade, 208–209; letter to Sherley on this subject, 209–211; at Surat, 213; 226, 229, 239, 240, 242, at Swally, 247, 248, 296; 250, 257, 258, 262, at Surat, 297, defeats the Portuguese off Swally, 302, 303, 304, letters of, referred to, 305; 323, 325, 326, 328, his letters left at the Cape of Good Hope, 330, 334; 335, 340
Doy Island. *See* Pulo Doei
'Dragon' ship of E. I. C. (Third and Tenth Voyages), 147, 148, 184, 185, 190, 192, 194, 196, 255, 277, 279, 289, 292, 300
Drinkwater. *See* Berghen, Warner Van
Driver, Thomas, at Kiang-mai, 118
Droit, George, a Portuguese, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29, 47, 71, 72
Ducats. *See* Coins
Duncan passage, 116
Dutch (*see* Adams, Antheunis, Berghen, Brower, Butt, Essington, Floris, Hautman, Sandford, Speck, Tuning, *etc.*), at Bachan, 1; at Banda, wars with natives, 36, 55, 77, 270, 315, 322; in Bangkok, 113, at Bantam, enemies of English trade, 15, 16, 49, their General arrives, 86; 118, 120, 276, short of money, 337, 340: at Cambello, Hitto, Lugho, etc., 273, 307, 336, on the Coast of Coromandel, 64; in Cochin China, 197–198, in India, at Masulipatam, 43, rent paid by, 86; 154, 294, at Narsapur, 116, at Sukadana, 37, 66, are promised Daman as a bribe, 171, on the coast of India, 264, at Jacatra, 39, 276, in Japan, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 22, 31, 50, 51, 62, 68, 71, 75, 76, their building at Firando, 200, 201, ships in, 223, 224, in Java, 49, at Lambasson, 56, 77, at Longoe, 45, Lugho, etc., 272, 273, 307, 322, 336, at Macassar, 33, 34, 35, 46, at Makjan, 2, at Manilla, 78, in the Moluccas, 1, 2, 68, 71, 76, 77, 80; at Patani, 71, 75, 76, 80, interest paid by, 87; 112, 113, 114, 123, 128, buy up all goods, 271, at Petapoli, 85, in the Philippines, 68, at Pulicat, 83, 84, at Sambas, 66, at Sangora, 39; 125, 126, 129, 144, 145, Adams' undue friendship for, 6, 25, 'castles' to be avoided, 340, Chinese view of, 277, cloth packed in lead, 3, superior to English, 3, 7, delinquencies in Cochin China and results, 197, eager for Persian trade, 99, enemies of the Portuguese, 97, proposals for a 'modus vivendi' with the English E. I. C., 86, objected to, 125, 144, factors in English employ (*see* Antheunis, Floris and Tuning) objected to, 69, flag, the, in Japan, 21, 22, letter, a, 158, mails to Japan, 311, the General of, his ships 145, their news, 165, their immense trade, 145, and others massacred in Cochin China, 68, 74, 75, 76, 197, 198, to be kept out of Persia, 261, robberies of Chinese junks, 199, ships (*see* 'Dergoes,' 'Greyhound,' 'Old Zealand,' 'Red Lion with the Pile,' 'Rotterdam,' 'Seilan' and 'Zelandea'), 14, 60, 115, 116, 319, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, a yacht, 121, expected, 127, 223,

224, 271, and Spaniards, their wars in the Moluccas, 166, superior seamanship of, 64, use of brokers, 69, underselling, 144, 164, 198, 203, 269, 271, these tactics to be adopted by the English, 308; their keenness, 323; 309, 316
Duzak Skidoyemon Dono, 47, 51, 53
Dyaks, 57, their head-hunting, 92, 93

East India Company, advice humbly proffered to, 261, 263, 265, and the appointment of a resident at Agra, (*see* Canning *and* Edwards), 131, 132, 133, 136, 137, 138, 139; business principles of, 5, 6, 7, 8, 69; and Campayo, 34, 35; captains' authority, merchants' view, 65, 82, 83, 118, 124, 192, 289, 302, 310, 311, 312, 313, captains' view, 7, 174-176, 184; and the proposed arrangement with the Dutch East India Company, 86, 125, 144, a good 'husband' wanted, 265, letter from Aldworth and Biddulph, 96-101, from Aldworth to Floris, sent by Floris, 101-102, from Aldworth 247-249; from Blitheman (to Sir T. Smith), 328-333; from Brockedon (to Sir T. Smith), 63-65; copies of Canning's letters referred to, 136; letters from Chauncey, 292-295, 302; letter from Crouther, 239-242; letter from Cocks on the Cochin China disaster &c., 196-202; from Denton on the Siam expedition, 112-130; letters from Downton on the voyage of the 'New Year's Gift' and Indian business, 167-174, on Indian business, 174-177; from Edwards, on Indian business, 148-156, 245-246; from Farie, 77-80; statement by Floris per merchants of the 'James,' 17; letter from Gourney, 80-87, 88-91; from Herode, 91-95; letters from Jourdain, 14-16, 312-319; letter (partly in cipher) from Jourdain and Ball on the Dutch trade in the Indies, 144-145; letter from Jourdain and others on the 'Concord,' 268-280; from Keridge, on Indian business, 103-109, 110-111, 297, 301; from David Middleton, 321-323; from Millward, 324-326; from Mitford, 236-238; from Nicholls on affairs at Tecoo, 287-292; from Peacock, 1-4; from Preston, 254-265; from Rowe, 333-335; from Sandcrofte on Indian affairs, 212-214, 214-215; from Westby, 335-339; from Yates (to the Deputy Governor), 319-320; collections from letters from Surat and Bantam per 'Hope,' 182-194
East India Company's Ships and Junks (*see* 'Clove,' 'Concord,' 'Darling,' 'Dragon' (properly 'Red Dragon'), 'Expedition,' 'Globe,' 'God's Gift,' 'Hector,' 'Hope' (properly 'Merchant's Hope'), 'James,' 'Lion,' 'New Year's Gift,' 'Osiander' (or 'Hoseander'), 'Patience,' 'Peppercorn,' 'Rose,' 'Samaritan,' 'Sea Adventure,' 'Solomon,' 'Speedwell,' 'Thomas,' 'Thomasine,' *and* 'Trades Increase'), 74, 125, 137, 270
Eastern commodities for England, 1, 2, 5, 41, 49, 50, 59, 117, 119, 120, 136, 156, 159, 172, 180, 188, 205, 213, 231, 240, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 253, 254, 259, 260, 263, 269, 270, 271, 273, 274, 277, 282, 286, 316, 319, 336; for other parts of the East, 5, 40, 67, 203, 231, 233, 238, 256, 259, 273, 275, 276, 279, 281, 283, 305, 306, 307, 308, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 323, 337, 338, 340
Eaton, William, of the Eighth Voyage, left in Japan with Cocks, 5, his wages, 8, sent to Osaka, 12, 21, 23, letters to Wickham, 20, 25-26, 29-30, 30-31, referred to, 26, 27, further letters, 48, 50-51, 62-63, 74-75, letter to Cocks, 139-140, another, 143, his advices referred to, 53; 67, 68, 69, 75, 222
Ebert or Ebrett, William, left at Patani, 115, 125, 201, a present to, 203; 204, 205
Edo, Edoo, or Edow. *See* Jeddo.

Edwards, William, of the first recorded Joint Stock Voyage, signs consultations at Surat, 132, 133, 134, 135, chosen for resident at Agra, 133, 134, 136, 193, 214, 236, 240, 247, 251, 297, as representing James I., 137, Keridge's letter on the appointment, 138–139 ; letter to E. I. C. on the voyage and appointment, 148–156, abstract thereof referred to, 187, another letter to E. I. C., 243–246 ; his 'civil conversation,' 157 ; 158, 169, 172, goes to Agra, 176, 188, 218, 241, 247, 262 ; 177, 182, 183, letter of reproof from Downton, 185, letter of friendly advice from Keridge, 195–196 ; signs memorandum on Persian trade, 209, and Steel's commission for the same, 268 ; sees the Viceroy, 213, is well received, 219 ; 220, 226, 229 ; 248 ; joint letter to Oxwicke and others, 249–250 ; 254, 258, 266, 286

Eighth Voyage (*see* Saris, General, ships 'Clove,' 'Hector,' and 'Thomas,' etc.), its great cost, 7, the Siam venture, 204, 205, 235

Elephants, clothing for, 97 ; 108, 141

Elephant's teeth, or ivory, 58, 100, 151, 181, 197, 199, 200, 218, 248, 260, 263, 264, 329

Elizabeth, daughter of James I., marries the Elector Palatine, 165

Elkington, Humphrey, appointed factor for Cambaya, 134, 214, 241

Elkington, Thomas, signs consultations at Surat, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137 ; 156, letter to E. I. C. referred to, 192, signs consultation on Persian trade, 209, letters to Oxwicke, 218, 219–220, 225–226, 232, to Oxwicke and Farewell, 228–229, 253–254 ; 240, at Surat, 241, letter from Oxwicke, 283–284, further letters to Oxwicke, 295–296, 302–303, 303–304, 305–306, 311–312

Elmore, Henry, appointed factor for Surat, Ahmedabad, etc., 134, left at Ahmedabad, 214

Emsworth, Nicholas, appointed a factor for Surat, &c., 134, his death, 156, 213, 236, and illness, 240, 248, an edifying end, 264, 265, his character, 252

England, 11, 41, 42, 43, 56, 60, 68, 81, 104, 107, 108, 109, 120, 122, 131, appreciation of Indian trade, 133, ships for, 134, goods for, 135, 136, 152, 154, 183, 194, 199, 200, 211, 212, 214, 221, 237, 241, 244, 245, 249, 250, 253, 255, 259, 266, 267, 268, ships from, 270, 275, 278, 282, vessels sent back to, 284, 285, 290, 300, 301, 308, 316, 317, ships from, 318 ; 320, 321, 323, 324, 327, 328, 329, 332, 334, 335, 338, 339

English coach and coachman desired for the Mogul, 152 ; flag objected to in Japan, 21, 22, 52 ; honesty to be maintained, 286 ; in India, 97, 104, mortality amongst, 99, 107 ; language, 106 ; in Dutch employ, 83 ; in the Moluccas, 49 ; in Persia, letter to, 266 ; at Patani, 99, 114 ; preferred to Dutch, at Amboyna, 270, Banda, 35, Longoe, etc., 45, Lugho, 272, 307, 315, 322 ; to Portuguese in India, 96, 246 ; at Priaman, in danger, 165 ; at Pulicat, 85 ; ships, at Boeton, 36, wanted at Macassar, 77, forecastles of, 78 ; 16, 152, 165, 166, 217 ; in Tecoo, 289 ; trade with China, opening sought, 199 ; with the people of Lugho, etc., 273

Equator, the, 122, 212, 329, 333

Erzedach, 178

Espahaune. *See* Ispahan.

Essington, Thomas, Captain of the 'Globe' (Seventh Voyage) after the death of Hippon, joint letter to Aldworth (*missing*), 19, his death, 41, 59, 102, 293, succeeds Hippon, 112, delays men's pay, 129

Ethiopia, 221

European news arrives at Surat, 165

'Expedition,' ship of E. I. C. (Twelfth Voyage), 14, 16, 106, 108, 118, 122, 148, 185, 190, 192, 194, 279, 287, 315

FACCATAY or Focaty. *See* Fukuoka

Factories, existing or proposed: Agra, 182, Amboyna, 322, Banda, 307, 308, 315, 322, Bantam, 15, 16, 275, 276, 317, 326, 335, 338, China, 323, Gressik, 277, 340, Jacatra, 276, Japan (*see* Firando), 45, 46, 323, Japara, 277, 340, Landak, 28, 92, Macassar, 33, 34, 45, 46, 306, 314, 322, Moluccas (*see* Banda, Lugho, Timor, etc.), 1, 12, Patani, 32, 112, 123, 326, 338, Sambas, 66, 92, 123, Siam, 82, 113, 325, 338, Sukadana, 66, 123, 278, Sungora, 125, Surat (*see that heading*), Tecoo, 287, 288, Timor, 278, 340, elsewhere, 85, 308, needs of, 82, 83, 277, 326, numerous and increasing, 238, small ships in connection with, 45, 81, 278, 326

Factors (*see also* Private Trading *and* Wages), bad correspondents, 12, 33, 68, 69, 166, 204, behaviour desirable in, *see* Cocks to Wickham, 10–13, 196, dissensions among, 60, 90, inconveniences of their position, 82, 83, 118, 124, 125, 126, 275, 289, mortality amongst, at Bantam, 326, 328, 335, lessened, 338, qualifications for, 6, 7, 86, and allowances for, 176, 196, 265, 277, 326, slothfulness of some, 14, 324

Farewell, Christopher, appointed a factor for Cambaya, 134, sent to Broach, 219, where he remains, 231, going away, 283, and returning, 284, 296, 305, 321, letter (to him and others) from Aldworth, 286–287, similar letter from Edwards and others, 249–250, letters to him and Oxwicke from Elkington, 228–229, 253–254, letter presumably from Mitford, 232–233

Farie or Fary, Benjamin, merchant of the 'Darling' (Sixth Voyage), 33, 38, 46, letter to Jourdain, 54–56; 57, 122, 123, endangered by Marlowe, 126

Fette Mamood, 140

Fettiplace, Francis, appointed a factor for Agra, 134, 214, 241

Fever, 240, 289

Fidaia Same, son of Ticus Same, his revolt, 201, 202, 221, favourable reception of Eaton, 222

Finch, William, agent for Gourney, 91

Firando, the English residence in Japan, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, competition at, 52, 53; 62, 67, 70, 71, 74, Dutch ships at, 75, 76, demand for gunpowder at, 139; 196, 200, 201, 202, goods suited to, 203; 204, 207, 215, 216, 217, 220, 222, 223, 227, 228, 230, 233, 235, 323, 325

Firman (*see also* Cowl) restricting trade of Pulicat to the Dutch, 83

Firmans of the Mogul, 104, 133, 138, 157, 158, 178, 179, 182, 240, 299, 300, 301

First Voyage (1601). *See* Lancaster, General, *and* Middleton, John

First recorded Joint Stock Voyage (*see* Downton, General, Dodsworth, ships 'Hector,' 'Merchant's Hope,' 'New Year's Gift,' 'Solomon,' etc.), 125, 139, 193, 194, 272

Flemings or Hollanders. *See* Dutch

Flemish cloth superior to English, 3, 7

Fletcher, John, kinsman and agent of Farie, 79

Flood, ——, chief man on board the 'Concord,' dies, 268, 269

Floris, Peter Williamson, cape merchant of the 'Globe' (Seventh Voyage), a Dutchman in E. I. C.'s employ, his statement regarding disbursements, 17, joint letter to Aldworth (*missing*), 19, another to the same, 164–166, letter from him alone to the same, 59–61; letter from Aldworth, sent to E.I.C., 101, 102, joint letter to Jourdain, 40–43, other letters referred to, 117, 145, 272, at Petapoli, 80; 83, at Patani, 112, his patience, 114, 115; 116, 117, 121, 122, 125, 129, his journeyings, 247; 279, and Christian, 290; 293, 294, 295, his fair

dealing, 316, 317; 324, 325, 326, goes home, 341
Flux, the. *See* Diseases.
Folliott, Sir Henry, his kindness, 189
Food, complaints of, 176, 187, 320
Foreigners in E. I. C.'s employ (*see* Anthennis, Cozucke, Floris *and* Tuning), 189
Foxcroft, George, 130
Foyne Same, the old King of Firando, 17, 20, 21, his illness, 52, and death, 76
Frangueis' goods, transport of, forbidden by Mogul, 298, 299
Frankfort, stone or plaster figures of animals from, 174
Frederick V., Elector Palatine. *See* Heidelberch, the Prince Elector of
Free trade at Surat, 157, and elsewhere, 273
French pictures on cloth, 174
Frenchman, a, executor to Midnall, in Ajmir, 98, 105, 106; his elephant, 141; 158, 299, 300
Fuego or Fogo or Javea Island, 234, 319
Fukuoka, 22, 47
Fursland, Richard, his account, 147
Fusto, 146, *passim*

GAJERA (Gagara), 228
Gambia, coast of, 333
Gambling, dangers of, 11, 56
Garter, the order of the, given to Prince Maurice, 165
Gelbege. *Ses* Killybegg
Gembuzar. *See* Jambusar
Geme (measure of distance), 177
Gens (coins of Japan), 76
Gentiles, or Indians, 84, 85, their subtlety, 86
Gentlemen passengers objected to, 190
George, a Caffro, 228
'Gift,' the. *See* 'New Year's Gift'
Gingeere Rashpoorie. *See* Danda Rajpur
Gipps, Robert, cape merchant of the 'Peppercorn,' his disputes with Harris, 184, 185, the reason of, 190, letter to E. I. C., 192, peace restored, 194
'Globe,' ship of the E. I. C. (Seventh Voyage), 17, 19, 39, 41, 42, 43, 49, 80, 83, 86, 114, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 125, 128, 129, 145, 164, 193, 249, 272, 279, 280, 282, 285, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295, 312, 313, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 324, 325, 327, 328, 332, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338
Glover, Sir Thomas, Ambassador to Turkey, 261
Goa, 155, 213, 259, 264, the Viceroy of (Don Jeronimo de Azevedo), 43, 107, 169, 296, his letter to Mukarrab Khan referred to, 186, 298, 305, is defeated by Downton, 302, 303
'God's Gift,' the, a junk of E. I. C., 32, 33, 46, 56
Goga burnt by the Portuguese, 155, 229, 261, 264
Gogerats. *See* Guzerats
Gold, 40, 92, 94, 273, 309, 314, 322, 323, 325, 338, 340
Good Hope, Cape of (*see also* Saldania), 1, 146, sailing directions for, referred to, 183, 190, 194, pillar set up at, 184; 185, supposed discovery of vermilion and quicksilver at, 191; 212, 221, 285, 319, 324, 329, inscription and letters at, 330, 334; 331
Gore, John, 265
Gore, Ralph, 265
Gore, Robert, 265
Gore, William, 265
Gourney, Ann, sister of John, 91
Gourney, John, cape merchant of the 'James' (Ninth Voyage), 17, joint letter to Jourdain, 44–45, joint remembrance for Jourdain and Cobb, 49, his favourite wares, 59, the trouble with Marlowe, 65, 118, 124, 126, letter to E. I. C. on the hindrances to trade, 81–87; 121, goes to Siam, 123, 205, 206, his error, 269; 272, 273, settled at Masulipatam, 293
Gourney, Thomas, brother and agent of the above, 91

Gracia, or Gratia. *See* Gressik
Great Mogul. *See* Mogul, the Great
Great Nicobar Island, 115
Greenwell, William, Deputy Governor of E. I. C., 172, letter from his servant, John Yates, 319–320
Greete or Greet, Hugh, at Sukadana, signs letter to Cozucke on expedition to Landak, 28–29; urges on the matter, 57
Gressik, 34, factory desirable at, 277, 309; 318, 336, 337, 338, 340
'Greyhound,' the, a Dutch ship, 35
Guinea coast, its natives, 285, 287, wares of and for, 329, 333
Guzano, Pedro, Jesuit priest, spreads reports of Adams' death, 21, 23, 26, 27
Guzerat, a, his bills, 44
Guzerat, English trade with, 16, goods of, 31, 77, 78, 273, 275, are not vendible in Bantam, 314, king of, his city, 238, merchants of, at Bantam, 87, enemies of the Portuguese, 97, of merchants in Surat, 186, pilots of, on the true position of Jask, 170, 177
Gwalter, ——, 72

HADGEEOZAN, Hogenozan, or Hogienozan. *See* Khoja Nassam
Hall, Paul, factor of the James, 90
Hamden. *See* Holmedon
Hans, Hans de, 45
Harnando. *See* Ximenes
Harris, Captain of the 'Peppercorn,' his quarrel with Barwick and Gipps, 184, 185, its cause, 190, Gipps' version, 192, the dispute settled, 194
Harwood, L., master of 'Darling' (Sixth Voyage), 122
Haste. *See* Weights and Measures
Hautman, Martin, a Dutch merchant, 114
Hawkins, Giles, of the 'Concord,' dies, 268
Hawkins, Captain Nicholas, cape merchant of the 'Osiander' (Tenth Voyage), on her voyage to Japan, dissentions between him and Rowe, 319, his assistants, 327, 332, 338
Hawkins, Captain William, of the 'Hector' (Third Voyage), his alleged servant, 61, and Mukarrab Khan, 104, his death, 109, his widow's marriage to Towerson, 210
Hawks, John, of the 'Darling' (Sixth Voyage), death of, 89
'Hector,' E. I. C.'s ship, 23, 148, 151, 156, 194, 212, 245, 248, 255, 286, 292, 296, 304
Heidelberch (*i.e.* Heidelberg), the Prince Elector married to Elizabeth, daughter of James I., 165
Henry, Prince of Wales, his death, 165
Herode, Thomas, master's mate of the 'Darling,' letter to Sir Thomas Smith on the Landak expedition, 91–92
Higgons or Higons, William, dies, 184, 194
Hippon, Captain Anthony, of the 'Globe' (Seventh Voyage), dies, 112; 285, 290
Hisphaon. *See* Ispahan
Hitto, Dutch factory at, 307, the 'Captain' of, 310; 336
Hobgoblin, the, and John Japan, 230
Holland, 165
Hollanders. *See* Dutch.
Holmedon, Edward, appointed factor for Ahmedabad, 134, abstract of his letter to E. I. C., asking for increased pay, 183; goes to Cambaya, 183, 241, 249
'Hope,' ship of E. I. C., 103, 148, 178, 182, 184, 186, 188, 189, 193, 194, 212, 255, 297, 303, 304, 305
Hopkins, ——, attacks Larkin, 126
Hunt, Edward, 100
Hunt, John, master of the 'Osiander' (Tenth Voyage), 332
Hunte, Richard, factor for Banda, 307, 315

IKSHIU, hot baths of, 52, 54
India, 148, 188, cloth for, 107, 120, 287, bad sale of, results, 169, dwindling

of Portuguese trade, 169, goods of, not vendible in Japan, 50, 62, trade with Persia, 105
Indian Princes and the Portuguese, 169
Indrapura, 291
Indus, the, 155, a fair river, 171
Industans, the (Hindoos), 275
Invoices of goods left in Japan, 13, sent to Siam, 207
Ireland, 182, 188, 189, 209, 210
Ironmonger Lane (London), 130
Ispahan, 105, 146, 153, 154, 237, 252, 266, 267, 268, 299
Italians in Agra, 143
Ivory. *See* Elephant's Teeth.
Iyeasu. *See* Japan, Emperor of

Jacatra, 39, 81, 82, 118, 119, 120, 121, 125, the King and the English factory at, 276
Jackson, his acconnt, 147
Jadow, broker and interpreter, 138, and Sherley, 141, in prison for cheating, 142, and Midnall's goods, 158
Jalver. *See* Jhalra Patan
Jambusar, 228, 253, 281, 304, 305
Jamby, 127
James I., King of England, his letter needed for Vellore, 83, his letter to the Great Mogul, 103, 104, 108, and present, 138, 178, slighted, 179, his letter to the Queen of Patani, 113, and to the King of Siam, 113, letter to, from the King of Achin, 147, his commission, 149, 175, his letter well received in Quinham, 197, a letter desired for the Emperor of China, 199, Edwards sent to the Mogul as his representative, 137, with presents, 138; 131, 211, 294
'James,' a ship of E. I. C., 17, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 49, 67, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 87, 88, 89, 91, 94, a man of, murdered, 95; 100, 112, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124, 127, 128, 129, 145, 160, 247, 264, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 280, 284, 285, 287, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 302, 312, 313, 316, 318, 319, 321, 325, 327
Jamgama. *See* Kiangmai
Jantana Point, 115
Japan, banishment of missionaries from, 19, 20, 21, 27, 201, 221, domestic manners of, 10, 11, 18, 20, 23, 72, 73, 204, the Dutch in, 3, 52, 53, 54, 68, 69, 70, 75, 76, 113, 127, 197, 198, 200, 223, Cocks left cape merchant in, 4, Saris's letter on trade in, 4-9; 221, 222, 223, second expedition to, planned, 81, 319, 323, 327, 332, 335, 338, 339, E. I.C.'s trade with, 50, 51, 52, 53, plate of, 206, 208, price of China silk in, 128, risks of fire in, 10, 15, 47, 51, 200, Siamese wares for, 81, 119, 205, trade in, 70, 71, 143, 198, 199, 200, 202, 203, 227, 231, 315, troubles expected in, 26, 201, 202, 221
Japan, Emperor of (Ogashama or Iyeasu), 3, his license to trade, 3, 6, 7, his purchases and payments, 9, 10, 12, 30, 47, 198, 199, prohibits tobacco, 20, effect on China of his admission of the English, 199, interest in the North-West passage, 200, 221, banishes all Roman Catholics, 201, 202, 221, late emperor's attempt on Pekin frustrated, 202, loss of Korea, 202
Japan, John, 47, 227, and the hobgoblin, 230
Japanese almanac referred to, 222, bad credit of, 10, 11, clothing, 198, 228, document, 216, goods for England, 5, 199, 206, language, 200, 235, letter of Cocks to Adams and Wickham, 9-10, noblemen build a castle, 53, sailors, 233, 234, slain in Cochin China, 68, at Patani, 113
Japara, factory desired at, 277, 340
Jasques, port in Persia, 98, 145, 146, 153, 169, 170, 171, 177, 193, 210, 211, 237, 241, 242, 252, 267
Java and the Javanese: and the Dutch, 7, 15, 328, wares for Bantam, 49, 119, trade in and with, 84, 209, 278, (people) 279, 317, 332, 335, 336,

338, harbours and bays, 331, 334, junks, 336, 337
Javea (*called also* Fogo or Fuego) Island, 234, 319
Jehangir. *See* Mogul, the Great
Jeddo (Edo or Yedo), 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 46, 48, 51, 52, English goods at, 53; 62, 67, 74, 75, 76, 204
Jengulie, 253
Jesuits, banished with other Roman Catholics from Japan, 19, 20, 21, 201, 202, 221; in India, 105, 106, their churches closed, 107, 141, act adversely to the English, 108, and hinder Canning's mission, 131, friendly with Sherley, 141, an Italian, left at Agra, 143, at Surat, imprisoned, 150, 298, relations with Mukarrab Khan, 186, 259, at Agra, 299
Jewels (*see* Rubies) wanted for Indian trade, 301
Jhalra Patan, 196
John, Mr. Oxwicke's lad, 231
John de Nova, 251
Johnson, ——, draper of Watling Street, 265
Johnson, France, dies, 185
Johnson, John, of the Tenth Voyage, left at Patani, 44, 82, 88, a wise and ancient man, 115, in the 'Darling,' 121, 122, 123
Johore, or Jor, trade with Macassar, 31, 127, gold, 40
Joint Stock Voyages, accounts of, 193, instructions for required, 269; 271, 273, 280, 313, 316, 317, 325, 335, 336
Jonckseylon, 128
Jones, ——, deceased at Bantam, 122, 273
Joosen. *See* Yousen
Jourdain, John, cape merchant in Bantam, letters to E. I. C. from Bantam, 14–16, 312–319; letters received by, from Cockayne, 31–38, 45–46, from Welden, 35, 36, from Larkin, 37–38, 38–40, from Floris and Chauncey, 40–43, from Gourney and others, 44–45, another, 49, joint letter to E. I. C., partly in cipher, 144–145; another in ordinary script, 268–279, his 'remembrance' for George Ball, 306–311, letter to the same, 339–340; 34, 45, 46, 77, 79, 81, 87, 118, 119, difference with Denton, 120; 121, 124, Marlowe's alleged plots with, 124; 128, his opinion of Cobb, 159, 160, 161–162, 201, 203, 206, signs report on the 'James' and 'Osiander,' 285; 324, 328, 336

KATAPING. *See* Kota Tengah
Keeling, General William, his rules as to dead men's goods, 184, 185, 192, at Saldania, 189, abstract of letter to E. I. C. commenting on the voyage, 189–191, commended by Arthington, 194
Keicho, 9
Kelly, Francis, of the 'God's Gift,' 32, 33, 46, 57, 78
Kemas, the Shahunder of Bantam, 318
Keridge, Thomas, of the Tenth Voyage, at Agra, 100, appointed factor, 134, not well received by the Mogul, 244, 252, 257, at Ajmir, 99, and Canning's accounts, 194, 257, instructions to Withington, 140, 141, and Jadow, 142, letter to Aldworth and Biddulph, 156–159, letter to Downton referred to, 192, letters to E. I. C., 103–109, 297–301, one quoted, 185, 191, letter to Edwards, 195–196, to Sir Thomas Smith, 110–111, letter from Aldworth, 137–139
Kerimon (a Japanese garment), 198, 228
Kewee (*see* Kewe *in Vol. I.*), 297, his villainy, 340
Khoja (or Kwajah) Jehan, broker to the English, and Jadow's cheating, 142
Khoja Nassam or Nazan (*called* Coja Nassan), 130, his covetousness, 138, sub-governor of Surat, 150; 239, 258

Khurram, Sultan, son of the Great Mogul, 104
Kiang-mai (*called* Jangama), 82, 113, 114
Killybegg Harbour, Ireland, 188
King, Captain Samuel, an Englishman in Dutch employ, 83
King, Thomas, his bonded goods, 224
King's commission (James I.), 149, 175
Kintal. *See* Weights and Measures
Kintlage, 190
Korea, 17, 22, mode of travelling in, 201, wares of, 201, how lost to the Japanese, 202
Kota Tengah (Cota Tinga), 291, 322, 323, discovered as a market, 328
Koyngero. *See* Chongro

LAHORE, 105, 171, indigo of, 194, 260; 266
Lahori Bandar (*called* Laurebander *and* Bunder Laree), port of Sind, 106, 172
Lakmana, and the customs at Patani, 129
Lambasson, Dutch factory at, 56, 77
Lambin, Lankin or Lannkyn. *See* Nanking
Lancaster, Sir James, 126
Landak, factory desired at, 28, 92, 93, expedition to, 57, 92, 93; 65, river, soundings, 67, charted, 95, precious wares of, 92, 94, way of obtaining trade, 95
Lane, Richard, factor in Tecoo, 288
Langasacka, Langasake or Langasaque. *See* Nangasaki
Langjan. *See* Luang Prabang
Langley, Edward, deceased at Bantam, his effects, 14, 37, and irregularities, 15
Larin. *See* Coins
Larkin, Richard, Captain of the 'Darling,' signs instructions to Cozucke on Landak expedition, 29, letter to Jourdain from Sukadana, 37–38, another to the same from Patani, 38–40, loan from, to the 'James,' 44, 87, 124, 317, letter referred to, 46, at Sukadana, 55, 79, 121, and Campayo, 55, goes to Patani, 55, 56, 77, 122, 123, despatches expedition to Landak, 57, sends river-soundings, 67, nearly killed by reason of Marlowe's ill discipline, 65, letter to Sir Thomas Smith on business, especially at Sukadana, and Landak, 65–67; 82, goes to Siam, 123, 272, 278, 317
Lassidy, wars of, 45, an open port, 272, cloves of, 307
Laskar or Leskar (a camp), 142, 158
Lead, its use in packing cloth, 3, 13
Leat, Nicholas, and Midnall, 153, 169, 237
Lemon juice supplied to the crews, 190
Lequeo Grande. *See* Okinawasima
Lequeo Islands. *See* Liu-Kiu Islands
Liberia, 319
Lieger, the, for Agra. *See* Edwards
Lingana, 85
Lingga (*called* Pulo Pon Lingua), 122
'Lion,' the, E. I. C.'s ship, 191, 192, 194
Little Andaman (*called* Citra Andaman), 115
Littlewood, Robert, purser, left at Patani, 115
Liu-Kiu Islands (*called* Amami Oosima or Oxima, *also* Lequeo), 233, 234, the inhabitants of, 235
Lizard, the, 333
Lock, Thomas, merchant, 60
London, 40, 174, 221, city and suburbs compared with Ahmedabad, 238
Longoe, wares of, 45
Lorenco, goods for, 29
Low Countries, 164, 165
Luang Prabang (*called* Langjan), 82, 113
Lucas. *See* Antheunis
Lucipara, 122
Lugho, chief of, favourable to English, 272, 273, English preferred at, to Dutch, 307; 336

MACAO, 76, 128, 201, 202, 203, banished Jusuits at, 221
Macassar, trade of and at, 31, 35, 39, 45, 56, 77, 78, hindrances, 127, ships, 33, risks of fire, 34, factory, for, planned, 34, exchange at, 37, port dues, 39, Dutch at, 54; 55, 57, 66, 79, 92, 94, 117, 121, great hopes of trade at, 270, 272, 294, 302, establishment of factory, 306, 307, 308, 309, Portuguese merchant in, 309; 310, 314, 322, 336
Macassar, the King of, his ship, 32, gift of timber, 34, 45, 46, and Campayo, 35; 55, 78
Macaur. *See* Macao
Madagascar (*called* St. Lawrence), 148, 167, 212, 250, 255
Madins. *See* Coins
Mainwaring, Captain, pardoned, 189
Makjan Island, 1, trade offered to English, 2
Malacca, 78, 115, 127
Malacca, Straits of, 14
Malay junks at Boeton, 33, wares for Bantam, 49, language, 272, cloth, 88
Malicktosuer, 61
Mallocees. *See* Moluccas
Mallory, Timothy, appointed factor for Surat, etc., 134
Mamond, Solomon, 312
Mamoodies. *See* Coins
Mandarins, 113
Manilla. *See* Philippines
Manoembing hill (*called* Manopine), 122
Maria, 18, 20
Marieco, Dutch at, 2
Marlowe, Captain Edmund, of the Ninth Voyage, ship 'James,' 39, 40, 49, his good deeds, 95, his misconduct and its consequences, 64, 65, 89, 90, 91, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 271, 274, 275, 280, 312, 316; 279, 287, 295, 313
Martin, 230
Mass. *See* Coins
Masulipatam, 14, cowl for, 17; 19, 40, goods for and trade of, 59, 84, 86, 88, 90, 91, 99, 338; 61, Marlowe at, 64, 89, 116, 118, 317, the Brahman Governor, 84, 89, his son made hostage, 294, customs and customhouse, 84, 86, 89; 96, 101, 103, 110, 117, Dutch at, 154; 158, 166, 'Globe' from, 279, 321, at, 292; 293, 297
Matsuura Hizen no Kami. *See* Tome Same
Matt. *See* Weights and Measures
Mattran, factory desired at, 277
Maund. *See* Weights and Measures
Maurice, Stadtholder, of Holland, made a Knight of the Garter, 165
Mauritius Island, wood from, 189
Meer Shumelo, Shabunder of Masulipatam, 17
Melsham, purser of the 'Clove' (Eighth Voyage), 14
Merchandise marks, illustrated, 203, 206, 286, referred to, 325
Meredith, John (Eighth Voyage), killed, 3
Merland, Bartholomew, 190
Mesima (Mexma), 233
Miaco or Miako, 9, 21, 26, 29, 30, 48, 50, 78
Middleburg in Holland, 220
Middleton, Captain David, 318, 322, 323, letter to E. I. C., 324-326; 328, 331, 332, 333, 335, 337, 338, 339
Middleton, General Sir Henry, at Makjan, 2, his goods, 39, 67, and Sheppard's moneys, 41, at Pulo Ai, 78; 90, and Mukarrab Khan, 104, his letters to the King of Socotra, 148, velvet brought by, to India unsaleable, 174, the King's commission to, 175, sword-blades brought to India by, 195, his death, 201, 204, 213, 320, 324, 325, 328; his doings in the Red Sea, 240, 260
Middleton, Captain John, of the First Voyage, his death and character, 325
Midnall, John, a dishonest trader, 60, dies at Ajmir, 98, 102, 153, or Agra, 242, his affairs, 105, 106, and goods,

137, 141, 156, 170, 181, 300, in the Mogul's hands, 193, 237, 299; 169
Mill, Thomas, 147
Millward, John, cape merchant of 'Thomas,' letter to E. I. C., 327–328; 330, 338
Mitford, Thomas, signs consultations at Surat, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, appointed a factor for Agra, 134, 214, 241, signs consultation on Persian trade, 209, memorandum probably from him for Farewell, 232–233, letter to E. I. C. on Indian and Persian business, 187, 236–238; 240, signs Steel's commission, 268
Mocha, 116
Mocrob Khan. *See* Mukarrab Khan
Mogore. *See* Mogul
Mogores (Moguls) in the Red Sea, 275
Mogul, the Great, wars with the Portuguese, 96, 107, 149, 150, 151, 155, desires peace, 157, 189; 168, 179, 186, cause of the war, 213; 239, results, 246; banishes all the Portuguese, 96, 107, and others, 150, and why, 213, his court, 98, 99, 104, 131, 141, 151, 153, 243, extent of dominions, 99, 172, Sherley's visit, 99, 106, 107, 108, 141, English resident at court of, 100, 108, 131, 133, 136, 138, 151, 155, 157, 172, 178, 180, 236, 243, cost of maintaining, 244, well received, 246; 247, 251, 266, 261, letter from King James I. slighted, 103, 104, 178, 179, his seal to articles, 103, withheld, 104, 105, presents for, 103, 109, as from King James I., 138, his taste in, 151, 152, 157, 195, 196, and wishes as to, 173, 174, 178, presents frequently needed, 180, 183, 193, opened and viewed against orders, 237, 238, 258, 261; 240, Sir T. Smith's picture, 246; 297, 301, wars with the Rana, 104, firmans and letters of, 104, 133, 138, 157, 158, 178, 179, 182, against Portuguese, 179, 236, 239, 240, 258, 261, 298, 299, 300, 301, his hunting, 105, 109, and that of his women, 108, contempt for merchants, 108, 131, 133, 136, 243, 244, 251, 261, his great ancestor, 138, his timorousness, 139, his mother, and the 'Remew,' 213, his merchant, 259, letter from the Portuguese to, insulting English, 298, orders from, prohibiting removal of 'Frangueis' goods, 298, 299; 142, 143, 149, 156, 169, 180, 181, 185
Moluccas, healthy, and inhabitants willing to trade, 16, ships of, 31, 32, 33, 34, English trade with, 49, wars between Dutch and Spaniards in, 68, 71, 78, 80, 166, wares for, 84, 120, 128, trade hindered in, by Portuguese, 127; 209, 221, 272, 284, 294, 302, 311, trade in, 314; 321, 322, 328, 335, 336, 338
Money. *See* Coins
Money, false, the cause of the Cochin China massacre, 197
Monsoons and Winds, 4, 5, 14, 33, 35, 36, 45, 46, 52, 53, 64, 77, 78, 79, 81, 85, 92, 113, 116, 118, 122, 153, 170, 177, 198, 201, 215, 217, 227, 233, 234, 246, 256, 263, 294, 302, 306, 309, 312, 314, 315, 319, 320, 321, 322, 327, 329, 331, 332, 333, 337, 338
Moorish traders in India, 85
Moors of Boeton, 36, of India, 86, 116, and the Portuguese, 97, 213, 247, 251, 294, at Patani, 128, at Zangomaye, 113; 279
More, William, of the 'Osiander' (Tenth Voyage), his money, 101, 110
Moreth, Gion Maria di, his poor estate, 164, 165
Moroffe, 285
Mosley, Samuel, purser of the 'Thomas,' deceased, 320
Mossopotam. *See* Masulipatam
Mouris Island or Mauritius, 189
Moyella Island, 167
Moyetta Island, 167
Mukarrab (Mocrob) Khan, sometimes called 'the Nabob,' 96, 103, hinders business, 104, 133, Steel interviews, 135; 137, his covetousness,

138, delays the English, 149, 150, 151, 179, 237, 238, 240, 241, 251, insists on seeing present for Mogul, 151, 178, 179, 297; 152, 153, 261, his letter on Midnall's goods, 156, 181, the sole channel to reach the Mogul, 157, 178, 179, arch-enemy of English, 168, 171, 176, 178, 180, 185, bribes the Dutch to fight the Portuguese, 171, list of things desired from England for the Mogul, 173, 183, Downton's notes thereon, 173–174, his relations with Downton, 185, 186, receives Edwards favourably, 213, called 'the Nabob,' 225, 229, 254, 283, 296, 303, 305, 312, and the Mogul's letters, 226, 239, 240; 249, 258, civilities to Ball, 257, 258, Preston's opinion of, 258, Jesuit influence with, 259, refuses guard to English caravan, 260, despises merchants, 261, his diplomacy, 264

Mulliamer Benzaid, King of Socotra, friendly, 148

Munday, proposed for Persian venture, 170

Muscovy. *See* Russia

Muscovy Company, the, 265

Muscovy hides, 152, 173

Muskat, 177

Musketo, Portuguese merchant, proffers friendship, 259

NABOB, the. *See* Mukarrab Khan

Nafa harbour, 234, 235

Nangasaki, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 51, 72, 74, 76, 196, 228, 230, 235

Nanking, silk of, 32, 128, 271, 276, 315, 323, 327, proposed port at which to open trade with China, 199; 235

Narangee or Naranse, the broker, 218, 250, 281, 282, 286

Narsapur or Narsarpurpeta, 41, 43, 60, 80, ship built at, 116; 293

Nealson, William, of the Eighth Voyage, left in Japan, his duties, 5; 18, 25, 47, letter to Wickham, 71–73; 75, 215, 216, 217, 228, 235

Negrotat. *See* Tatta

Nelson, William, servant to Sir Thomas Smith, 176, 244

'New Year's Gift,' E. I. C.'s ship, 25, 136, 172, 212, 255

Newell, Richard (of the Sixth Voyage), sent to Landak, 29, 57

Newman, Richard, in Persia, 98, and Midnall, 105, 106, 299

Newport, Captain Christopher, his good fame, 122, 171, plot of a Portuguese sailor against, 190, his discontent, 190; 212, 225, 287, 325, 330, 334

Nicholas. *See* Withington

Nicholls, William, list of writings sent home by him from Tecoo, 147, he is left at Bantam, 277, opinion of Cobb's conduct, 285, letter presumably from, to E. I. C., 287–292, sent as assistant merchant in the 'Thomas' to Sumatra, 328, 338

Nicobar Islands, 115

Ningim or Ningin root, its value, 114, and scarcity, 191

Ninth Voyage (*see* Marlowe, Captain, ship 'James,' Davis, master, Brockedon, Cobb, Gourney, Sheppard), 119, 120, merchants of, 123, 160, 162, goods of, 269

Nobisana's Island. *See* Ikshiu

North-west Passage, Adams' desire to seek, 200; 221

OCANANO, John de, a Spaniard, in Japan, 216, 217, 222, 223, 227

Offley, Robert, 169

Ogashama. *See* Japan, Emperor of

Okinawa-sima Island (*called* Lequeo Grande), 234

'Old Zealand,' Dutch ship, 34

Oliver, ——, 290

Orancaya Tecoos, the chief of Lugho, 272, 307

Orancaya Paduca Sirnaca, the, and the Sombaye, 129

Orancayas, the, of Patani like the English, 33, harbour dues, 44, of Pulo Ai seek English aid, 78, which fails to reach them, 79

Ormus, 98, 145, tribute paid by, 146; 153, 169, 170, 177, besieged by the Persians, 193; 237, 252, 262
Osaka, 5, 12, 20, 21, 22, 25, prices current at, 48, 62; 50, 53, 74, 76, 139, cold weather at, 140; 143, 222
'Osiander,' E. I. C.'s ship (Tenth Voyage), 60, 81, 118, 119, 123, 145, 165, 271, 278, 280, 284, 285, 287, 288, 289, 290, 294, 295, 302, 313, 314, 319, 320, 321, 323, 325, 327, 332, 334, 335, 338, 339
Oxima or Oshima. *See* Amami Oosima
Oxwicke, John, factor for Broach, 134, goes thither, 213, letters from Aldworth, 218, joint letter from the same, 282, another, 286–287, letter from Biddulph, 225, letter from Edwards and others, 249–250, letters from Elkington, 218, 219–220, 225–226, 228–229, 232, 295–296, 302–303, 303-304, 305-306, 311-312, letter from Preston, 231, letter to Biddulph, 224, letter to Elkington, 283-284; 241, 259
Oyen Dono or Owendona, Governor of the young King of Firando, 18, 20, 25, 52, 53, 230

PACKING, Dutch method of, for cloth, 3, English method bad, 187
Padang, 291
Paduca Sirnaca, an Orancaya, 129
Pagodas. *See* Coins
Painters of the Great Mogul, 246
Palamban, 112, 122, 312
Palsgrave of the Rhine. *See* Heidelherch
Pam, Island of, 122, 127
Paquin. *See* Pekin
Parsons, John (of the Seventh Voyage), 46, 58, 121, 122
Pasaman, 322, 323
Patani, 3, 5, 16, 28, ships of, 31, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, the Queen of, her exorbitance, 44, and loans, 80, 81, Dutch payments to, 87, 112, 123, hostages left with, 127; 45, 49, 55, 56, 57, 63, 65, 67, 71, 75, 76, 77, the cloth trade bad, 79, 113, customs charges at, 79, 80, 81, 82, 91, 92, 94, 95, Hippon dies at, 112, injurious effect of Marlowe's conduct, 114, 117, 119, 120; 121, 123, 124, 145, 160, 165, 201, 202, pepper, price and quality, 203; 204, 217, 269, 270, 271, 273, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 338
'Patience,' a junk, 28
Pattamar, 101, etc.
Patell, his goods not up to sample, 281
Paulie, William, of the 'Globe' (Seventh Voyage), 129
Peacock, Tempest, letter to E. I. C., on voyage of the 'Thomas' and trade in Japan, 1–4; left in Japan, 5, money difficulties, 6; 8, goes to Nangasaki, 17, Wickham's guns, 18, 71; 19, is sent to Cochin China, 20, 21, 22, 27, and slain there, 68, 74, 75, 197, 198, 204, 314; his book, 30, his message, 51, letters from, referred to, 63, his conduct, 72, 73
'Pearl,' the, Castleton's ship, 68
Pearls of Bahrein, 146
Pecul. *See* Weights and Measures
Pedro Branco the little, a famous rock, 115
Pegu, the Ava King of, 82
Pekin, residence of the Chinese Emperor, 202
Pengran Protector of Bantam, the, 276, 318
Penguin Island, 255
'Peppercorn,' ship of E. I. C., 184, 185, 190, 191, 192, 194, 204, 209
Persia, 43, climate of, 98, 170, English merchants in, 98, goods for, 98, 169, 170, 237, ports of, 98, 99, note on, 145–146, 170, 177, 210, 211, Sherley urges English to seek trade there, 99, his return there, 99, 106, 107, 141; 103, 105, Indian ambassador sent to, 107, the tribute from Ormus, 146, free from customs inward, 147, raw silk of, 152; 169, 213; prospects of trade and routes for, 153, 193, Downton's letters on,

169–170, 209–211, merchants detailed for, 171, 213; 182, consultation on sending an expedition to, 208–209, trade with, 237, 241, 242, 248, 250, 252, 261, 262, goods of and clothing, 237; 262, commission given to Steel and Crouther for trade in, 266–268
Persia, King of (Shah Abbas), favours the English, 99, his ports, 146, 147, his toll to procure army pay, 147, his court, 153; 169, his licence for trade needed, 170, and sought, 171, 210, 211, 242, 262, 267, besieges Ormus, 193
Persian Gulf, 98, 177
Persian language, 104, needful for resident at Agra, 108; 171, 179, generally understood, 243
Pet. *See* Petty
Petackas, 233
Petapoli (*called* Petapoley, Petapolie, etc.), 63, 80, 84, cost of trading at, 85, 89; 88, 117, 293
Petty, Richard, once master of the 'Osiander' (Tenth Voyage), later of the 'Concord,' 111, 212, dies, 268, his way of storing dry commodities, 270, 271, his cloves, 274, 316, in the 'Concord,' 330, 334
Phebe, John, in Japan, sent to Shrongo, 12, a 'dreamer,' 51, 53, at Jeddo, 62, 63; 67, invoice of goods sent by hand of, 70; 74, 76, 139, 215, 216, 217, 223, 'grown stately,' 227
Philippines, Dutch and Spaniards in, 68, 71; 76, buffaloes' horns from and price, 205, banished Jesuits in, 201, 221
Pice. *See* Coins
Pillar set up at the Cape of Good Hope by Sir Thomas Roe, 184
Pinan. *See* Pulo Penang
Pisa. *See* Weights
Pitt, Richard, appointed factor for Surat and Cambaya, 134, 214, 241
Plymouth, 320, 324, 328, harbour, 329, 331
Poland and Muscovy, war between, 165
Pon Leema, 287, 288
Poolla Penchan. *See* Pulo Pandjang
Poolowaya (Pulo Ai), 33, 78
Pootoes, 55
Portugal (*and Spain*) King of (Philip III.), 186, 189
Portuguese (*see* Goa, Jesuits, Ormus, etc.), their frigates, 132, 149, burn ships, including 'Remew,' 229, take Surat ship, 104, 247, 251, at Choul, 257; dog the English near Swally, 257, pass Surat, 218, at Goa, 43, 264, at Surat, 96, their city of Daman besieged, 96, threaten Surat and make enemies, 97, in Sind, 99, 106, 107, hinder English trade, 127, Best's defeat of, 110, 168, leave Surat, 142, 143, war with the Moguls, 148, take their ships, 149, 150, 179, 213, 229, 261, English help against, invited, 149, 150, 168, 186, 213, peace desired by, 150, 155, and their opponents, 156, 186, relations with Mukarrab Khan, 151, 171, claim to exclusive trade, 179, 186, Mukarrab their secret friend, 258, confers with a Jesuit, 259; 305, burn Goga, 155, reinforcements expected, 169, 189, attack expected by Downton, 172, good fighters, 186, 187, 188, cherish trade at Surat, 188, 189, burn towns and are hated, 214, war continued, 236, 239, influence on trade, 241, 260, menace Surat, 246, 247, 251; 257, at Surat, 296, 298, Downton's victory over, 302, 303, 305, peace desired, 305, not concluded, 312, sailors not to be employed in English ships, 198
Portuguese in Japan, 10, 11, in Macassar, 31, 32, in the Moluccas, 16, in Persia, 99, 146, 210, 242, 262, injurious to English trade, 276, English not to fight, in those parts, 309, a friendly Portuguese merchant there, 310, 311
Portuguese language, 104, 106, letter in, missing, 230
Postle, John, factor in Tecoo, 288
Pottany. *See* Patani

Predys, Arthur, assistant merchant in second voyage to Japan, 237, 332
Pregona, 106
Preston, Ralph, left at Surat, 134, abstract of letter to E. I. C., 191, sent to Ahmedabad, 214, letter to Oxwicke, 231, letter to E. I. C., 254–265
Priaman, pepper of, 1, 280, 318, 321, 371; 82, 145, English in great danger at, 165; 291, 322, 323
Prices current at Agra, 192, Ajmir, 180, 181, 300, Ahmedabad, 151, 152, 153, 196, 214, 231, 238, 241, 248, 249, 250, 259, 260, 263, Banda, 308, Bantam, 14, 32, 66, 86, 119, 269, 274, 276, 277, 316, 319, 337, 339, Broach, 260, Cape of Good Hope, 330, Coast of Coromandel, 337, Jambusar, 281, Japan, 3, 7, 11, 20, 22, 25, 29, 30, 48, 50, 62, 71, 143, 198, 199, 202, 203, Java, 331, Luang Prahang, 113, 114, Lugho, Cambello, etc., 273, Macassar, 31, 32, 34, 45, 66, 77, 78, Madagascar, 167, 212, Makjan, 2, Masulipatam, 59, 86, Patani, 39, 117, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, Persia, 98, 213, Philippine Islands, 205, Priaman, 1, Siam, 94, 205, Socotra, 148, 212, 256, Sukadana, 57, 58, Sumatra, 314, Surat, 107, 164, 193, 213, 218, 229, 232, 248, 253, 254, Tecoo, 288, 289, 291
Private trading by E. I. C.'s servants, 35, 83, 91, 118, 125, 126, 190, 192, 274, 275, 278, 279, 290, 291, 309, 310, 316
Prowd or Prowde, Roger, related to Sir Thomas Smith, goes to Agra, 176, 214, 241, 243
Pulicat, trade of, monopoly of the Dutch, 83
Pulo Ai (Poola Waya), 33, 78
Pulo Cupas, 122
Pulo Doei (Pulo Doy), 3
Pulo Lingga. *See* Pulo Pon Lingua
Pulo Pandjang, 56, 321, 324
Pulo Penang, 115
Pulo Pon Lingua, 122
Pulo Sambolan, 115
Pulo Tingy, 122
Pulo Tioman, 122
Pursers excluded from council, 184, 190, 194
Pussolucke, 113

QUABICONDONO. *See* Ticus Same
Queda, cloth from, 128
Quedoquea Stibio Dono, 12
Quinham or Quinhon, chief town of Cochin China, 197

RACHADO, Cape, 115
Rack or arrack, 37, 57, 89
Radaughe. *See* Redang
Ramadan or Ramazan, the Moslem fast, 239
Rana, the, of the Mountains, 104
Randan. *See* Ramadan
Rashbouts (Rajputs), 152, 260, 261, 263
Rashell. *See* Reshire
Raynawes, 263
'Red Lion the with the Pile,' Dutch ship, 71
Red Sea, the, 103, 145, 153, 221, 246, Middleton's doings in, 104, 240, 260, trade with India, 241; 246, 253, 256, traders in, 275
Redang Islands, 122
'Remewe' taken by the Portuguese, 213, 247, and burnt, 229, her value, 251
Reshire, port, described, 146
Resident for Agra. *See* Canning, and Edwards
Rhine provinces, 165
Rials. *See* Coins
Roe, Sir Thomas (Ambassador from James I. to the Mogul) at the Cape of Good Hope, 184, 191
Rogers, Rev. Peter, goes to Agra, 176, 214
Romsie, ——, his wages, 56
'Rose,' 147

'Roquan,' a junk, 27
'Rotterdam,' a Dutch ship, 80
Rowe, Richard, master of the 'Thomas,' his dissensions with Hawkins, 320, letter to the E. I. C., 333–335
Rubies, price of, 61, balasses, 301
Rupees. *See* Coins
Russia, 165, 263

SACADANEY. *See* Sukadana
Sacay (Sakeye). *See* Osaka
Sadler, Richard, appointed a factor for Surat, etc., 134
Safiandono, befriends the English, 230
Sailing directions, for keeping company, 23–25, for Jasques, 99, Baker's referred to, 183, Arthington's referred to, 194, for 'Globe' and 'James,' 285
Sailing times, from the Coast of Coromandel to Bantam, 49, from Japan to Patani, 5, from Patani to Sukadana, 77, from Patani for Pulo Ali, 78
Sailing waggons in Korea, 201, 202
Saint Augustine's Bay, 148, purchases in silver at, 167, 121, 256
Saint George's flag objected to, on account of its cross, 24
Saint Helena, Island, 209
Saint Lawrence. *See* Madagascar
Sakuyemon, his receipt in Japanese, 216
Saldania, Bay of, (*see also* Good Hope, Cape of) 146, 148, 167, 183, old sails to be used there for tents, 184, the 'condemned men' left ashore at, 184, 192, 194; 185, 188, 189, 190, brass preferred to copper by natives at, 192; 194, 209, 210, 212, 250, 255, 329, 333, 334
Salmon, Nathaniel, master of the 'Globe' (Seventh Voyage), 285, 290, 294
Salt Isles, the, 332
Salvador, Ferdinando, a Portuguese, in India, 257, said to be the Mogul's merchant, 259
'Samaritan,' E. I. C.'s ship, 318, 319, 320, 322, 323, 325, 326, 327, 328, 332, 335, 337, 338, 339, 340
Sambas, 34, 38, 58, Dutch and English factories at, 66; 123, 79, 92, the King of, and the Landak expedition, 93, prospects of trade at, 278
Same, a Japanese honorific. *Cf.* Ticus Same
Samuel, Nathaniel, master of the 'Osiander' (Tenth Voyage), 118
Samuel, Thomas, 113
Sandcrofte, John, appointed a factor for Baroda, 134, letters to E. I. C., 191, 212-215, 214–215; 231
Sandford, Melchior Van, 68, 114
Sangora. *See* Sungora
Saris or Sayers, Edmund, or Edward, left in Japan, 5; 8, 9, his trade reports, 22, 47; 75, 196, goes to Siam, 200, 203, and is to be instructed, 206; 215, 216, 222, 223, 227
Saris, Captain John, of the Eighth Voyage, ship 'Clove,' his visit to Japan, 1, 3, 4, 128, 221, 323, 345, goes to Tidore, 2, his memorandum for Cocks, 4–9, with orders as to payment of wages, 5, 6, and opinion of William Adams, 6, 7, at Bantam homeward bound, 14, arranges the factory, 15, 16; 65, 148, his orders for the Siam expedition, 196, 197, 315, his specimen kerimon, 198; 251
Sarkhej, indigo of, 152, 153, 188, 214, 247, packing of, 249, prices, 250, 252
Satsuma (Satchma), 235
Savage, Robert, taken on board against orders, 320
Savoy, the Duke of (Charles Emanuel, the Great), 165.
Sayer, Sayers. *See* Saris
Saywell, Matthew, of the 'Globe' (Seventh Voyage), his wages, 129
Scooich, Wickham's man. 76
'Sea Adventure,' junk of E. I. C. bought for the Siam expedition, 196, her lading, 200, 203, 207, leaky, 215, 216, 217, 222, her disastrous voyage, 223, 227

Seamanship bad, 64, 185, 192, and inferior crews, 184, 190
Seemon, Zezay, of Osaka, 143
Seer. *See* Weights and Measures
Segora (possibly Sungora), 39
'Seilan,' the, a Dutch ship, 315
Seilan. *See* Ceylon
Separate Voyages, inconveniences of, 15, 60, 83, 117, 119, 120, 249, 317
Seran. *See* Ceram
Serkese. *See* Sarkhej
Sestos river (called De Cestos and Sestros), 319, 327, commodities of, 329, 333, 334
Seventh Voyage (1611), 22, moneys of, 41, 68, 306; 112, silver sent on account of, 206, 208, goods of, 316, 317, 335, 336
Shabunder, the, of Bantam, 318, of Masulipatam, Meer Shumelo, 17, of Surat, his ship taken, 137; 296
Sheppard, William, and the 'Globe's' stores, 41, goes to Siam, 44, 45, joint letter to Jourdain and Cobb, 49; 82, 119, 121, 122, 123, his accounts sent home, 273
Sherley, Lady, 209
Sherley, Sir Robert, receipt from, 16, at Sinda, 99, 106, and Agra, 99, 106, on opening trade with Persia, 99, returns thither, 107, 141, his trading in cloth, 107, 180, 181, gifts to, 108, a note of his observations on Persian ports, 145, Steel to be sent to, 171, Downton's letter to, on Persian trade, 209–211, and attitude to Persian trade, 241, 242, 248, 252, 262, 266, 267
Sherongo (Shrongo), in Japan, 5, 10, 12, 13, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 48, 52
Shimeneseak or Shimenoseki, 46
Ships' surgeons mere boys, 184
Shiraz (*called also* Sherase), 146, 193
Shrongo. *See* Sherongo
Siam, 3, English trade with, 5, 16, 19, 27, 39, 44, 45, 65, ships of, 31, 47, 67, expedition to, 68, 76, 79, 80, 81, 82, 94, 95, 112, local wars with Pegu, 82, 84, 87, James I.'s letter delivered and factory arranged for, 113; 114, 115, 117, 119, 121, composition of the expedition, 123, 124; 145, 165, 196, 197, 199, presents to the King of, 200, 203, 205, 206, invoice of the goods sent to, 204, 207; 217, expedition unsuccessful, 233, 235, 315, factory in, 325, 335, 338.
Silver, ——, cooper of the 'Clove,' his name inscribed on Penguin Island, 255
Simma Dono. *See* Tome Same
Simon, a juribasso in Japan, 27, 227
Sind, 153, 171, land transit difficult, 177; 199, 209, 237
Sind river. *See* Indus
Singagerie, 127
Singapouren, Strait of, 115
Sirgoes. *See* Sarkhej
Sixth Voyage (1610), 14, 118, goods of, 120, 313, 317, 336, moneys of, 306
Skinner, John, master of the 'Globe' (Seventh Voyage), 60, complotter with Marlowe, 114, 115, is careless, 293, becomes master of the 'Osiander' (Tenth Voyage), 294, 295, 310, must be kept under supervision, 311, becomes master of the 'Concord,' 322, 336
Slavery (*see also* Caffro) in Japan, 72, in the Malay Archipelago, 36
Small ships derogatory to the dignity of E. I. C., 45, desired, 81, 83, to be also roomy, 191, for visitation purposes, 326
Smith, Henry, nephew of Sir Thomas Smith, goes to Agra, 176, 214, 241, 243
Smith, Sir Thomas, Kt., Governor of the East India Company, alleged letters from, 60, abstracts of letters from Edwards, 183, Holmedon, 183, and Keridge, 183, 185; letter from Blitheman, 328–333; letter from Brockedon on wages, 63–65; letter from Downton on the difficulties of commanders, 174–177; letter from Edwards, on his appointment as lieger, 243–246; letter from Gourney

on Marlowe, etc., 88, 89; letter from Herode, on his voyage, and the expedition to Laudak, 91–95; letter from Keridge, of exculpation, 110, 111; letter from Larkin, on the voyage of the 'Darling,' 65–67; letter from Mitford, 236–238; 122, 139, 239, 243, Brighurst's slanders, 245, his good opinion of Welden, 308
Socadanya. *See* Sukadana
Socotra, and its King, 148, 167, 212, 251, his good disposition, 255
Soldania. *See* Saldania
'Solomon,' E. I. C.'s ship, 151, 156, 192, 212, 247, 251, 279, 286
Sombase. *See* Sambas
Sombaye, 112, 123, 129
Soronga. *See* Sherongo
Spain, the King of (Philip III.), his alleged suit for Elizabeth, daughter of James I., 165
Spain, 155, truce with the Low Countries, but not in the East, 165, war with the Dutch in the Moluccas, 166
Spalding, Augustine, or Austen, 41, 42, 86, and the porcelain, 92; 117, 122, and alleged private trading, 278, 279
Spaniards, in the Moluccas, 2, 68, 166, in Japan, 6, 7, 10, 11, seize a runaway, 228, and why, 230, a renegado instigates the destruction of the 'Trades Increase,' 279, fighting with, to be avoided, 309, why, 340
Spanish money refused at St. Augustine, 167
Spanish wine in Japan, 23
Speck, Jacob, Dutch Merchant, 34, his new ship, 71
'Speedwell,' a pinnace of the E. I. C., 285, 294, 314, 322
Speight, Arthur, instructions for ships keeping company, addressed to, by Downton, 23–25
Sphan or Sphane. *See* Ispahan
Stapers, Richard, 98, 262
Starkey, Anthony, steward of the 'Dragon' (formerly of the 'Osiander') his allowance, 101; 103, 110
Starkey, Richard, dies, 184, 194
States General (of Holland), 19
Steel, Richard, and trade with Persia, 98, 104, and Midnall, 105, is sent to confer with Mukarrab Khan, 135, advises a non-mercantile resident for Agra, 136, signs consultations at Surat, 137, in connection with the proposed opening of trade with Persia, 153, 154, 169, 170, 171, 172; 182, 208, 209, commended to Sherley by Downton, 209–210, 211; 213, 237, 242, 243, 248, 249, 252, 257, 262, 267, 268
Stillero wanted, 256
Stores bad, 187, 190, and needed, 189
Stowaways forbidden, 208
Sturton, —, 23
Sually. *See* Swally
Suetonius, a copy belonging to Wickham, 75
Sukadana, 16, 28, 29, goods for, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 46, report from, 55, 56, dissensions at, 57, 65, poor state of, 66, 92, sailing times for from Patani, 77; 79, 82, lack of money at, 94, 121, 123, 279, Dutch at, 271, trade at, 278, 309, 323, 326, 332, 336, 338, 340
Sumatra, 118, 119, trade in, 314, 318, 322, 325, 328, 332, 335, 337, 339
Sunda Straits, 14, the longer route to the 'Coast,' 64; 80, called 'Sunday,' 319; 331, 334
Sunday observance by E. I. C.'s servants in the East, 21; 130
Sungora, 39, 94, 124, proposed factory, 125; 129
Surat, 19, 42, 43, 59, 60, 61, 91, trade report from, 96, threatened by the Portuguese, 97, 99, 101, 103, 104, 106, the bar of, 107; 131, question of keeping as sole market, 131, decision, 132, factors appointed for, 134, councils held at, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, the Shabunder's ship, 137, English at, 142, 148, 149, Portuguese fighting at, 149, 186, the sub-governor of, 150, goods of, 151, 188, 193, 194, 337, 338, 340, value of its money, 152;

153, 155, 159, 164, 168, river of, 168, Viceroy of the Portuguese expected at, 169; 170, 171, 173, 174, 176, bar of, 178, 187, 251, merchants desire trade with English, 179, the late Governor, 180, goods for, 180; 182, 183, 184, 185, 187, 188, place for sending ships from, 190, small ships for, 191, trade prospects, 193, 194, 208, 211, 212, 218, 219, custom house in, 225; 228, 232, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 246, ship taken by Portuguese, 247, 251; 248, 249, 252, 253, 256, 257, 258, 259, 261, prices at, 263, sandal-wood sold at, 278; 187, 288, 290, 295, Portuguese collect at, 296, 298, 305, Dutch at, 297; 299, 302, 303, 311, 317, fleet of, 323, 338; 336

Swally, 130, 149, 156, 167, 168, 172, 185, 192, 212, 236, 239, 247, 249, 251, 254, 257, 295, 296, the defeat of the Portuguese off, by Downton, 303–305; 311

Sweden and Denmark united, 165

Synda. *See* Sind

Symons, Thomas, surgeon's mate, at Tecoo, 288

TAELS. *See* Coins

Tahanna, a free port in Makjan, 2

Tamburlaine, 138

Tannassary. *See* Tenasserim

Tatta (Tutta), 143, 172

Tattamy. *See* Weights and Measures

Tecoo, 118, 147, 287, 289, 322, 323

Temor, Timour, Tymor. *See* Timor

Tenasserim (Tannassary), 86

Tenth Voyage (1612), 123, its stock, 177, accounts of, 193, 271, 289, 292

Ternatta, or Ternate, Spaniards at, 2, 3, language of, 272, King of, friendly, 272, 307

Ternattan, a, governor of Lugho, 307

Thoharton, 129

'Thomas,' E. I. C.'s ship, 1, 318, 320, 322, 325, 328, 332, 335, 337, 338, 339

'Thomasine,' E.I.C.'s ship, 318, 320, 322, 325, 328, 332, 335, 337, 338, 339, 340

Ticus Same, or Quabicondono, Emperor of Japan and predecessor of Ogushama, 201, attempt on the life of the Emperor of China, 202, 221

Tidore, Spaniards at, 2, Dutch losses at, 80

Tient river, charted, 95

Timor, factory desired at, 277, 309, 336, 338, 340

Toba, a bad harbour, 52, 53

Tobacco prohibited in Japan, 20

Tombaz, 105

Tome Same (called also Semi Dono etc. or Matsuura Hizen no Kami), the young King of Firando, a bad paymaster, 7, loans to, 9, 10, 12, 52, 53, 54, his governor, 18, 25, and secretary, 20, his purchases, 48; 62, his military preparations, 230

Toshtro, and the key, 216

Towerson, Captain Gabriel, marries the widow of Captain William Hawkins, 210

'Trades Increase,' ship of the E. I. C. (Sixth Voyage), 60, 90, 94, destroyed, 102, 165, 201, in what manner, 279; 328, 335

Trange, cloth from, 128

Tsushima (Tushma), 5, 22, trade at, 107, its independence, 201

Tucker, John, left at Surat, 134

Tuning, Gisbright, a Dutchman, enters E. I. C.'s service, 200

Turkey and the Turks, 169, 208, 248, trade with likely to fail, 261, 275

Turkish language, a knowledge of, desirable for English resident at Agra, 108

Tushma, the boy, and his writings, 216

Tushma. *See* Tsushima

Tutta. *See* Tatta

Twelfth Voyage (1612), 14, 16, 60

Tyddore. *See* Tidore

UFFINGTON, George, letter to E. I. C. (abstract), 185

Ufflet, Nicholas, appointed a factor for Agra, 134, 214, 241
Uringo, 12
Ushian Dona, governor of the old King of Firando, 17, 20

VAN BERGHEN or Vanburchen. *See* Berghen
Variao, 249, 296, 304, 305, 311
Varrada, Jeronimo de, letter from, to the English at Firando (*missing*), 230
Vataw, 250
Velour, the King of, 83
Venice, cloth of, 50, 86, 108, 180, 202, 219, 225, 300, 312, drinking-glasses, 195, and looking-glasses etc., 300
Veriaw. *See* Variao
Vernon, William, left at Surat, 134
Viceroy of Cambay. *See* Mukarrab Khan
Viceroy of Goa. *See* Goa, Viceroy of
Visapur. *See* Bijapur
Visitador General of the Dutch, 165
Viss. *See* Weights and Measures

WAGES, references to, 4, 6, 8, 56, 63, 80, 89, 91, 95, 109, 111, 121, 129, 136, 154, 173, 176, 183, 200, 244, 262, 266, 277, 289, 290, 301, 315, 318
Warne Hall, Cumberland, 130
Watkins, David, 139
Watling Street, 265
Weights, required, 187, 256
Weights and Measures, Eastern and English, instances of, bahar, 2, 35, 287, 288, equivalent in pounds, 289, 308; candy, 59, 86, equivalent, 337; catty, 1, 13, 69, 288, *passim*; corge, 32, 45, 58, 86, 120, 283, 311, 312, etc.; covad or covado, 97, 180, 181, 214, 220, 225, equivalent in yards, 229, 241, 263, 305; coyan, 34, 46, 77; haste, 127; kintal, 256; matt, 7, 25, 26, equivalent, 198, 202; maund, 140, 181, 193, equivalents in English pounds, 215, 238; 248, equivalents, 260, 281, 282; pecul, 20, 22, *passim*; pisa, 181, 250; seer, 123, 127, 231, 250, 253, etc.; tattamy, of Japan, 198, 202; viss, 117
Welden, Richard, 35, letter to Jourdain, 35–36; 45, a good linguist, 272, 307, well thought of by Sir Thomas Smith, 308, stays at Banda, 315
Westby, Richard, 44, at Bantam, 277, signs letter to E. I. C., 279, and report on Cobb, 285, letter to E. I. C., 335–339
White, Edward, dies, 185, 192
Wickham, Richard, of the Eighth Voyage, left in Japan, 5, his wages, 6, 315, alleged insubordination, 8, misrepresented as cruel by the Dutch, 23, 72, letter from Adams, 75–76, letter from Cocks to him and Adams, 9–10, to him alone, 10–13, other letters from Cocks, 17–18, 18–19, 21–22, 22–23, 26–27, 46–47, 51, 53–54, 67–69, 70–71, 215–216, 216, 217, 222, 223, 223–224, 227, 227–228, 230, letters from Eaton, 20, 25–26, 29–30, 30–31, 48, 50–51, 62–63, 74–75, letter from Nealson, 71–73, 140, to go to Siam, 200, 203, commission and invoice of goods shipped in the 'Sea Adventure' for Siam sent to, by Cocks, 204–208
William, 68
Williams, John, 32, dead, 37, 57, 94, his debt, 54
Wilson, Ralph, his trespass against the Articles, 320
Wilson, William, 126
Withington, Nicholas, at Agra, 100, 106, appointed factor for that place, 134, letter to Aldworth, 140–143; 138, 139, 158, 181, 298, 299
Wood, Timothy, left at Surat, 134, dead, 156, 213, 236, 248, 252, is edifying end, 265
Woodall, ——, 184

Wootton, Thomas, surgeon, 89, 126, 130, his skill, 292
Wootton, ——, 6

XAVIER, Francis, 96
Ximenes, Harnando, 18, 20, 202

YARSPUR or Yarsurpurpeta. *See* Narsapur
Yasimon Dono, or Zanzebar, 18, 19, 47, 51, 52, 69, 215
Yates, John, letter to his master, Wm. Greenwell, Deputy Governor of the E. I. C., 319-320
Yedo. *See* Jeddo
Young, John, Aldworth's servant, letter to E. I. C. (abstract), 183; 251
Younge, Robert, appointed a factor for Agra, 134, 214, 241, goes to Broach en route, 213
Yousen or Yoosen, John, a Dutchman, 68, 113, 114, 197, 206
Yshew. *See* Ikshiu

ZANGOMAYE or Zhangomaye or Jangama. *See* Kiang-mai
Zanzebar. *See* Yasimon
'Zelandea,' Dutch ship, 128
Zendoqne Dono. *See* Andreas
Zeyea Street, in Osaka, 143
Zezay Seemon, of Osaka, 143
Zinde. *See* Sind
Zoccatra. *See* Socotra

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